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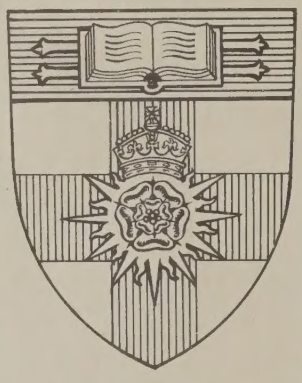

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— *(31.)* —

CONGESTION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION)—
—continued.

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

VOL. XLI.

1908.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1908.

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons*

CONGESTION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION):

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[Cd. 3839.] Appendix to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners, Minutes of Evidence (taken in Kerry and Cork, 3rd to 19th July 1907), and Documents relating thereto. 5

[Cd. 3844.] Ninth Report of the Commissioners. 483

[Cd. 3845.] Appendix to the Ninth Report of the Commissioners, Minutes of Evidence, taken in County Mayo, 21st August to 3rd September 1907, and Documents relating thereto. 487

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1907.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

WARRANT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION.

EDWARD *R. & I.*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Under Secretary to Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN CHARLES READY COLOMB, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Imperial Service Order; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

The Most Reverend PATRICK O'DONNELL, Doctor in Divinity;

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esquire;

WALTER INCH KAVANAGH, Esquire;

CONOR O'KELLY, Esquire; and

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esquire; Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said William Humble, Earl of Dudley (Chairman); Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell; Sir John Charles Ready Colomb; Sir Francis Mowatt; Patrick O'Donnell; John Annan Bryce; Walter Inch Kavanagh; Conor O'Kelly; and Angus Sutherland to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid, and to employ such persons as you may think fit to assist you in conducting any inquiry which you may hold.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 20th day of July, 1906, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

Appointment of Secretary.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
July 24, 1906.

WALTER ERNEST EVERARD CALLAN, Esquire, B.L., The Castle, Dublin, has been appointed to be Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

EIGHTH REPORT.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty on the 20th July, 1906,

> "To inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas,"

Availing ourselves of Your Majesty's permission to report our proceedings from time to time, desire to submit to Your Majesty, as an Appendix to this eighth preliminary Report, minutes of the evidence taken in the Counties of Kerry and Cork during the months of July and August, and statements and returns in writing that have been furnished to us in connection therewith.

We think that the immediate publication of these documents is desirable.

All of which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

DUDLEY, *Chairman.*
A. P. MACDONNELL.
JOHN C. R. COLOMB.
FRANCIS MOWATT.
✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE.
WALTER KAVANAGH.
CONOR O'KELLY.
ANGUS SUTHERLAND.

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

DUBLIN. Dated this 30th day of October, 1907.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

APPENDIX

TO THE

EIGHTH REPORT.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

(TAKEN IN KERRY AND CORK, 3RD TO 19TH JULY, 1907),

AND

DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

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1907.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).

The Right Hon. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

John Annan Bryce, Esq., M.P.

Walter Kavanagh, Esq., D.L.

Conor O'Kelly, Esq., M.P.

Angus Sutherland, Esq., Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

Secretary—

Walter Callan, Esq.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report upon the operations of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas."

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DIGEST OF EVIDENCE—VOL. VIII.

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.

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Scheduling Two-thirds of Listowel Union Proposed.—Definition of Congestion No Guide.

In district of Listowel there were ten electoral divisions congested; population 10,784, or about one-third of population and area of entire Union; Rural Council thought remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that average valuation per head was £1 19*s.* 3*d.*, and of congested divisions £1 3*s.* 2*d.*, 42129.—The 30*s.* or under per head rule should be abolished, and Board should have discretion to schedule a townland as it saw fit; present method no guide; scheduled division of Kilshenane had valuation of 16*s.* 3*d.* per head; cause of its low valuation of £486 was that land which was nearly all reclaimed bog land was of little value in 1852, when valuation was made; holding in Kilshenane which was only £5 or £6 valuation might have ten to fifteen cows; Lisloughtin, Tarmons, Liselton, Urlee, etc., were more congested, 42129A.—If revaluation was made valuation would be higher than at present, 42130.

Untenanted Lands.

Schedule of untenanted lands in the district submitted to Commission last October, also replies received from some of the owners of the land; since then townlands of Baunacaulig, Coolagown and Ennismore had been sold to Estates Commissioners, and holding at Gurtereen had been sold to a tenant; there were 846 acres of very good tillage land in Kilehenny; letter from Messrs. Reeves and Sons, solicitors to Scottish Provident Institution, stated that they were in communication with Congested Districts Board as to sale; demesne lands were excluded, 42130.—It was almost all grazing and tillage land, 42131, 42132-3.—Where there was bog it had been indicated in the schedule, 42132.—About fifteen to twenty acres of the 846 acres were under tillage, 42134, 42135-6.—Only holding in the schedule that was farmed in mixed way, including tillage, grazing, and dairying, 42134.—It was situated near Ballybunion, and in season from June to October there was a good market for milk; farm supplied the whole village, which was the reason that more land was not tilled, 42137.—Farm was all in one hand, 42138.—It probably paid better to use it as dairy farm rather than have it tilled, 42139.—Local market for milk necessitated a large dairy farm, 42140.—Scottish Provident Society were the owners and occupiers of the farm, 42143-4.—They held a mortgage of it, and it came into their possession, 42145, 42147.—A caretaker occupied it for them, 42146-7.—Head office was in Edinburgh, 42149.

Cottiers and Milk Supply.

Part of the farm mentioned might be given for holdings, and part might be vested permanently in the Board, 42141.—In the event of buying any lands it might be desirable to vest a portion in the Board, to permit of letting of grazing to cottiers; the labouring classes could get very little milk; it was all sent to creameries or kept for feeding calves; condensed milk was imported for feeding young children; establishment of creameries had intensified the lack of milk; appearance of children showed they were not well nourished, 42149-60.—Seeing that there was not enough land to go round, there would be number of small occupiers who would not have sufficient means of feeding cows in winter, it would be well to give them grazing somewhere, 42141, 42143, 42161.—Congested Districts Board should let land at so much a year, 42162.—That contemplated the permanent control of Congested Districts Board or some similar institution, possibly of a Rural District Council, 42163-4.—They would be willing to undertake the duty, 42165-6.—The class of people was the same as those for whom labourers' cottages were provided, 42167-8.—Common grazing would be a very popular

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—*continued.*

thing, and would be very satisfactory, 42171.—Having number of labourers' cottages built, provision for communal grazing for the cows belonging to these people was needed; project was distinct from the labourers' cottages, 42172-5.—Witness had never known cases where people had been inclined to live on the acre of land and tillage and not work as labourers, 42176.—He had known cases where tenants of Union cottages who had succeeded chiefly by their own industry, and they were just as willing to work as labourers as they were before, 42177-9.—Object was to try to get sound milk for the children of these people, who had, as a rule, very large families, and when they had a cow it was generally an old hard-skinned, probably tuberculosis cow, 42180.

Questions of Loans for Purchase of Cows.

If land was obtained near congested places, how were the people to purchase a cow, and if they got a loan to buy or to replace cow, what security could they offer for repayment of loan? 42160.—Extract from previous report of witness's showed that out of a seed loan of about £2,000 in rural district, out of first instalment over 99 per cent. was collected, and in not one case out of over 1,800 recipients of seed potatoes was any attempt made to repudiate the debt; large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any security; they were trusted, and proved themselves worthy of trust, and they would also repay a loan to buy a cow, 42160.—There was no way at present where people could borrow at a reasonable rate of interest for purchase of a cow, 42182.—There was no co-operative bank, 42183.—If there were one it would be a great improvement, but question of security would arise, 42184.—In the seed loan instance the security was their own character, 42185-6, 42188.—In case of the bank it would be their own character, backed by personal guarantee of two others, 42187.—It would be well to try if self-help could provide the necessary capital; it would be a great improvement if there were such banks in the district, 42189.—Congested Districts Board should provide the land, and then let their successors administer the estate afterwards, 42190.—It would come largely to personal character of people, and Board would not be troubled much, but they would have to get the land, 42191.—Great improvement if they got land independently; it would do away with question of loan, 42192.—Their relations in America helped them, but in a large number of cases, when they did possess a cow it was a bad one; probably a menace to public health, 42193.—If they could get a loan to purchase a cow they would get a much better one, 42194.

Supply of Milk in Tenanted Localities.

If Parish Committees could make arrangements for a contract with a local farmer for supply of milk to the poor throughout the year in localities situated near tenanted land; it was possible that there would be no economic or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and portion of money paid for dear tea would be diverted for supply of milk, 42195.—It was possible to organise such a system; there could be a weekly collection of the debt; in a townland where there were perhaps twenty-five to thirty farmers, if one farmer was selected, a contract might be made with him to supply milk at a reasonable rate throughout year, at 7*d.* per gallon, 42196.—Organisation was required, 42197.—All the farmer wanted was a price for his milk; any individual could set up as a kind of middleman, and enter into contract with farmer to supply him regularly with milk for these people's use; but there must be some machinery or organisation to bring it about; farmer could not be expected to break existing contract with creamery and keep proportion of milk unless he was sure of the other arrangement, 42198-9.—Point was to bring about the state of assurance

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—*continued.*

that he would be paid regularly, 42201.—Necessity for the milk existed, but nothing was done, 42201.—Creameries did not pay better prices, only about 4*d.* per gallon, and it was worth 7*d.* to consumer, 42202.—The people would pay that, 42203.—They were proprietary, not co-operative creameries; proper organisation and business arrangement were the only things necessary to carry out reform, 42204.

Labourers' Cottages.

There were 444 cottages provided in Listowel Rural District, 310 completed and occupied and 134 building or near completion; there were 516 applied for at inquiry, and, allowing 350 to be passed, there would be 800 cottages provided, but as rate limit of 1*s.* in the £ would be reached when 800 had been built, some other sources must be sought to improve condition of remaining insanitary houses, 42204.—Rural District Council built the cottages, 42208.—It took land compulsorily from anybody it chose, 42209-10.—Money came from Board of Works; it would now come from Land Commission, 42211-2.—Rural District Council got portion back in rents, at rate of £2 15*s.* for each cottage, and rates often had to bear remaining portion up to £3 7*s.* 4*d.* per cottage, 42213.—County Council levied rate for thirty-five years, 42214-5.—It was a district-at-large rate, 42216.—It was acting much better now than it had done, 42217.—Nothing like so much lost; liability reduced, 42218.—Under present Act man who applied first got first chance of a cottage, 42219-21.—Practically the same under the old Act, but under old Act applicant must be a *bona fide* labourer; it was not passed really for any individual, 4222-3.—Gross cost of these cottages was £137 10*s.* per cottage in Listowel Rural District up to March last; that would be from £105 to £106 for cost of each building, and from £30 to £33 for the land; various other expenses, such as engineering and inquiries, 42224.—There was a kitchen and three bedrooms, 42225.—And under Public Health Act it was necessary to have a privy attached to the house, 42226.—Nothing paid for expense of compulsory acquirement, but there used to be up to last year, 42227.—The existence of the power of compulsion made the seller more reasonable, 42228.—There was practically no need to exercise power of compulsion, 42229.—An insanitary house could possibly be made sanitary, 42230.—Houses generally provided for people who had no house, who were lodging with their father-in-law or someone like that, 42231.—Generally in case of an insanitary building it was pulled down, 42232.—Rural District Council collected the rents, 42233.—No trouble about rent out of rental of £722 odd; arrears due up to March 31st amounted to £75, 42234.—Arrears not of long standing; they had all been paid since, 42235.—1*s.* 1*d.* was the average rent per week, 42236.—A shilling in the pound was the maximum rate which could be struck; actual rate struck was 4$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* to cover the liability; the loan in Listowel was a thirty-five years loan; eighteen or nineteen years of it was expired; as the old loan was paid off it relieved the pressure on the rates, 42237-40.

Sanitary Officers should be aided by Parish Committees.

Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, it was not to be expected that a sub-sanitary officer who was paid at the rate of £10 a year should be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties; one important witness made a statement that no return was given by the sanitary officers for the salaries they received; witness held that the statement did not apply to his part of the country, 42241.—Work of sanitary officers was not so effective as it might be, owing to the poverty of the people; the Parish Committee had funds to encourage the people to keep their houses neat; Rural District Council thought that Parish Committee should be formed to assist in removal of manure heaps, lime washing, etc.; hundreds of notices were served, but the manure, if removed, was soon allowed to accumulate again, 42242-50.—There was no Parish Committee in Listowel, 42205.—No reason why there should not be, 42206.—If there was one it would greatly improve condition of the insanitary houses, 42207.—A local committee, including the clergy, with an instructress possessed of some such qualification as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, should have authority to deal with sanitary matters; the county instructress should visit homes of the poor; those who attended classes in towns were educated and qualified to be instructresses themselves, 42250.

O'CONNELL, Mr. M.—*continued.*

Insanitary Condition of Schools.

To improve sanitary conditions it was necessary to begin with the schools; report of Medical Officer of Health on the Listowel district said the school was "a menace to public health"; a recent improvement was suggested with regard to use of earth closets, but the reply threw responsibility on the managers, and they had no funds; witness concurred in the verdict on condition of the schools, 42250-52A.

Tree-planting.

Forest trees in lots of four or five hundred should be given in congested areas, free to occupiers under £10 valuation, and at half-price, or 1*s.* 9*d.* per 100, to occupiers under £20 valuation, to plant shelter belts; witness thought the people would plant them; several small occupiers had said they would be very glad to have them, 42252A-4, 42257-9.—Parish Committees might get the trees for small shelters, 42255.—No trees should be given to a man who did not enclose the place; one side was fenced already, 42256.—The nearest nursery was Mr. Power's of Waterford; an occupier planted an Irish acre with 304 apple trees twelve feet apart, with small fruit trees in between; total cost of fencing, trees, planting, etc., was £17 9*s.* 2*d.*; the soil was quite unsuitable for tillage, but the trees grew well, and this year ten or twelve were yielding ten to eighteen apples each; in five or six years it was expected the whole money would be made in fruit; above instance showed that, if sheltered from the north-west, apples flourished in poor, cold land; to encourage planting trees should be provided at a much cheaper rate than 9*d.* each, 42257.

Documents put in by Mr. M. O'Connell.

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M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM.

See pp. 5-8.

Powers of Congested Districts Board.

Congested Districts Board should have more powers for extending congested areas and for other purposes; they should also have compulsory powers for purchasing untenanted grazing and unreclaimed land, for building houses on those lands, for enlargement of uneconomic holdings, and for giving plots and houses to farmers' sons, labourers, and artisans; the whole of Listowel Union should be scheduled as congested, 42261.—There were already ten electoral divisions in Listowel Union scheduled as congested, and people considered that the other electoral divisions ought to be scheduled as well; there were thirty-two electoral divisions altogether; great deal of congestion not in congested electoral divisions at all, but scattered throughout the union; necessary to have whole of the Union scheduled as congested, 42262.—Otherwise untenanted land could not be taken for migration of large population of congested areas, 42263.—Nothing to prevent Congested Districts Board going outside scheduled areas, which was reason for asking that whole union should be scheduled as congested, 42263.

Member to Represent Kerry on Congested Districts Board.

There should be one elected member on Congested Districts Board for each of the congested or partly congested counties; people in Kerry considered they were entirely forgotten by Congested Districts Board, because there was no member from Kerry to recommend to Board the wants of the county and congested areas of the country; more money spent in Donegal and other counties than in Kerry, 42263.—No elected member for Donegal, 42264.—County Council should nominate a member subject to approval of, say, Lord Lieutenant, 42265-7.—Member of County Council should not be excluded; there might be members admirably fitted, but they might not like the position, 42267.

M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM.—*continued.*

Congested Districts Board and Fishing Industry.

Congested Districts Board ought to have encouraged fisheries in the rivers by establishing hatcheries, giving money for boats and nets, and protecting mouths of the rivers from trawlers and fishing boats; great many people of opinion that boats with large nets prevented fish from entering the river; salmon and other fish prevented from coming into River Feale and River Shannon, too, 42268-9, 42271-4.—It was since the establishment of boats with nets for mackerel fishing round the coast that salmon fishing was injured, 42270.—Nets, not set in the sea for salmon, but for catching ling, cod, and other fish, 42272.—Good deal of salmon net fishing in Ireland, even in River Feale; for six or seven miles there were thirty or forty nets there fishing salmon; nets outside that prevented salmon coming into the river, 42275-6.—They made a livelihood by it near the rivers; very probable that the amount of shipping at mouth of Shannon frightened fish from coming up the Feale and other rivers, 42277.—Hatcheries had been asked for, and application made to Board of Agriculture, and some little help had been given, but not much, 42278.—Damage to local fishermen by trawlers had been spoken of to Mr. Green, but it had never been represented to Board of Agriculture or Congested Districts Board, 42279-80.—If fishermen kept a mile or so outside mouth of Shannon it would give fish an opportunity of coming in; nets over three miles long, 42281.—Salmon fishing gone down very much, even for net fishing, 42282-3.—Board of Agriculture inclined to do very little, 42285.—Lot of salmon killed by trawlers fishing for mackerel and things of very little consequence; fish also killed in spawning season, which caused great loss to fisheries, 42286.—Not enough water bailiffs up the rivers, 42287.

Congested Districts Board and Peat Industry.

Congested Districts Board ought to have powers to work and develop industrial resources of the country and power to buy land for better development and encouragement of peat industry, 42288.—Wonderful amount of employment could be given by the bogs in Ireland, and new factories could be started; over 2,340,000 acres of bog in Ireland, with a depth of twenty feet; peat could be utilised for many valuable purposes, extraction of ammonia, etc., and production of a fuel with which all the railways in Ireland and the canal barges could be worked at much less cost than with fuel at present in use, 42289.—Two tons of dried peat had more gas-producing power than one ton of best coal, 42289-90.—Even if it could be properly worked for ordinary fuel it would pay, 42290.—At Celbridge the profit was now £75 a week after paying all expenses, 42291.

Oil Found in Bogs.

Large amount of oil in the bogs which, if properly worked, would be a great commercial success, 42293.—People very slow in Ireland and very little help came from English Government; they would be sure to veto any commerce that was prospering in Ireland, 42294.—Good thing to bring it under the notice of the Commission, 42295.—Great apathy in Ireland in starting any commercial undertaking, because it had shown to them from time to time that there was hardly any profitable industry formed in Ireland that was not handicapped, if not by British Government, English manufacturers would send their agents, and they would under-cut for a time till the trade in Ireland was cut down; only remedy for Ireland was to put a protection tariff on all manufactured goods coming into the country, 42296.

Drainage.

Congested Districts Board ought to have powers for draining of floods and marshes, etc.; large amount of flooded lands and marshy lands in witness's district, 42297.—Feale and Brick were the principal rivers, 42298.—Many other flooded places along the rivers, 42299.—1,800 acres along Feale river flooded; low-lying lands along banks ought to have protection from these floods; large proportion of River Brick needed to be scoured and cleaned, 42300.—County Council had no power to undertake large drainage, nor any power to compel a tenant or landlord who, by neglecting to scour those large drains, caused the roads even to get flooded, 42301-2.—Flooding due in a great measure to the rising tide, 42303-4.—County Council had not the power to erect a tide wall or anything of that kind; some letters had been passed with regard to drainage some time ago, but it was left in hands of a committee; witness thought the Government was proposing some scheme, but in the meantime these lands are flooded, 42305-6.—Mr. Julian, Dublin Castle, had suggested that County Council should take up the work of the Cashen Board which was at present defunct, but by an order of Lord Lieutenant their functions could be taken up by County Council, with all their powers and duties; not enough members to form a quorum, so whole thing was at a dead-lock; question had been adjourned in order to find out what responsibilities would fall upon County Council if they undertook duties, 42306.

M'MAHON, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

Decay of Trade at Listowel.

Rural District Council of Listowel ought to be scheduled as congested for purpose of giving small holdings to working classes for gardens and for means of supplying milk for themselves and families, and also for encouragement of industry; market towns were going to decay; Listowel was entirely dependent on its market; twenty years ago there used to be 2,400 pigs in market once a fortnight and over 2,000 firkins of butter; now not 200 firkins; trade coming into Listowel entirely lost, 42306.

Creameries causing Injury to Ireland.

Creameries had not benefited Ireland, but only caused loss, 42307.—Dietary of working class had changed; could not use creamery milk as food; cost of food so much increased that employment had fallen back very much in country districts, 42308-9.—Farmer could not well pay for labour, and had to try to do without it; people found hand-separators much more beneficial; application for loans on behalf of poorer class of farmers for purchase of hand-separators, 42310.—Much cheaper than they were, £14 10*s.* the proper price, 42311.—Farmer did not keep back enough from the creamery for his own consumption, 42312, 42328-9.—Good many of them got money in advance to purchase stock from creamery, and would then send all milk to creamery in order to repay loan, 42312.

Butter.

Higher price obtained now than when farmers made butter themselves, 42313.—2*s.* to 6*s.* or 7*s.* in English market; at Listowel price differed from week to week, 42333-4.—Five guineas a firkin for a long time, twenty or twenty-five years ago, now only £2 5*s.*; price down all round, 42335.—Dropped considerably after creameries were established, 42337-8.—At present it was 40*s.* to 52*s.*, 56*s.* the average for the year, 42339.—Average price for firkin of butter 49*s.* or 50*s.*, 42340.—Two hundred and ten gallons of milk to make a firkin of butter which would represent something more than 50*s.*, 42341-4.—Skimmed milk carried home and used for calves and pigs, 42313, 42319.—Farmer would not consume any new milk, but only milk after cream had been taken off, 42314-6.—This could not be done now; there was no nourishment in the milk, and there was contingent sickness, 42317.—The old separation was by hand, the present by machinery, 42318.—By the old method of separating milk the skimmed milk contained more fat, 42320.—There was less use for skimmed milk now for feeding purposes, 42321-2.—Looked upon as wholesome food when separated by hand, 42323.—The creamery had the advantage of any extra butter that might be extracted, 42324.—Good deal more butter made with hand separator than out of the other, 42325.—People did not get same return of milk as they carried to the creamery, though amount from the cow was just the same, 42326-7.—There was no organisation which made the best use of their butter and got them as good a price as possible, 42330.—Creameries established for profit, 42331.—Butter went cleaner into the market than it used to; butter made at home preferred to creamery, 42332.

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See pp. 8-13 *and* 20-1.

Congested Districts Board did Much Work in Some Districts and Nothing at all in Others.

Work of Congested Districts Board was sporadic and was overlapped by Department of Agriculture; in Brosna and Killorglin it had done a good deal of work, but in Lixnaw until recently it had done nothing at all, 42345.—In Lixnaw the Board had bought Ardbeg Estate, re-arranged it, and spent money on it satisfactorily to the tenants, 42346.—Work of the Board had been confined to a few places; whether the selection of places was good or bad would depend on the people who were questioned, 42362-3.—Witness did not know that the Board's expenditure had been made in the poorest part of the county; until two or three years ago, when Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, member for West Kerry, took it up; no money was spent in Kerry, 42364.—The money had not been badly spent; Ardbeg expenditure was very good, 42365.

Board's Grant to Kerry Agricultural Society Withdrawn.

The Board's grant to Kerry Agricultural Society had been withdrawn, as they wished to confine it to holders under £4 valuation who lived in congested districts; Society found it almost impossible to accept grant on these terms, 42346.—Society divided exhibitors into two classes, those over £30 valuation, and those under; small men as a rule would not show; ridiculous to ask small farmer or cottager to show at Tralee; it would have been possible to accept grant if it were to be expended in prizes for cottages or best-kept farm; considerable expense involved in viewing farms; inspectors had to be sent in different directions; expense of judging green crops two years ago amounted to £12 or £14, 42347-8.—If grant were split up, so much to each scheduled area, and the local people were allowed to distribute it, in such case it would be useful, 42348.

Grant to Parish Committee.

Board gave a grant of £40 to Ballyduff Parish Committee, but it was burdened with certain troublesome conditions, 42349.—All work had to be completed before any grant could be given; man building a house was obliged to get credit for materials or labour; a co-operative bank would be useful, 42350.—Grants were given on same conditions as in other places; if witness had been living in the district he might have advanced the money; only help came from the dispensary doctor, 42351.—Witness had advanced the money in case of a grant of £15 for a road to some holdings that were cut off; the money was returned when the work was completed, 42352.—Witness did not know what had been done in Killorglin district; a great deal of good had been done; but the money difficulty had existed at Ballyduff; only £20 had been expended out of the £40 promised; one widow wanted to concrete her floor, expenditure for which would be almost entirely cash; nobody would be security for such an amount, 42353.—Ballyduff Parish Committee received a grant of £40, but as a rule the grants in Kerry amounted to larger sums, in some cases to £120; total amount given in grants amounted to £1,500 this year, 42396.—Kilflynn schoolhouse was in a disgraceful condition, there were no sanitary arrangements at all, 42475.

Poultry Farm.

A poultry farm had been established at Kilflynn, but it had been given up; the above was all the Board had done in a district stretching from Cashen mouth down to the other parts, 42354.

Fishing Industry.

Fishermen at the Cashen mouth needed nets and boats badly; also a settlement of fishers at mouth of River Feale, who were badly off; a grant for nets and boats would assist them considerably; Electoral Division of Ardagh was scheduled, but some of the fishermen lived outside it; rule as to boundaries of scheduled districts proved hampering, 42354.—Fishermen had not made any application; some body had

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given a grant to some fishermen at Ballyheige, but the fishing was not available owing to want of a harbour and roughness of the tide, 42355.—Congested Districts Board had no fishing representative in County Kerry; such a thing would be specially useful all round the western coast; it would be a good thing if there were a permanent fishing superintendent, 42356-7, 42359.—The fishing settlement of Ballymore was on the north side of the river; witness had made application to Department of Fishery, but received the reply that no grants were given to inland fisheries, 42457-9.—The people fished in the estuary; their boats were not good enough to fish in the mouth of the Shannon, 42359-60.—Salmon used to be a great fishing industry, but supply of fish had fallen off; witness did not know why, 42361.

Condition of Muckinagh Estate.

Muckinagh, the estate next to Ardbeg, should have been bought as well; it was not offered; but it was an estate that should be taken compulsorily; case of a bankrupt landlord and mortgagees who could not agree; it was a question of getting the bonus; on a bankrupt estate if the landlord would lend his name the bonus could be obtained; if the mortgagees sold themselves they got no bonus, 42366-9.—Tenants were extremely poor; the estate was an oasis in the middle of bogs, and was subject to floods, fever, 42366, 42477.—Some of the tenants should be migrated; a farm had been offered to the Board, but the price they offered was insufficient to secure it, namely £400; farm was value for the £600 given, 42370.

Representation of Kerry on Congested Districts Board.

Representative of Kerry on the Board would be extremely useful, although more money for the Board was a greater necessity than a representative, 42374-5.—Witness was in favour of representative of congested districts counties being on the Board, 42376.—It would do if they were appointed by the Castle; Lord Shaftesbury had been appointed with special reference to Kerry the last time there was a vacancy on the Board, but someone who lived in the county would be more useful, 42377.—It was difficult for people in Kerry to see the value of concentration of work in Galway, but probably it was right that the Board should find out where money was most wanted; allocation of money to different counties on account of representation might lead to loss of power, but witness thought a good deal depended on who asked, 42378-81.—There was no favouritism, but the people were inarticulate; witness had asked on behalf of Ballyduff and had got the help; effect of representation would be that wants would be voiced; nothing had been done in Kerry until Mr. Thos. O'Donnell took matter up; if Kerry representative had been on the Board he could have pointed out estates for sale; anyone living in the county would point out its wants better than a person living at a distance, 42382-8.—Sea-work in Kerry had received attention before the advent of Mr. O'Donnell; several piers, etc., had been built; live stock schemes had also received their due share of attention; witness did not know that any scheme had been put before the Board, neither did he know that the Board had ever asked for estate; very possibly it was not the Board's fault, 42392-4.—The first estate bought by the Board in Kerry was the Rea Estate; since then they had bought the King, Hartopp, Ardbeg, Sandes, and Brosna Estates, 42395.

Lixnaw Quay.

There was a small landing-place for sand boats at Lixnaw; the fishermen brought sand in lighters up the river, but there were difficulties, owing to lack of a proper landing-place; County Council agreed to put one up at a cost of £380 if half cost were provided; Department presumably refused contribution, and Congested Districts Board said they could not contribute because place was 200 yards outside boundary of scheduled area; it would be extremely useful because farmers were using sea-sand instead of lime; it was instance of the way in which strict scheduling of districts interrupted useful work, 42396-401.

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Alteration of Definition of Congestion.—Question of Variation of Area.

Townland would be a more convenient unit for scheduling than the electoral division; there was a big gap in witness's division, a great deal of which might be scheduled; there was a tract of bogland running from Abbeyfeale to Ardfert; some of it was not congested, and it could be scheduled by townlands, but not by electoral divisions, 42405-6.—The 30*s.* limit was not a proper guide; inspectors should be sent round who could decide the matter by experience; witness would practically leave the matter to the discretion of the Board, 42407-11.—Area of congested districts would not necessarily be enlarged; a good deal of country now scheduled might be cut out as non-congested, while in middle of non-congested districts there were places like Conamore where people were living in a bog on the top of a hill, 42412, 42419.—Harm might be done by excluding too much, and witness would not go so far as to give power to exclude when all had been done that reasonably could be done; Board had the power now simply to do nothing, 42413-6.—There was no reason against reviving the Lord Lieutenant's power of including or excluding any division, 42418.

Discretionary Power for Board to extend its Operations wherever found desirable.

No reason to limit operations of Congested Districts Board within certain counties; if funds admitted, there were just as poor districts in parts of Wicklow as in Kerry; they might operate in any part of Ireland where it was found desirable, 42420-2.—The Board's work was well adapted to Ireland, to a place where paternal government was needed, and where there was no resident gentry to help the people, 42423.

Drainage.

The Cashen River was formed by junction of Feale, Brick, and Galey; these rivers and their tributaries drained an area of 280,000 acres, of which 11,000 acres were subject to flooding; a comparatively small expenditure would reduce the damage, and it was necessary for the sake of the farmers, the health of the people, and also to save the ratepayers the constant expense of mending the roads, 42424.—It was two or three miles from the River Brick to the mountain; the place was level at the bottom; the biggest rise was at Lixnaw, 42425-6.—River Brick had a fall of about fifty feet in from ten to twelve miles; dredging the river would make a difference, for at present there was not room for the water to flow out of the river, and it spread over the country, 42427-8.—Mr. Doran knew the facts, 42429.—Mr. M'Clean had supplied the following points:—The Cashen being a tidal river, the principal flooding occurred along the Feale, Brick, and Crumpawn, a tributary of the Brick; owing to a ford below the ferry bridge, and the large volume of salt water which flowed in during rise of tide, water from depth of eight feet in River Brick, and from ten to twelve feet in the Cashen was locked up; there were other smaller obstructions; with exception of the obstructions, the rivers were sufficiently deep, and if the obstructions were removed the average level of the water would be reduced two feet, and navigation would be possible at ordinary tides for purpose of transfer of sea-sand to inland districts, 42430.—The Cashen Board had spent £12,000, had never finished the work, and had made things rather worse than they were before; nothing had been done since, 42431.—£5,000 or £6,000 would do a good deal, but no one had gone into it sufficiently to state the exact cost, 42432-3, 42470.—The £12,000 was spent on a long embankment; also the mouth of the estuary was made narrower; the sea broke a great deal of the embankment; the failure was largely due to omission of dredging operations, 42440.—The £5,000, witness estimated, would be for conclusion of the work; the Cashen Board was now defunct; it had never held a meeting for ten years, during which time most of the members died; witness did not know who was responsible for the failure to hold meetings, 42441-2.—The landlords were at present paying the Board of Works for the £12,000, 42443.—There was apparently no authority in Ireland that had the responsibility of making appointments to a drainage board, or of supervising the working of it; the Cashen Board had the power of co-opting themselves; three formed a quorum, but only two were alive, 42444.—Matters had gone too far for any proceedings, 42445.—(*Member of the audience*—The owners of land along the banks were formed into a drainage board; speaker was the agent, and had his own views as to discretion of the Board in selecting engineer who was employed, 42446-7).—Witness had proposed that County Council should take over the undertaking, and was at present making inquiries whether they could take it up safely without incurring responsibility; County Council objected to spending money, and had made up their minds not to do the work; it was a local thing; men in Waterville and Cahirciveen would not care to have it put upon them; the riparian owners would be willing to pay, and the others ought to be made to pay, 42448-50.—The whole neighbourhood was poisoned; if occupiers contributed to the expenditure they would be better off than at present; in one case where a man's land was valued at 15*s.* an acre the flooded part was valued at 8*s.*, 42451-2.—Doubtful if above argument would overcome County Council's desire for economy; the rates were particularly high in Kerry, 42453-6.—County Council had no expeditious machinery for recovering money due to them under schemes by occupiers; a special rate would be needed on the area; it could be quickly recovered if there could be a special rate like railway or sanitary rate, 42458-9, 42461.—Witness had an idea of his own; the County Council received £33,000 at the time of the railway amalgamation, of which Claremorris received £7,000, Claremorris being the barony where the floods occurred; the £7,000 was being used in relief of the rates; if £2,000 could be applied to needs of flooded area it would give relief, 42463.—Congested Districts Board might contribute, county might contribute, and also somebody else, 42464.—Witness's private opinion was that County Council should do the work, provided they got a grant in aid from the Board, 42465-6.—There was no rate existing, the landlord having redeemed it when he sold the land, 42467.—The only people who could do so were the County Council or the Cashen Board, 42468.—At present the land was hardly fit for meadowing; if reclaimed some of it could be tilled, 42471.—Drainage area mentioned included a good many estates; the chief ones were those of Lord Listowel, Lord Ormathwaite, Sir John Tuite Neligan and Mr. Talbot-Crosbie, 42434.—Most of them were sold to the tenants, 42435, 42463.—Lord Listowel tried to make an arrangement between tenants and Land Commission that a certain sum of money should be set aside for maintenance of drains, the burden of which would fall on the tenant, 42436.—If a public body had bought those estates it could have improved the drainage before re-selling to tenants; witness believed that large drainage works were done in Mayo by Congested Districts Board, 42437-9.—Congested Districts Board could not be expected to undertake burden of maintenance; it should be thrown on riparian owners; on the Listowel Estate they had undertaken it, with a grant from Lord Listowel; each owner would keep up his own drains, 42473-5.—Very useful if Congested Districts Board or Department would take it up; almost too large a work to be done locally Treasury might bear some of the cost, 42475.

Labourers' Cows feeding along the Road.

Mr. O'Connell's suggestion with regard to the labourers' cows was excellent; many labourers had cows which fed along the road; witness had offered grazing to a labourer, but he refused, as his cow was doing well on the road; rather a nuisance; desirable to have cow confined, 42475.

Constitution of Agricultural and Technical Education Committees.

The Agricultural and Technical Education Committees were two distinct bodies now, although originally there had been one committee, consisting of the whole Council; the Agricultural Committee consisted of the whole Council and some seventeen gentlemen appointed for their knowledge of agriculture; they were co-opted or appointed by the Council once

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a year, and as a rule they were re-elected; the Technical Education Committee consisted of the County Council, with a certain number of co-opted members, twelve or fifteen; the co-opted members were largely school managers, clergymen, etc., 42620-1.—Agricultural schemes were drawn up by the Department and put before the Agricultural Committee to adopt; they could be thrown out, but that would dislocate the whole business of the year, 42622-4.—Great difficulty in getting a quorum for the Technical Committee; County Council met on Thursday and Friday; Agricultural Committee was summoned for 12 on second day, and Technical Committee went after them; by that time most of the people were very tired, and had left; few of the elected members turned up, 42628.—The members came from all parts of the county; there was no tendency for representatives of non-congested areas to have more influence than representatives of congested areas; until recently the Congested Districts Board were not in it at all, but witness did not know that there was any particular difference between them, 42630-3.

Details of Agricultural and Technical Schemes.

The two committees spent altogether about £2,500 annually, 42625.—About £1,400 went to the Agricultural Committee; £450 was spent on 150 nominations of £3 each to mares selected to be sent to registered stallions; there were only three registered stallions in the county; it might be useful if the Department would send a really good sire; not a sire in the county that had cost more than £500 or £600; the county was far behind Limerick in horses; possibly the present method was the best method of disposing of the nominations, 42638.—Another £150 or £200 was spent on premium bulls; a farmer received a nomination, bought a premium bull, had to keep it for benefit of himself and his neighbours, and at end of the year he received £14 from the Department; there were agricultural instructors, and a certain amount was expended on demonstration plots; witness had never looked at them, and did not know whether anybody ever did; there were two instructresses in domestic economy, 42626.—The items were rarely discussed; but there was much discussion concerning removal of the art master in Listowel; his classes were not largely attended, so an additional domestic economy mistress was put on instead; Listowel was much aggrieved, 42627.—An efficient net-mending instructor had been sent out, but did not stay long enough to do good; Cashen fishermen said they knew how to make nets; much objection had been raised to exclusion of Kerry bulls from the schemes; only lately been allowed to have them, 42633.—There were not so many itinerant instructors before transference of agricultural work to the Department; no dissatisfaction at the change, 42635-6.—If the money given by the Board were given to the County Council they could probably spend it better; they might do better with a demonstration farm, 42637.

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See pp. 13-7.

Cashen River Drainage District.

Witness had been asked to give some information with regard to the Cashen River Drainage District; catchment area of the Cashen and its tributaries comprised about 430 square miles; the area was drained by Rivers Feale, Galey, Brick, and Crompaun; Rivers Feale and Galey joined about six miles from the sea, and from their junction to the sea watercourse was called the Cashen river; about 5,000 acres were subject to flooding, and another 5,000 acres were waterlogged and comparatively unproductive; total area that would be benefited by a proper scheme of drainage would be 10,000 or 11,000 acres; between Ballybunion, Listowel, Kilflyn, and Causeway there was a patch of country which was practically a swamp, but was capable of being made into valuable agricultural land; the Cashen flowed within tidal walls and embankments to about a mile below Ferry Bridge; the surface of the 5,000 acres was not more than eleven to fourteen feet above low water mark, and was about the same or lower than the spring tide level; the tides affected the Cashen for its entire distance of six miles, 42779-80.—The level of the water in the river was raised at high tide by reason of its being confined within embankments; also the fresh water was banked up by the tidal pressure, 42481-2.—The tides not only affect the Cashen for a distance of six miles, but the Feale was affected for a distance of five miles further on, the Brick for four miles, the Galey for 2½ miles, and the Crompaun for 2½ miles; about 17 miles of these rivers were embanked on both sides, and drainage of lands adjoining was discharged, when tidal waters receded, through sluices inserted in the embankment; many of the sluices only acted for a short interval between the tides, with result that greater portion of the low-lying lands were comparatively worthless; if the tidal water could be prevented from flowing into the rivers the sluices would act continuously except when there were high floods, efficient drainage would be secured, and advantage of converting the waterlogged land into good pasture would be immense, 42483.

DORAN, Mr. HENRY.—*continued.*

Works Already Carried Out.

There had been large expenditure in construction of tidal embankments, but they had been found insufficient; in 1884 a Drainage Board was formed and a loan obtained from Board of Works to lower outlet of Cashen River to level of low water mark at neap tides from the seashore to about 125 perches upstream; two cuttings were made; one opposite Kilmore School, 900 feet long and a maximum depth of 13½ feet; it was intended to extend the cutting for 800 feet, depth to be 5½ feet, but no sinking was made in the second cutting; the level at present showed that the new cutting at the lower end was about 3 feet lower than the river bed; the expense of sinking the 3 feet was money thrown away, as the depth was not sufficient, 42483-5.

Cost of the Work already carried out.

Cost of the work as originally designed was estimated at £5,800; actual cost was £10,000, and the sum was levied on the drainage area although works contemplated were not completed; witness had the award showing the proprietors, and what each contributed; total amount was £10,054; area of lands improved was 5,784 acres; estimated value of land before drainage was £1,126 15*s.*, and estimated increase in value £972 17*s.*; if such a project were to be revived the landholders would naturally fight shy of it, and would be afraid that the estimate of expense might be as inaccurate as the previous one had been, 42485-6.—The estimate must have been very imperfectly formed, or the work had been very badly carried out, 42487.—Value of the land had not increased, the whole thing was a complete failure; witness did not think it would be successful if more was spent in the same direction, 42487-90.

Defects of Original Design—Suggestions as to what should be Done in the Future.

Promoters probably abandoned the design having ascertained that it had not the anticipated effect; design was fundamentally wrong, it provided for lowering discharging outfall of river waters without making provision to regulate inflow of tidal waters; result would be that more tidal water would enter the slob area than before the cut was made; tide rose ten feet in six hours, and would exert far greater pressure in forcing itself through the cutting than the river area could exert in forcing itself out; conditions necessary for success were to lower discharge of fresh water outlet, and at the same time to regulate or cut off the inflow of the tide; there should be erected across the estuary a tidal wall provided with flood gates which would shut out the inflowing tide when it had reached about half the height of neap tide, and impound the fresh water in the slobland during the interval of the last half of flood tide and the first half of ebb tide, when the flood gates would be opened and impounded waters allowed to escape; no tidal waters would flow to the upper side of the tidal wall, and the fresh water would be impounded for a maximum period of six hours, or twelve hours in the twenty-four, 42491.—In case of spring tides the influx of tidal water did not all escape before the next

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flood tide, therefore when there was high tide and very wet weather concurrently there was an accumulation of water on the sloblands for days and weeks at a time, 42493.—A wind from the west or north-west following the tide would have the effect of heaping up the waters on the estuary, 42424.—If there were a tidal wall the waters impounded by the closing of the flood-gates would in the intervals from half-flood tide to half ebb tide not accumulate over the slob area to a greater depth than two feet, and they would be from two to three feet below the surface of the 5,000 acres; at present an ordinary neap tide rose to the level of the greater portion of the 5,000 acres, and a spring tide would cover the whole area were it not for the embankments; unless witness's design or something similar could be adopted the land could not be sufficiently drained, because there could not be sluices to let off the land drainage; adjacent lands were water-logged, and the state of things was also likely to have an injurious effect on the health of the people, 42495.

Cost of proposed Work and Expense of Maintenance.

Cost of a tidal wall, etc., would be about £10,000; if the charge were confined to the lands directly subject to tidal influence, and if the money were advanced by a loan, repayable in thirty-five years at five per cent., it would mean a charge of £500 per annum; the estimate was exclusive of maintenance; both the Government and the county might contribute, leaving the land benefited liable to a moderate charge; the 4,000 or 5,000 acres outside the zone of tidal influence would be much improved, and ought to be included in the area of charge, but at a lower contributory rate, on the ground of benefits conferred; one result would be that the water would be taken away quickly, and a different kind of herbage would replace the aquatic grasses, etc., at present growing there, 42495-8.—Expense of maintenance would be comparatively small if the work were really well done, £50 a year would do it, 42500.—The works would require keeping clean, and the embankments would have to be maintained, 42501.—The embankments were maintained now, but it was very imperfectly done, 42502-3.

Sources from which Funds might be obtained.

Hopeless to efficiently drain the area by a continuation of the works on the lines on which they were started; the people ought to be ready to charge themselves with the amount of benefit conferred; possibly the County Council would see its way to contribute, and Congested Districts Board would no doubt feel it a duty to assist, as the rivers affected the congested areas, 42505.—Some Department, either Congested Districts Board or some other, ought to contribute, because failure had followed the sanctioning of an imperfect scheme; the landholders ought also to contribute to the cost to the maximum extent of the benefits conferred, which should be measured as follows: lands should be valued in their present condition, and two years after the work was carried out they should be re-valued; each landholder should then contribute annually a sum representing the difference between the present value of the land and the estimated fair rent of the land in its improved condition; landholder would thus have his land improved without any risk; if that plan did not provide sufficient money the Government and the county should contribute, 42506.—It might be reasonable not to demand the whole of the improved value of the holdings, 42550.—A Drainage Board should be formed, which could then borrow money from the Board of Works; the money would be repayable in the form of an annuity through the Drainage Board; if the works cost more than estimated, and if improvement value was not sufficient to repay Board of Works, the balance should be obtained from some other source than from the owners of the land, either from the Government or the county, 42510-2.—The work would be carried out by engineers of the new Drainage Board, 42513.

Question of Control of Drainage Scheme.

A Department of Public Works ought to be created; people did not like the name Board of Works; but it was not necessary to wait for that; if the Congested

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Districts Board had the control over the districts in question that they ought to have, in the absence of a Department of Public Works, such a scheme as witness had outlined might be taken up by Congested Districts Board so far as arranging preliminaries went; the people would probably be reasonable, but if not scheme would have to be abandoned, 42513-5.—Only about one-sixth of the drainage area lay within the scheduled area, and the Board would not be justified in undertaking responsibility of that kind, 42516-9.—Schemes had often been carried out outside congested areas for benefit of people inside, and present scheme might be considered such a scheme; proportion of total outlay assigned to congested area would be very small, 42520-2.—Before the Board could properly act either a larger area must be scheduled or the artificial line of congested and non-congested districts must be removed, 42523-5.—There was nothing to prevent the County Council and the people acting at once, and inviting co-operation of Congested Districts Board; the magnitude of the scheme would make the people chary of undertaking it, having regard to their previous experience; some Government Department should undertake it, 42526.—The Board would not be in quite the same position as at Kiltimagh, because there they were landholders, 42541.—If the whole district were scheduled the owners who had not yet sold to the Board would do so; the proprietors could then be formed into a Drainage Board; instead of landlords they would be tenant-purchasers; the sale of estates would not be a serious obstacle unless the people knowing their liability said the scheme could not be carried out, 42542-7.—If Congested Districts Board had control over the area they might give advice, instruction.

Fishing Rights.

One difficulty might be that people might have vested rights in the fishing in the estuary, 42527, 42539-40.—The Lixnaw navigation would be done away with; witness did see a sign of sand being landed; these things would increase the cost, and perhaps put an end to the project; witness thought no part was navigable at low water; the people did not go up to Lixnaw except at high water; the only other way would be to lower the bed of the river, 42527-30.

Cashen Drainage Board.

The Drainage Board which had been formed had ceased to act; everything had been allowed to go loose, and the members were allowed to die out without being replaced; rivers must be in a worse condition now than they were in 1884, 42503.—Under the Act of 1863 when a Drainage Board was formed they were bound to hold a meeeting in September of each year, and in the event of a member of the Board dying or ceasing to act they could have a new election; probably it had not been done in the case of the Cashen Board, because the whole business was a complete failure, and they thought they were throwing good money after bad; an action could be brought against the Drainage Board to compel them to do their duty; it was the duty of the Board of Works to advance the money to put a drainage system in efficient condition if Drainage Board failed to do it after notification; in this case Board of Works had been as inactive as the Drainage Board; there had been several cases of the same kind where the Board of Works lay dormant until Congested Districts Board bought estates, 42531-5.—Witness had not looked into possibilities of lowering bed of river, and allowing facilities for mud to be drawn up for manurial purposes, 42537-8.

Land Purchase in Kerry.

The Board had not been offered any very suitable estates in Kerry, the failure to buy in some cases being caused by the prohibitive price asked, 42551.

Document put in by Mr. Henry Doran.

Map of Cashen River, in connection with Drainage Scheme, ... *Page to face* 208

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Decay of Ballylongford.

Aghavallan comprised the two modern parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee; it was bounded on the

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north by the Shannon, and extended along the river seven or eight miles; population of 2,700, principally agricultural; town of Ballylongford once busy and prosperous, was now industrially dead; population which forty or fifty years ago was 800 and 900, was now reduced to half; the little fleet of boats that had once studded the harbour and been a source of livelihood to fifty families was now reduced to two or three; Saleen Harbour had been in these days full of commercial life and energy; large boats could have been seen discharging cargoes and taking away agricultural produce; trade now reduced to importation of flour and meal and other products which ought to be manufactured at home, 42552.—Principal reason for the decay was the building of a railway between Limerick and Tralee; it was the outlet or harbour for supplying most of North Kerry and Listowel, and that was a great source of revenue to small town of Ballylongford; goods that used to come through Ballylongford came now by rail, 42553.—Listowel depended before on sea transit; now the railway brought what it wanted, and Ballylongford suffered thereby, 42554-5.

Fishing Industry.

Industries were principally agricultural; there was pottery industry at one time not far from Ballylongford, 42556.—Absence of fish was the reason for decrease in fishing boats to great extent, 42557.—Permanent disappearance of fish in later years; improvement present year, 42558.—The fish were herring and salmon, but herrings had gone away to great extent, never much mackerel fishing, 42559-60.—Witness had never made representations to Mr. Green in connection with fishery off the coast; he did not feel justified, as it was not a congested area, 42607.—Volume of fisheries had very much decreased, it was a singular phenomenon and could not be accounted for, 42608.—There was salmon to any extent; two weirs worth £500 a year to owners, 42609.—Fishermen used to go to deep sea for mackerel and herring, 42610.

Valuation of Holdings, Condition of Tenants.

In Wren and Stokes' Estate there were ninety-two holdings, seventy-two of which were under £10 valuation, whilst fifty, or more than half, were under £5, 42561.—Eleven were judicial tenants, and others were never allowed to go into Land Court to get fair rents fixed, 42576.—Sixty of them were evicted and put back into their farms, twenty as graziers and forty under court leases; they were thereby excluded from going into court; remaining twenty either future tenants or hold under old lettings; land inspector had been sent down by Court of Chancery, report showing need of improvement on the estate; many families had no road leading to their houses from main roads; portion of estate bordering on the Shannon suffered from spring tides, which flowed over the land, as there was no embankment; since 1863 fifty-seven acres had been swept away, and four or five houses were now threatened with destruction, 42577.—In Asdee portion of Hickie Estate there were twenty holdings, and only four were over valuation of £10.

Criticism of System of Land Tenure, Middle Interests.

These estates were in Chancery, and should have been taken over by Congested Districts Board and declared congested; wretched condition of tenants revealed a system of land tenure as bad as could be found in any part of the world, principally on account of middle interests; each tenant had two or three landlords over him, 42561-2.—Landlords all supposed to get something out of the holdings, 42563.—Trinity College was head landlord in Ballylongford and Asdee, and sole owner of a few townlands, where Colonel Crosbie, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent; that was the sole position of the two parishes having only two landlords, 42564.—Colonel Crosbie owed rent to Trinity College, and when fair rent was fixed, margin was left so small, 42565-6.—Trinity College had never taken any interest whatever in improving condition of estimates, 42570.—Reduction of rent did not affect head landlord; system of land tenure responsible for most of the distress and poverty of these parishes; rents were excessive before Act of 1881 came in, 42571-2.—Fair Rent Acts did not afford them anything like reasonable relief; personal element or middle interests entered into the fixing of fair rents; no matter what value of land may have been, middle interests must be protected; landlord's interest, irrespective of the value of land, was considered in determining fair rents, otherwise lands in witness's part of Kerry would be entitled to no rents at all, because land was not capable of yielding an agricultural rent, 42573-4.—Rent of more than two-thirds of holdings from Ballybunion to County Limerick was paid by American wages, or by household economy involving semi-starvation; consequence of evil of land tenure had entered into and vitiated land purchase; purchase prices were merely graded rents, 42575.

Emigration.

Had it not been for the large emigration a great many people in poor areas would be in a far worse position; they would starve altogether, but for emigration, in such uneconomic groups; no means of living whatever, 42576.

Representative of Congested Districts Board Proposed.

These two parishes afforded fine field for exercise of Congested Districts Board powers, but Kerry was practically shut out of benefits of this Department, and no representative had been placed on the Board; Kerry one of the poorest counties in Ireland, and it would have been a great advantage to have a representative on the Board, 42577-9.—As regards association with the county, Mr. Doran would be about the best authority, 42605.

Ways and Means of Relieving Congestion.—Land Available for Distribution.

There were 1,120 acres of untenanted or non-residential holdings, and distribution of these would be first step in direction of relieving congestion; valuation of this land was £435, and, allowing £10 for each holding, provision could be made for forty families, or for twice the number by the migration of these occupiers whose valuation was £5 or so, 42580-2.—To promote anything like prosperity along the northern seaboard Government would have to come to the aid of this poverty-stricken region; no use to look for agricultural prosperity until every foot of land along borders of Limerick to mouth of Shannon had been drained; this portion of sea coast, like the West of Ireland, not brought under notice, principally because there was a ridge of good land a quarter of a mile from the Shannon; there were two farms, one at £78, the other £74, which put up valuation of uneconomic holdings, 42587.

Court Leases.

These farms were held under Court leases, 42587.—Dividing valuation by population the high valuation on a few farms would interfere, 42582.—Farms held by tenants, 42583-4.—Negotiations were going on in case of large holding of Mr. Blacker Douglas, which he farmed himself; there was a proposal for Land Commission to buy it, but he would not accept price; witness thought they would come to terms later on, 42585.—The people were all small holders, even the graziers, 42586.—When a person was evicted, Court of Chancery sent down a valuer to value land at what price he liked, and it was a great grievance; people could not go into court for a fair rent afterwards, 42588.—Evicted tenant was put back and given seven years' lease at rent which was arbitrary on part of valuer; no chance of going into court, and there was a great difficulty in completing the sales, because these rents were higher than judicial rents, and purchase prices were based on the high rates, 42589.

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Drainage.

If district were scheduled it would have helped people to drain these areas, although Dr. O'Donnell appeared to indicate that it was only in those properties that the Board bought that they expended much money, 42589.—Drainage was an absolute necessity for the two parishes; it would be useless to give them tillage until land was drained, 42604.

Need for Drainage.

Land for most part in parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee was reclaimed bog land, entirely unsuitable for tillage, and would remain so until subjected to thorough and general scheme of drainage; aid of some beneficent Board necessary, as occupiers would never have sufficient capital to meet outlay; congestion of very pronounced type prevailed in both parishes, especially in Asdee; though they had not been scheduled as congested; two divisions in Ballylongford came nearer definition of congested area than Asdee, 70 per cent. of the holdings being uneconomic; definition of congestion very misleading; population and valuation no measure of congestion, 42561, 42582.

Dairying as compared with Tillage.

With present system of farming people could never hope for more than the means of furnishing mere necessaries of life; Government aid in the shape of loans or grants absolutely necessary; present system was all grazing and all milk; mistake for farmers to give up tillage completely; far more profitable if they turned to tillage; a farmer with ten cows sent milk to a creamery, and only got 3½*d.* at most per gallon for it; he could only send about twenty gallons daily to creamery, and that would be about 6*s.*, or £2 for week at most; this could only go on for five weeks; all he could make out of his ten cows would be £40 a year, which was very little to support a family; if he had more tillage to feed his cattle and pigs it would be more profitable, 42591.—Farmers said they did not do this because they had not the labour, it was too high, and that there was nothing to pay but grazing the country, which was becoming impoverished because of emigration, 42592.—The only farm where they did a little tillage was where they had sons at home; in families where there were seven or eight children only one or two were at home; the rest had gone to America; tillage had been given up altogether, 42593.—People required education, 42594, 42603.—They had tilled before; with the collapse of agricultural prices in the seventies, when corn was sold for little or nothing, people gave it up, 42595-6.—Parts of Ireland well tilled, and other parts going out of tillage owing to emigration, 42598.—Tillage in Clare not so great as between Listowel and Tralee, hardly any tillage, 42600-1.—Place poorer along River Feale to Tralee, 42606.—If tillage were extended farming would be more profitable, 42611-2. —Should be encouraged by Government in some way; means of transit would give people greater taste for tillage.

Construction of New Pier proposed.

Construction of a new pier would be of immense advantage to Ballylongford, 42613-4.—Present pier practically useless owing to insufficient depth of water, and unsafe by reason of exposed situation, 42614.—It was built in the wrong place; other places where there would be no difficulty, and where the largest ships could come up; amount paid for transit was very high; if a boat or ship could come in there once a month there could be fairs and means of transit, 42615.—Boats called from Limerick sometimes, but very seldom; could not get in except at high tides, and then it was dangerous, 42616.—Dredging would not do; there was a primary difficulty, which was unforeseen in building the pier; there was a bar outside, which should have been cut away; provision of a new pier was one of the functions of the Congested Districts Board; pier was absolutely necessary for development of fishing industry, 42617.

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Railway from Listowel to Ballylongford Proposed.

Line of rail to Listowel would be an advantage to the district; only seven miles from Ballylongford, and if connecting line were made to Listowel, Ballylongford Harbour would become landing place for a large portion of the agricultural produce of North Kerry, 42617.—Corn, cattle, pigs, and similar agricultural produce would then be sent to England, 42618.

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See p. 21.

Poverty of Non-Scheduled Division of Ballybunion.

More poverty in non-scheduled division of Ballybunion than in any division in Listowel, congested or non-congested; more outdoor relief given than in any other division of the union, 42639.—Poor in North Kerry were exceedingly poor.—Whole of the parish of Glengariff in County Cork was scheduled as congested; there the average valuation of ten, twelve, or twenty occupiers would be about £2 per occupier; it would be evident to strangers who visited the place that these poor people needed relief, living, as they did, on uneconomic holdings, 42640.—In North Kerry there was such poverty that people had not a cow or two, as they had in Glengariff; emigration was most extensive, people went to iron furnaces in South Wales, etc., and the women did the work in spring after the potatoes were planted, 42640.—Land in North Kerry was mostly all bog, very little arable land; very little land which was productive and fruitful; heavy lands did not pay for tillage, especially when labour was high; witness did not think rising generation would ever approach the old people in their attention to business, such as drainage, etc.; extremely difficult to get them to go through slavish work, which was done so well and so long in time past, 42641.

Labourers' Cottages.

Very poor people in North Kerry had no holdings; Rural District Council had lately generously provided labourers' cottages and attachments, 42640; more labourers' cottages in North Kerry than in any other part of Ireland; necessity had arisen from fact that people were so badly housed, and had no land; Rural District Council had taken up the recent Act to such an extent that poor farmers in North Kerry were frightened; they did not know what to do with the taxation that was being heaped upon them; the Council doing all they could to carry out a great and useful business, but it was imposing a very heavy task upon them; notwithstanding reductions given in rent, difficulties of farmers had increased by increase of taxation, cost of labour, and its scarcity; witness had never seen the country in such a position as it was in now in its struggle to make ends meet, 42641.

Land Purchase in Kerry.

Witness knew of a large district on which tenants had purchased twenty years ago, but under duress, and when they were all under notice of eviction, and purchased at very high figures; purchasers were now prepared to forfeit twenty years' purchase and sign agreements under new Act of 1903; and, so difficult did they find it to pay their annuities that they would willingly agree to commence paying new annuities for sixty-eight years, provided they got credit for the twenty years they had paid already; no people would forfeit twenty years and sign again for sixty-eight years unless they were hard pressed, 42641.

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See pp. 21-2.

Fishery at Ballylongford.

Salmon fishing in Ballylongford opened on February 12th, and lasted till 30th April; peel fishing opened May 1st and ended 1st July; then herring fishing commenced and ended on 1st November, and from this date until 14th May oyster fishing was in progress; fishermen of the locality could be profitably

HANRAHAN, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

employed all the year round; thirty fishermen living in the district, but only three had been fishing in past year; remainder mostly did occasional work, while some depended for their living on ferrying from Saleen to Kilrush; ten to twelve boats were required to supply these men; probable cost of each boat for salmon and herring fishing would be about £16 when fully equipped, 42642-3.—Congested Districts Board should provide boats for these men under present circumstances; also facilities in the way of a pier; present pier absolutely unsafe; in most important times of the tide the boats had to remain at Saleen for fully two hours in order to float out, and dangers were incurred by fishermen, and boats, in some cases sailing boats, had to remain altogether at Saleen owing to strong currents, 42644.

Pier at Carrig Proposed.

Witness suggested a pier at Carrig; it would be of highest advantage to fishermen, 42644.—Pier would be of commercial use to Ballylongford as well, 42645-6.—Only twenty feet of water at highest tide at the old pier; if new pier were provided there would be thirty-three feet, 42646.—Proposed pier would be accessible at almost any time of the tide; it would secure boats against any wind, especially north-west and south-west, which were dangerous to boats lying at Saleen pier; some boats had been swamped while lying there, 42651.—Trawling was carried on in the Shannon, but boats from Ballylongford never fished at this place, because they were too lightly built and too old, some of them practically obsolete; four boats should be given for dredging, trawling, and fishing; they should be built exceptionally strong in consequence of the heavy strain on them, and should be eighteen feet in keel, 42651, 42654, 42656.—Trawling had done great damage to salmon fishing which was outside the river, 42652.—Fishing outside the river was with nets; some of the nets were five miles long, 42653.—Coast was very dangerous, 42655.—Herring grounds were about one mile from proposed pier, 42657, 42661.—Resident fishing superintendent would be of great use on coast of Kerry, 42658.—It would help to keep Congested Districts Board in touch with local people, 42659.—Within last three years herring and mackerel had been caught by people from Ballylongford, 42660.—They waited until herrings came into the river, 42662.

Oysters.

Season for oyster dredging opened late in September and continued during winter months; very often boats engaged in this business were obliged to remain at Saleen for weeks owing to continued winds from south-west, west, and north-west, and this also occurred in summer time, when salmon and herring fishing was going on; public oyster bed was over three miles square, and was insufficiently stocked with oysters; two boats at present dredging never touched Ballylongford harbour, as they would not get sufficient to pay them for their trouble, 42646.—Irish oysters were very marketable; witness suggested laying out half a million oysters on this bed; they would be marketable in two years' time, 42651.—No application had been made to Mr. Green; people did not know whom to ask, 42647-9, 42650-1.—District was not scheduled, 42650.

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See pp. 22-4.

Description of Treatment of Labourers on Mr. Blacker Douglass's and Lord Listowel's Properties.

In a part of Mr. Blacker Douglass's property, of Kilconly, about 1881, and previously, there lived six families of householders, about thirty-six altogether, and all labourers; two families had one perch of land, and the other four held about fifty perches in all; each tenant had to pay £2 10*s.* a year in labour, at 8*d.* per day, even if others obtained 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* per day, thereby proving that the six tenants were paying £3 each, or £18 per annum, for their six mud cabins and fifty perches of land, and still had to maintain their families; Mr. Blacker Douglass

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was not responsible for this, as these men were only sub-tenants to farmers; four of these houses had since been levelled, and most of the occupants had emigrated to enrich other lands, and to enjoy that material and social position which had been denied them in land of their birth; Lord Listowel's property adjoined Mr. Blacker Douglass's property; in townlands of Kilconly and Beale Hill there were a great number of labourers, who had been evicted under middlemen and farmers, and had died of hunger in 1847, 1848, 1850; after that the landlord had evicted the middleman, and had held land in own possession for a number of years; he gave some employment for a time, but he took good care to leave many labourers landless; he would not even permit them one perch; some had a plot with a few hundred cabbages, but when his steward was having fences erected he had the surface of the plots taken to manure the quicks and furze seed on the fences; not one perch given to labourers, although landlord had 400 acres of untenanted land; about twenty-five labourers in the lands or farm of Scottish Provident Institution and adjoining it; and these men had only mud-wall thatched houses, with about eighty perches of land; they paid about £3 at one time, and had been paying £2 10*s.* for last twenty years; within last forty years they held as caretakers and weekly tenants, and paid said rents, at the rate of 8*s.* a week, without board, and another member of the family supplied them with food; these were only a few examples of what labourers had to undergo, and which proved the thrift and industry they had to exercise to maintain their families; often they were semi-destitute; no wonder their families fled from the country when opportunity offered; hence its depopulation, etc.; many others had to sustain life by gathering seaweeds, etc., 42663.

Claims of Cottiers with Less than Three-quarters of an Acre of Land.

There were some thousands of cottiers who were possessed of less than ¾ of an acre of land; they were exempt from present and past legislation, and exercised no tenant right, as they were debarred from entering the courts; this required immediate redress; even when sales took place, this class must remain as sub-tenants, if Acts of 1903 and 1881 were not amended; they should be permitted to enter courts and get fair rent fixed, 42663.—They should also be permitted to purchase if they desired; they must rely entirely on the recommendations of this Commission for redress; Lord Listowel's property was being purchased by the tenants, but sale was not yet completed; one man held a small house and a place for a manure pit; when engineer came round he claimed the site of a fallen room, so as to rebuild it if he so desired; but tenant farmer objected, and said that wall of existing portion must be boundary, and locked the gate to prevent him bringing in turf; house and site of room was a freehold, and Lord Listowel would not permit one perch of land to be attached to the house; there was a family of seven in this house, and all had emigrated except the one, who was now being tyrannised over; whether Estates Commissioners would defend his rights remained to be seen, 42664.

Kilehenny should be Dealt with as Congested—Evictions, Semi-destitution, etc.

Electoral Division of Kilehenny required to be scheduled as congested, because there were thirty-six families, or seventy persons in receipt of out-door relief, at annual cost of £240; there were about 205 holdings of £5 valuation and under; about 250 families had been evicted in 1847, 1848, 1850, for which there was no legal order; many died of starvation, others went to the union, and others emigrated; result of this clearance was the substitution of the bullock and large grazing tract, which debarred the division from being scheduled as congested in 1891; there was over 1,500 acres for the bullock, while there was nothing for the people but semi-starvation and the emigrant ship; there were seventeen future tenants, the victims of exorbitant rents, which in many cases were three times the valuation, and sometimes five times; about forty of the houses insanitary and uninhabitable; people received about £1,000 per annum from America, which in many cases prevented

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real destitution, 42664.—Witness obtained his information from the old people in the district, 42665-8.—The aforesaid lands were most conveniently situated for relieving congestion which existed; the landlord at time of former evictions was Major William Fairfield, 42669.

Knitting Industry.

Hosiery and knitting industry was carried out under supervision of nuns of St. Joseph's Convent, and gave employment to about eight; it had been abandoned for want of accommodation, as there was an advance to forty pupils in school attendance; application had been made to Agricultural Department to aid in reviving the industry, but enterprise required local capital, and industry fell through, which was great loss to the district; this was in 1905 and 1906; if Congested Districts Board took an active part it could still be revived, 42679.

Parish Committee Grants.

Necessity for reform in the rules of Congested Districts Board as regards Parish Committees; an artisan, no matter how impoverished he was, was not permitted to avail of the grant, nor were subtenants to farmers; for two years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land, 42670-1, 42673.—Some of the tradesmen were in very bad condition, and some were well-to-do, but, no matter how impoverished they were, they could not be assisted, 42673.—Parish Committee should have discretion to give relief, 42673.—Sub-tenants had security in their holdings; as long as they paid their rent to farmers they had security; people with more than ¾ of an acre of land could apply for fair rent; if supervisor's estimate did not exceed £2 10*s.* applications were not entertained; they were entertained in 1906-7, 42674.—Committee had made suggestions to Board, but they would not entertain such cases; if estimate were 30*s.*, that would be on a dwellinghouse, people would only get one-fourth, if it was repairing an out-house; landholders whose valuation was under £7 were eligible for individual grants; a grant not exceeding £3 for the erection of an out-office, and not exceeding £5 for a dwellinghouse; on Port Royal Estate a tenant might receive a grant towards an out-house not exceeding £4, and for a dwellinghouse a sum of £10; difference of £1 in one case and £5 in the other, 42675.—Ballybunion Parish Committee obtained a grant of £75 a year for three years; people were so impoverished that they could only avail of about £6, and about £65 was returned; in second and third years the amounts returned to Board were £26 1*s.* 3*d.* and £10 8*s.*, that is to say that in three years £101 9*s.* 3*d.* was not returned to Board; if people had not received £10 from landlord to commence, even this would not have been availed of; Board would not permit the returned money to be expended in road-making and drainage in the district, where it was required, notwithstanding fact that over £200,000 towards reclaiming and developing the district would be required; people thought when they sent it back that it would be returned to them again, but were refused; one-third of the estimate in repairing dwellinghouses was allowed, and one-fourth in repairing out-offices and fences, draining, etc.; work had to be completed before they even got the one-fourth; people so poor that they very often could not undertake the work; people whose valuation was up to £10 should be permitted to avail of Board's grants; those whose valuation was £5 and under should obtain free grant of half the estimate, and artisans should be included; the Board would not allow draining or fencing until the houses were done up; some people had withdrawn because they were not in a position to carry out the work; and money would not be permitted to be availed of for draining and fencing until houses were done; 42676-7.—There were some scheduled districts that did not think it worth while to avail of Board's offer, 42677.

Land Purchase.

Best means of relieving congestion and stopping emigration was to purchase all untenanted and all other lands in the market for sale, by compulsion or otherwise, at a fair price, and sub-dividing it into economic holdings; Estates Commission should have right of pre-emption respecting private lands under their control and being offered for sale, and workers in general and uneconomic holdings, and landless working classes had first claim on these lands, 42677-8.—There should be financial aid in starting home industries; roads and other public works should be carried out under direct labour; there should also be compulsory sale of land at a fair price, which would abolish great expenses of Land Commission and other things; land speculators and capitalists should be strictly prohibited from purchasing any land save real waste, reclaimable land, Government did not undertake to do so; it was well known that a capitalist had many other ways for investment to maintain livelihood, and as men formed the real wealth of nation, remedy must be found for obtaining that wealth; emigration of proportion of the occupiers must take place, so as to enable remaining one to prosper; plenty of land was available for that purpose, 42680.

Representation of Kerry on Board.

Important that a representative of Kerry should be member of Congested Districts Board, 42680.

Emigration.

The lot of many of the working class in Ireland was intolerable; their only safety being flight to other lands, and Ireland would be ruined if they continued to go to make wealth for America, 42680.

Restrictions on Use of Bull Sent by Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Board sent a bull to congested district of Gullane, and the first year he was limited to forty cows; after three years he was limited to forty cows besides the cattle of the man in charge; some took cows this year about 1st June, but they were refused, 42680-1.—Character of Ireland had been run down to certain degree; it was considered that police committed many of the outrages, as in case of Sergeant Sheridan, where it was proved, 42682.—A tar-monger was where people did not wish to take away life and threatened the offending people, 42683.—People wanted to keep their holdings; Irish people as a rule did not want to take life; they had died of hunger even rather than do so, 42684.

AHERNE, Mr. PATRICK J.

See pp. 24-5.

Glensharrold Electoral Division of Newcastle West Rural District.

Glensharrold Electoral Division comprised townlands of Glensharrold, Knockanagun, Carrickerry, Knockfinish, and Boranizue, and was a unit of Newcastle West Rural District, with area of about nine square miles, and population of about 1,000; poor-law valuation was about £936, and number of householders 145, majority of whom belonged to toiling class, and had to eke out scanty subsistence as best they could under very unfavourable conditions; little or no employment and scarcely any industry in district, the principal one being peat industry, which was now on the wane, most of the mine being cut away; farmers were only in middling circumstances, and gave very little employment, so land was left unreclaimed and undrained, great many of their farms being cut-away bog or moor; principal crops raised were potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and oats; potato crops not good in recent years, even last year's crop was partial failure; in district adjoining there were vast tracts of waste land which, if reclaimed and broken up into small allotments and distributed among poorer classes, with State aid, would become productive and afford beneficial return to community at large; toilers would then be enabled, by economy and industry, to live in comparative comfort at home instead of dreaming of an El Dorado across the sea; young people went to America having no prospect of a living at home; emigration had sapped the bone and sinew of manhood of Glensharrold during past twenty-five years; there were about 3,000 acres of waste land

AHERNE, Mr. PATRICK J.—*continued.*

in Rooska division, and a large colony of poor people almost destitute; congestion was also rampant there chiefly from same causes as in Glensharrold Division; unless Congested Districts Board took up the matter and acquired this land it would remain in its primeval wildness, and people would derive no material benefit therefrom, 42685.

Tree-planting.

Some of the mountain chains extending from Carrickerry to confines of North Kerry would be admirably suited for planting trees, 42685.

Limestone Quarries.

There were splendid limestone quarries within three or four miles of Glensharrold, and if railway were constructed to connect Ardagh with Listowel, passing through immediate mountain districts, limestone could be brought to where it was badly needed, and famous sand of Ballybunion could also be properly utilised, which, owing to the distance and lack of convenience, had not been resorted to for reclamation or tillage purposes by Glensharrold people, 42685.

Means of Livelihood.

Direct labour had been in operation in district during winter, but only a few labourers were employed; some of the poor lived by selling turf in Newcastle and Ratheale, while others lived on earnings of children in domestic service in East Limerick and remittances from friends and children in exile, which helped to pay rent of the little cut-away patches of bog; finest material in all Ireland for manufacture of peat moss was to be had in the district; it abounded with many resources, but means of development were not at disposal of working population, 42685.

Land Purchase.

Knockanagun and Carrickerry properties had been purchased under Ashbourne Act at eighteen years' purchase; there were eleven labourers' cottages in electoral division, and five under new scheme; good number of projected applicants who could not at present be supplied with houses; tenants of James O'G. Delmege were negotiating purchase agreements with agent; there were about fifty-six tenants, farmers and lot-holders; the lot-holders occupied three or four-acre plots, and lived by cutting and selling turf; if estate were purchased and sale of turf stopped they would starve, having no industry to rely on; produce of their little holdings would not maintain themselves and families; if whole electoral division was scheduled it would tend to improve land and people generally; farmers lived by dairying and stock-raising on a small scale; agriculture was partially abandoned, 42685.—Newcastle West had eight or nine electoral divisions with valuation under 30*s.* per head; poorest seemed to be Mount Collins, having valuation of only 17*s.* per head, 42687.—In witness's district it was only £1 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the outlying districts were the same, 42687.

Emigration.

Emigration had wrought a great change in the district; thousands of acres were lying partially idle, and would remain so until something was done by the Government to put it into cultivation, 42687.

Poverty of District.

Vice-President of Department of Agriculture had visited district in the days of the Plan of Campaign, and had described the people as a colony of squatters; only people going among them could tell how badly off they were, 42687.

SCOLLARD, Mr. CHARLES.

See p. 25.

Burden of Taxation in Glensharrold Electoral Division.

Witness wished to bear out what Mr. Aherne had said about Glensharrold Electoral Division; the country was beyond any other country, mostly wilderness all round; people taxed much more than they were able to pay; witness represented labourers of the locality of Carrickerry; he was a small farmer, and had thirty or forty acres of peaty soil of his own, and it was very hard to pay rates at present time; he did not know why rates went up so much this year; if another year came like this people would have to leave rates, land, and Government to themselves, and would have to emigrate, 42688-90.—Witness farmed for dairy purpose, 42691.

SCOLLARD, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

Necessity for a Light Railway passing through Athea.

If a light railway were made to Listowel, passing through Athea, it would do a great deal for the country round; Athea was becoming an important little town; between £300 and £400 of butter was bought there weekly; City of Limerick would hardly represent so much, 42692.

PIERSE, Mr. GARRETT.

See pp. 25-6.

General Conditions of Life in Gullane.

Division of Gullane was situated at estuary of the Shannon near seaside resort of Ballybunion, and was about fourteen miles distant from Listowel, the nearest market town; people were sober, honest, and industrious, but land consisted of reclaimed wild bog and barren mountain slopes, with a retensive sub-soil, and aspect towards the north, and was very much exposed to ocean gales; no trees or shelter of any kind prospered, and, consequently, cattle had to be housed and hand-fed from 25th October to 13th May; not much tillage; it did not pay in this exposed country; witness had seen potato stalks blighted twice a year by storms; chief industry was butter-making, but lately it had been sale of milk at creameries and rearing of calves; great fall in price of agricultural produce had affected people of this district very much, as they had no industry to fall back on; great many small farmers who had only one or two acres which were of such poor quality that they were very poor; outdoor relief alone in the division was 2*s.* 4½*d.* in the £, and people received yearly between £300 and £400 from America and elsewhere; yet they were deeply in debt to local shopkeepers; witness was a shopkeeper, and he had given value of about £800 in credit, 42693.—Witness trusted these tenants, poor as they were, because they could be trusted if they got help in any way to make a living, 42694.—Tenants' leases fell out about years 1875 and 1876, and landlord (Wilson Gunn) actually doubled rent on some of the tenants; even witness's own holding, which had been let for £15, was now £43, and, after going twice before Land Court, was still £19 10*s.*, poor law valuation being £16 15*s.*; far easier for tenants to pay big rents in the seventies than it was to pay reduced rents now; price of food more than doubled on account of the changes, and county cess had increased from 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ to 8*s.* 3*d.*; then there was a fall of 35 per cent. in price of butter, and, worst of all, it was hard to get sufficient labour, as most of the young people were going to America; when bad land was out of cultivation for a few years it soon went back to its original state—growing rushes and heath, 42693.

Land Purchase.

Present landlord (Mr. R. Huggard) became owner of most of the property in this division about five years ago, and, it was openly stated, for a very small sum; Mr. Huggard was only a middleman, Trinity College being head landlord; when Land Purchase Act of 1903 was passed tenants approached agent with regard to a sale of the property, and his reply was that nothing could be done until report of Trinity College Commission was issued; after report was issued tenants had another interview with agent, who offered to sell at reduction of 6*s.* 6*d.* on first term rents and 4*s.* 6*d.* on second term rent, which was unanimously refused, as it was considered entirely inadequate; agent then asked to sell to Congested Districts Board, but he refused, 42693.

PIERSE, Mr. GARRETT—*continued.*

Compulsory Powers for Congested Districts Board proposed.

If Government did not give compulsory powers of purchase to Congested Districts Board, or some such popular body, landlord of this district would have power of compelling tenants to purchase at his own terms, because he was turning them into caretakers under Eviction-made-easy Act of 1896; last April landlord had had sixteen of those tenants summoned before petty sessions court to turn them out of their homes, but he did not appear this time; better for tenants of this district that Land Purchase Act of 1903 was never passed if Government did not give necessary powers to Congested Districts Board to purchase these poor, congested estates and resell to tenants at a reasonable price; also to make improvements and roads which were very much required in the district and to purchase 500 acres of untenanted land which was owned by the Scottish Company on next estate, and to aid cottage industries, 42693.

GRIFFIN, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 26.

Townland of Glenagrogary should be Scheduled as Congested.

Townland of Glenagrogary in Electoral Division of Kilfergus, should be scheduled as congested; there were two other properties, one to the east and one to the west, of about equal dimensions, rents, and valuations; in Glenagrogary there were thirty-three holdings, and the actual value was £99, or £3 per holding per tenant; second term rents amounted to £165, 42694.—Congested Districts Board should take up the business of scheduling, 42695.

Negotiations for Purchase.

People had tried to negotiate with landlord for a purchase, and landlord had challenged them to sell, and given them the liberal offer of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ abatement on their rents; people offered to buy at 18½ years' purchase on second term rents, and 16½ years on first term rents; there were twenty-one holdings out of the thirty-three under £3 valuation, and some of them were down to 5*s.* and 10*s.*; only seven holdings over £5; people believed that without assistance of Board or some other Board they could never buy on reasonable terms from landlord; rents had been raised time after time to double what they had been, and better portions of land taken from some of the tenants and put into lots, which brought on congestion; witness's sole object was that the Board should buy on reasonable terms, 42695.

MULVILLE, Mr. MICHAEL W.

See p. 26.

Condition of Listowel Urban District.

Listowel Urban District was in very bad position; witness would like to see it under protection of Congested Districts Board; area was 1,773 acres, and number of houses about 500; no houses had been built for poorer classes by any public body; result was they were crowded into dirty little cabins with mud walls and thatched roofs, only one or two rooms; Town Commissioners had borrowed some years ago about £7,000; things had gone against them, and they now had to pay a percentage of £300 odd to the Board of Works, and they were very hard pressed, 42696.—Loan was for waterworks, which turned out a partial failure, and about £4,000 or £5,000 was lost; their rates were about the second highest in Ireland, about 11*s.* in the £; Council had to pay this rate for thirty-five years more; about sixty-eight mud-walled cabins in the town, and they were quite congested; the men could not get work.

Chief Industry.

Chief industry was agriculture, which meant a little tillage and a great deal of pasture; there were untenanted lands about the town that could be used for purposes of creating economic holdings, 42697.—Railway to Listowel *via* Newtown and Ballylongford would be a very good thing for tourist traffic, 42698.

BAKER, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 27-9.

Neglect of Kerry by Congested Districts Board Alleged.

Congested Districts Board had not given necessary proportion to County Kerry; they had been established for relieving congested areas in 1891; population in these areas at that time was 547,710, and was reduced to 498,000; after ten years of Board's work in congested portion of Kerry during same period population declined from 89,698 to 80,297; when Board was established it was generally thought that its special object was to relieve congestion, etc., but each of the seven congested counties had on an average 6,000 less of population than in 1891; people very pleased to have Board, but something was radically wrong when population was decreasing instead of increasing, 42736-7.—Kerry possessed one-sixth of the population of all the congested areas in Ireland, therefore if the necessary precautions had been taken by those who were in authority it would be entitled to one-sixth of entire expenditure of the Board; ten headings of expenditure, such as purchase of estates, improvement of estates, etc., and they had expended up to the present, in eleven years, one and a quarter millions sterling, 42701.—Which included purchase money of estates, and was, therefore, money which would be repaid to Board when tenants bought estates, 42721.—People in Kerry felt they had been slighted in a very large measure; under purchase of estates, improvement of estates, and industrial schemes, people had received nothing, 42702.—There had been estates purchased in County Kerry since March 1902, 42703-4.—Kerry one of the counties that was in the shade as far as landlord business was concerned, with exception of a few who at once took the opportunity to sell; people were of opinion that whole attention of Board was directed towards Connaught, and not towards giving equal treatment among the different congested areas; proper authorities did not take pains to ask as to whether justice was being done to congested areas, 42708.

Land Act of 1903.

Until Land Act of 1903 no landlord had been found reasonable enough to deal with Board or to comply with wishes of the people in a general way; Land Act of 1903 was based on a very large principle of the British Cabinet asking landlords and tenant occupiers of Ireland to come to the conclusion of amicably settling matters between them; it meant affording landlord a means of coming by every penny that his estate was worth, and affording tenant occupier as much room as was possible for making the best bargain for himself; all reasonable, humane landlords in Ireland at once availed of the idea; landlords not only given this opportunity at the time, but also given £12,000,000 of a grant to induce them to sell to occupiers of Ireland, and, to witness's mind, from that time the Cabinet wished the landlords to get out, 42705.

Piers and Slips; Criticism of Action of Congested Districts Board.

For every slip and pier they wanted the people had first to appeal to Congested Districts Board, who acknowledged receipts of communication, etc., and then considered what subscriptions or contributions they would extend towards the work, if any; there were half a dozen slips most necessary to encourage fishing industry west of Dingle, and a dozen bridges were required; witness got resolution passed at last meeting of Kerry County Council for a most necessary work outside Ballymore, for the different islands, the different parts of Ventry, for the coastguards at Ventry Harbour, and for the fishermen in Ballymore, as well as Dingle fishermen; witness had not an accurate knowledge of figures, he was in America at the time; he had pointed out the utility of this work for the fishermen, and Congested Districts Board had offered to pay half the cost if local authorities were willing to carry out the work at an expense of £150; about fifteen or sixteen years ago Mr. Green and Mr. Keating, of Congested Districts Board and Fishery

BAKER, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

Board, came down to Kerry to inspect; it was the time Canon O'Sullivan was there; he had taken up the necessity of getting a deep water pier built; Congested Districts Board pleased with the idea, and offered £22,000 for that slip, but owing to difficulty of obtaining an approach, and indifference on part of people, it lapsed, 42708.

Amount Paid by Barony of Corkaguiny in Respect of Railway and Harbour Charges.

No good in finding fault with Congested Districts Board in the past, but witness would like to draw the attention of the Commission to amount paid by the Barony of Corkaguiny in respect of railway and harbour charges; total amount paid to Commissioners of Public Works in respect of Fenit Pier alone was £19,450 0*s.* 7*d.*, less amount received under Local Government Act of 1898 £1,450 16*s.* 3*d.*, leaving total of £17,999 4*s.* 4*d.*; total amount paid to Great Western Railway in respect of Farranfore and Killorglin Railways, £6,539 19*s.* 9*d.*, less under same Act £644 12*s.* 5*d.*, leaving balance paid by barony of £5,895 7*s.* 4*d.*; total paid for Tralee and Dingle Committee of Management, £55,795 17*s.* 7*d.*, less reduction of £11,222 17*s.* 10*d.*, leaving total of £44,572 1*s.* 9*d.*; total net amount paid to date by Corkaguiny Barony in respect of railway and harbour charges, £68,467 11*s.* 5*d.*; it was a special year for Dingle Railway; for past sixteen years rates had averaged over 2*s.* in the £, but this year they had been brought down to 4*d.* in the £, 42709.

Total Special Charges on Land and Buildings in Corkaguiny.

Total special charges levied in Barony of Corkaguiny on land was 5·43*s.*, on buildings the general rates were 7*s.* 6*d.*, and total rate 7*s.* 10·33*d.*, which would come up to nearly 13*s.* in the £, including lands and buildings, since 1903 to present time, 42709.

Dingle Railway.

About fifteen years ago Dingle Railway was brought on as a burden, now looked upon as a benefit; the people knew nothing of railway work; experts had pointed out the utility of having the line, and whole thing was taken for granted; people thought that whatever they were told was right; they saddled themselves with a very heavy burden under the Railway Scheme; the contract was then given, and the passing of the line was in the hands of Board of Works, with result that they passed curves which should be five-chain curves as three-chain curves, 42710.

Price of Land and Distance from Market.

Long distance from a market in remote districts; this was not considered by landlord when selling; Lord Cork sold to his tenants in Cork at 21½ years' purchase; he wanted 23·31 from his tenants, though it took a tenant farmer two days and a night away from home, and cost £2, to take his horse and sell it at Castleisland fair, within his own county, 42715A.

Absence of Industries.

In the absence of industries and factories people would have to pay for clothing and everything else down from the market in County Cork; they would have to pay for their meal, flour, and bacon, their horse, cow, and sheep; even eggs and butter would have to pay for themselves again until they reached the Cork market, 42715.

Parish Committees.

There was no Parish Committee in Kerry at present; there had been one, 42716-7.—People did not seem to think it was worth taking up, 42718.—Houses and villages in the townlands of witness's district were built in clusters years ago, possibly on account of the heavy storms existing at that time; yards now divided by stones placed on edge, and when the

BAKER, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

people were offered a paltry little item by Congested Districts Board to remove, or to build out-offices or dwelling-houses, it could not be done unless they went out on their own lands and built there; they were held responsible by Board, under Parish Committee system to remove the manure heap at least fifteen yards away from the house; all more or less in favour of this, as the district was visited every season with fever, which was an expense to the rates, 42719.—Parish Committee scheme had been pretty well taken up of late, 42738.—But County Kerry had not received its proportionate assistance from Board in the past, 42741.—Parish Committees were giving out grants to encourage housing of the people; a man builds a house with his own horses, his own men, and his own money; immediately the building is erected the supervisor comes, and puts at least £50 on the house; there was a coastguard station at Ballydavid, with several buildings and at least two acres of best land; this townland, buildings and land for some of them is about £3 10*s.*, and £50 is put on the unfortunate fisherman, who brings his little means from the high seas, though he is not afforded a safe landing at night from Congested Districts Board, 42715A.

Land Purchase.

The sum for purchase of estates was £438,000, and £158,464 was the amount for improvements, which was added to preceding figure, 42722-3.—When estates were sold to tenants Board would be recouped the price paid, and, to some extent, price paid for improvements, 42724.—Since 1902 Board had bought £140,000 of land in Kerry; they desired to buy much more, but public authority ought not to put up price by paying too much for land, 42725.—Board should be cautious not to pay too much for land, 42726.—They would not have bought land unless at a reasonable price, 42727.—Ventry project was a good one; not the Board's fault that it did not mature, 42728-9.

Complaint as to Operations of the Board.

Board's letters did not come up to the mark placed before them by authorities of the county, 43732.—They should have allowed the money when called upon; county authorities and local authorities were already to saddle themselves with further responsibility in order to carry out necessary work; up to time of appointment of Sir T. Esmonde County Kerry might just as well have been cut away from Great Britain and Ireland, 42733.—Up to 1902 Board had expended more on Kerry than any other county for sea works, 42735.

Fishing Industry.

Fishing industry in Ireland most essential, and Board should make greater arrangements for developing it; safe landing places most necessary; owing to rents in Kerry being gauged broadly on Griffith's valuation it would be well to have a revaluation if possible; climate had greatly changed, and land worth £2 at that time was now not worth more than 25*s.*, 42741.

O'DONNELL, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 29-35.

Congestion.

One-sixth of the congested districts in Ireland was in Kerry, and for a long time the county had been neglected; generally speaking the county was mountainous; there was extreme congestion, and there was practically no untenanted land to be divided, 42742.

Land Purchase in Kerry.

Something could be done by purchase of estates, improvement of the land and improvement of the

O'DONNELL, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

home, 42743.—The Board had not purchased many estates in Kerry; they were always willing to do everything in their power, but landlords would not sell, 42770.—Ventry Estate was large and fairly congested; two or three alternative proposals for purchase had been made; one was to give such a price as, with the bonus, would amount to landlord's average net income, taken over any period he liked—ten or fifteen years; offer was also made to allow price to be fixed by Congested Districts Board, because it was impossible for individual tenants to purchase holdings so scattered, or holdings where five or six men were joint tenants on a valuation of £5, as in the Cooms district, 42772-3.—Witness would do everything in his power to prevent estate being sold, except through Congested Districts Board; the old village community existed in parts of the district; houses were to be found clustered together; they were a hot-bed of disease, and it would be a scandal to allow estates to be sold in that condition, 42774-5.—Board had bought one estate at Killorglin, and were at work on another estate at Glenbeigh; their work was excellent; in the worst part of Connaught it was scarcely possible to equal condition of people in Cromane, on the Ventry Estate; their houses were a disgrace to civilisation; in Cromane Upper there were ninety-five holdings, population of 472, and valuation of £69, or 2*s.* 10*d.* per head; in Killorglin Electoral Division there was a population of 1,697, and valuation of £691, or 8*s.* 1*d.* per head, 42776.—In Donegal, Connaught and Kerry there was not a townland to equal the condition of Cromane, 42778.—Board had bought the Rea Estate just outside Killorglin; they had done all they could, which was very little, as they were circumstanced, 42777.—The Wynne Estate, in Glenbeigh, had also been purchased by the Board, 42778.—Mahony Estate at Dooks was to be offered to the Board; it was near Cromane, and was in almost as bad a condition, 42789.—It was in rundale, and the tenants all owed arrears; the following prices for estates purchased showed the reductions made:—On the Denny Estate, purchased under the Ashbourne Act, one man's rent was £48, annuity £12; another, rent £50, annuity £14; reduction was generally from 70 to 75 per cent.; in other cases the rent was £21, annuity £7, and rent £14, annuity £3 10*s.*; the old rents were extremely high, and the present annuities were quite high enough, 42790-2.—The following were typical of replies from landlords:—One letter from Trinity College, signed by Dr. Traill, said that the agent had full directions as to terms of sale, that the number of years' purchase did not concern the tenants, as they had no money wherewith to purchase; that all they were concerned with was the reduction in the present rents when they were changed into instalments to the State, a present being made to them of the fee-simple of their farms; that all offers must be within the zones prescribed by Act of 1903; that terms of purchase under former Acts were irrelevant, as no such terms were ever offered to tenants under those Acts as were offered under Mr. Wyndham's Act; the above was a specimen of the treatment tenants had met with, the difficulty being worse in congested than in richer districts; Trinity College took about £10,000 out of Kerry; it was direct landlord of a considerable portion, and also head landlord, with middle landlords intervening in other places; one case in which there were seven; witness could not say what proportion of the gross rents Trinity College took, 42793-800.—In Lord Ventry's case, his reply simply put the tenants aside, 42801.

Fair Rents, Arrears.

Rents on the Ventry Estate had not been lowered through operation of the Land Act of 1881; in remote districts tenants did not so readily go into court as in districts where they appreciated the value of Acts, and for a number of years Lord Ventry did not collect his rents harshly; while Captain De Moleyns was agent no threats as to arrears were used, and in many cases a gale's rent was accepted for a year's rent, with the result that many were still without any abatements under Act of 1881; at the present time 350 tenants had served notice to have fair rents fixed, because there was a different agent, and the year's rent would now be collected within the year, 42778.—It was doubtful if anybody knew

O'DONNELL, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

under what system the rents had previously been collected; they would take anything they got; receipts such as the following were common—"Received, October 12th, 1904, from representatives of Cornelius Brian and sons, out of holding at Loghart, the sum of £5 10*s.*, being half year's rent due to Lord Ventry, up to and ending the 1st November, 1899; cash £4 13*s.* 6*d.*, temporary allowance 16*s.*"; the representative of tenant was aged 65; he had applied to have his own name put in, but the agent would not do it; witness did not know why; there was another receipt where six men had a holding of £5 10*s.* valuation; they got a joint receipt, 42779-81.—The following instance was an average one of rent compared with valuation:—John Tretton, poor law valuation £4 5*s.*, rent £8 5*s.*, and the rent before 1872 was £1 8*s.*; it was not a judicial rent, 42782-3.—Great majority of the Ventry tenants did not go into court; hundreds had become future tenants through operation of Act of 1887; arrears should not keep a man out of court; but the agent asked for arrears whenever a man was going into court; the tenant could not pay them, and, therefore, did not go into court, 42784.—The law allowed a tenant to have a fair rent fixed irrespective of what he owed as arrears, but if he wished to do so the landlord could sue for arrears; if the case was fought out there might perhaps be a stay of proceedings, 42785-6.—There were various ways in which a man's being in arrears would prevent him going into court; without any actual threat there was a hazy belief about that if a man went into court his arrears would be enforced, 42788.—Witness could give other instances where the valuation was about half the rent in the Castlegregory district, 42788.—A temporary reduction of about 3*s.* in the £ was always given, though witness knew of cases where it had been withdrawn; in Castlegregory district there was a case of four men being joint tenants of a holding; value of holdings in this district could be ascertained by number of milch cows they would carry; in case referred to, for eleven milch cows there was a rent of £65—£6 a cow—an impossible rent; in Cloghane also the rent was twice the valuation, 42789.

Fishing Industry.

Fishing industry, if properly developed, would be a great advantage to the county; Dingle Bay was excellent, so were Cahirciveen and Dingle Harbours, and there were excellent fishermen all along the coast; the district included one-seventh of all the fishermen in Ireland, and one-seventh of the value of the fish; amount of fish caught by Irish boats and landed in Ireland was not half a million for the year, 42743-6.—In Scotland the value was about £2,500,000, but there boats and landing places were considerably better than those in Ireland; Congested Districts Board might give better facilities, either by loans or free grants, to men who were ready to take boats and work them; men in the Cromane district had got some boats, and were doing well; in Dingle the fishermen had got on exceedingly well; they were careful and hard-working, but the same might be said of all the men round the coast; if they were to get on it was by devising some means whereby they could get boats, nets, training where necessary, and facilities for sending fish to market, 42746.

Question of an Inland Market for Fish.

The Dingle fishermen desired to find a market inland for their fish; the Congested Districts Board said they were not able to provide it; possibly the reason for sending the fish away was that prices were higher than inland, 42747.—Witness doubted the fact of there being no inland markets; he saw tons of fish going from Ireland to England by the Rosslare route, almost every week; some of it went to Queenstown and Bantry, and witness believed that an industry could be developed in home markets, 42748-9.—There might be some central organisation in a county like Kerry which would ensure a constant supply to dealers in Cork, Dublin, etc.; if that could be done there would be a considerable trade to inland towns, 42750-1.—Kerry institutions bargained for Irish fish in their contracts; witness could not say as to the asylum, Dr. Mangan, the Chairman, would see to that, 42752-3.—The best of everything was exported;

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witness desired to enlarge the market in Ireland; there were young men ready and willing to work, and every encouragement and facility should be given them, 42755-8.

Boats.

Larger boats were needed; the Scotchmen and the Manxmen took the fish from their doors; witness had no objection to their coming, but he would rather that the Kerrymen could take their own fish, 42759.—It was a question of money; say a boat cost £300, and it was possible to get £100 as a free grant and £200 as a loan, at a low rate of interest, many fishermen would avail of that scheme, 42760.—One hundred years ago Kerry was the scene of a big herring fishery, and the traditions were not lost, 42761.—It would be an advantage if the Board were to station a resident fishing superintendent on the Kerry coast, and it might also be possible to establish a boat-building industry in some part of Kerry, 42762.

Decline in Fishing.

Value of fish caught at present in Kerry seas was £60,000; if fishing were developed that figure would multiply by ten; the men could follow the fish if they had boats, 42763.—Decline in fishing was caused partly by fish ceasing to come, and partly by decrease in population; no county where population had decreased so much as in Kerry; in fifty years Donegal had sent away 201,000, Mayo, 164,000, and Kerry 211,000; a great many of the fishermen had gone, 42764.—Witness did not know whether population would have gone if fishing had continued to pay; until recently the Kerry boats were canoes, and did not go far from shore, 42765.

Poor Rates in Dingle.

Rates in Dingle varied from 9*s.* 11*d.* to 11*s.* 4*d.* for the town; there was a population of 2,000, and there was neither light nor water, nor sewage, 42765-7.—It took in a small part of the rural district, but it was not that that made the rate so high; the pauper statistics were even worse; all over the county an immense amount was paid for poor relief; it was the worst of the congested areas, 42768-9.

Housing Question—Needs of Small Occupiers.

Although many labourers' cottages had been built, there were still in Kerry 3,874 houses of the fourth, or worst, class; in Dingle Union there were twelve houses of one room, with seven in the room; in Kenmare Union there were ten such houses with seven in the room; in Tralee Union there were twenty-nine with eight, and twenty-three with nine in the room; in Killarney Union there were forty-eight with eight in the room; these houses should all be swept away, 42801.—Witness did not know, but thought that land was probably attached to the houses; there were hundreds of small farmers who paid rates who could not be relieved under the Labourers Acts, and it was a serious question for them if their houses could not be improved; it would be very useful if loans could be made at rates similar to those which apply in the cases of labourers' cottages, 42802.—Sanitary authority could declare the houses uninhabitable, but they would not do so as long as the people had nowhere else to go, 42803-5.—If facilities were given for building houses cheaply then one person should be appointed for County Kerry who should have special knowledge of the necessary proceedings; he should be an engineer, and his services should be available in the matter of plans and drawings; such a person could afterwards insist that the people should keep their places well, which could not be done at present, when they had such places to keep, 42805.—In the districts spoken of the small occupier did most of the labour, and there was not much of a distinct labouring class, therefore it would be fair to give the same advantages to these men as to labourers; less money would be required; none should be wasted on too much inspection and red tape, 42806-10.—The Belgians had built 100,000 houses for their people at 2½ per cent. interest; labourers' cottage schemes were carried out at 2¾ per cent. interest, with 10*s.* sinking fund, which was charged as a rate on the district; the rate might be 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £ under the new Act, 42811-4.—Only men who had less than a quarter of an acre of land could get an allotment or improvement of houses; terms of Board of Works loans were impossible for small occupiers, 42815-6—Also, under the Labourers Acts, 36 per cent. was remitted, and balance of expenditure was divided between occupier and local authority, 42818-9.—In Dingle Union, with a valuation of £23,000, 100 cottages could be built for a penny in the £, under the recent Act, 42820.—Not necessarily the same finance as in the Labourers Acts, but something similar should be applied to the small occupier; money should be lent at same rate of interest, 42821.—

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Parish Committees.

The Parish Committee would not be sufficient by itself, 42824.—Parish Committees had done good work; Killorglin had had one for three or four years; had had grants of £60 and £80, and was now getting £250; witness had tried to induce western district to take up Parish Committee, but had not been so successful as he would like; tenants with arrears would not make improvements, because they might be turned out, but peasant proprietors, with a feeling of security, would take up Parish Committee schemes, 42824-5.

Minerals.

There was an old lead quarry near Castlemaine; a sample of rock had been assayed, and gave 90 per cent. of lead as result; quartz containing gold had also been found at the mouth of the River Laune; coal and iron mines were worked in Glencar about 150 years ago, 42827.

Lime.

There was a great deal of limestone in Kerry, but not much in Dingle; when estates were purchased undeveloped limestone quarries should be secured and retained for benefit of the public; some large general scheme for getting lime in various parts of the country was one of the best things that could be done for the people, 42825-6.—Lime was essential for agricultural purposes; it was difficult to get it in some parts of Kerry; the land was perishing for want of it, 42828-9.—A scheme to supply lime to farmers at the cheapest possible price would be useful; the Board should make no profit, in fact should be prepared for a loss for two years; after that, when the people saw the advantage of it, the loss might be lessened, 42830-2.—Witness could undertake that farmers would buy a certain quantity at a fixed price for three years, if the lime were supplied under its value, 42833.—Price of lime at privately-owned quarries was 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel; but the barrel was larger than other barrels, 42834.

Mountain Grazing.

On some of the mountains there was very good grazing right to the top; in the Reeks the grazing was not good; it was communal grazing; some parts of the mountain were valueless for grazing purposes, 42835-9.

Re-afforestation.

Re-afforesting was a large question in Kerry; if the mountains were private property there might be some difficulty; witness did not think that there would be any difficulty as to the grazing; the western breezes might affect the growth of the trees; no one in the neighbourhood was sufficiently expert to give an opinion, 42841-2.

Industries.

Congested Districts Board had not started or developed any industries, and it seemed necessary, seeing that there was no land for division; they should be associated with existing ones, and with the land, butter, bacon, eggs; in 1750 the town of Dingle exported linen to value of £60,000; there were hundreds of looms at work then, and the population was nearly three times what it is now; there were only a few of the old looms remaining; to revive the industry would be difficult, considering the lapse of time; the looms had disappeared owing to the introduction of shop stuff, but the linen industry had been killed by the Navigation Act and other laws since 1750; the laws

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had been there long enough to destroy the industry; It was a fallacy that Irishmen were not capable of development, and of becoming industrial experts; some of the finest brains and muscles were to be found in remote glens; but the brains were going away, and were to be found all over America; the head of Armour's in Chicago was a Kerry man; in the old days flax was grown for all home purposes; witness was a farmer's son, and, as a child, had seen flax sown, worked, etc., and had done the work himself; there were traces of cultivation all over the mountains, where no one would think of cultivating now; not only flax, but cultivation of various kinds; if there were no industries it would be found that it was owing to the treatment Ireland had received; if England would but give bounties to make good the removal of brains and money; it would not be difficult to get a start even now, if Ireland had control of her own revenues, 42842-54.

Scheduling Non-scheduled Divisions.

There was a strong desire among the non-scheduled divisions to be scheduled as congested; there were two or three in witness's barony; District Council had passed a resolution, and had asked witness to present it, 42854.

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See pp. 35-7.

Reclamation of Waste Land.

One quarter of land in Dingle Rural District was approaching primitive state; by proper outlay on drainage, sub-soiling, and fencing it could be reclaimed and converted into homesteads; if only these improvements were carried into effect Dingle Rural District would be able to maintain double present population.

Population, Area, Valuation.

Population in Kerry in 1841 was 293,880, now reduced to 165,000, 42855.—Dingle Rural District comprised twenty electoral divisions, gross area of 126,459 statute acres, population of 18,274, and valuation of £23,811, average area 6·9 acres, and valuation £1·3 to each unit of population; four of the electoral divisions non-congested; only two susceptible of improvement; town of Dingle in 1821 had population of 4,538; now reduced to 1,786, 42864.

Fishing Industry.

Fleet of twelve boats in Castlegregory district in 1841; now not one boat there; people mostly lived by fishing then; they were now confined to very narrow strip of land; it was the most important fishing station of its day, and if it were encouraged the country would not be congested at all, 42854.—A district whose inhabitants depended to a great extent on fishing necessarily required facilities in the way of new piers, repairs to existing ones, suitable boats, and fishing gear to enable industry to be carried out with profit to those engaged in it, which in the absence of capital becomes an impossibility; State grants or loans at a low rate of interest become indispensable, 42858.

Afforestation.

As regarded plantations, the district was in all but an absolute state of nudity; trunks of trees and remains of forests to be found beneath, and sometimes projecting above, the surface of bogs and on the coast line; owing to proximity of the Corkaguiny peninsula to the Atlantic, the exposure often caused injury to agricultural produce, if not total destruction, and, as a consequence, impoverishment of those engaged in it; thousands of acres of glens and mountains, at present of no practical value, could, by afforestation, be converted into sources of profit and also a powerful and universal sanitary agency, 42855.—Part of the land was now in pasturage; beyond line of pasturage there could be plantations which would afford necessary shelter; fuel was getting very scarce; trees would afford fuel; the people could not afford to buy coal, and would have to go thirty or forty miles away if there were no trees, 42857.—Bogs were running short, 42858.

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Floods.

Extensive localities within the peninsula rendered valueless by flooding from tides and rivers; one-third of Castlegregory townland submerged during spring tides; witness in his young days saw excellent crops of hay, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds produced where now only seagull or snipe found a home; tenantry were able to temporarily ward off destructive agencies whilst they had cheap labour at their command, but, owing to high rate of wages arising from scarcity of day labourers, as result of emigration, temporary embankments had to be abandoned, etc., with consequence of periodical submerging of a productive tract of country; similar condition prevailed in other localities throughout barony, 42858.

Matters needing Improvement.

Tillage had of late years so alarmingly declined from scarcity of manual labour that localities were all matted over with moss and stunted grass.—Progress of the district was obstructed by law declaring illegal the making of roads to turbary or bogs, and to graveyards, as well as roads that came under designation of *cul-de-sac*; law should be either radically altered or obliterated from Statute Book.—Bridges in many localities within Dingle Rural District had become absolutely indispensable, 42858.

Parish Committees.

Increase in grants and an extension of operations of these useful bodies became indispensable *desiderata*; funds allocated by Congested Districts Board in aid of improving dwellings of the poor as well as of the occupation of land could not be devoted to more worthy purposes; alteration for the better in condition and appearance of lowly homes in Castlegregory dispensary district, where grant had been availed of; productive of incalculable amount of good if grant in question had been extended to holdings of higher valuation than those to which it was at present restricted; village of Kilshanny was more like an African village than anything else; grant in Castlegregory district was £175 a year from Congested Districts Board, and the tillage was now wholly renovated, 42858.

Limestone.

There was mountain limestone at Magheries which had never been turned to any use; if there were limekilns there it would afford enough lime for whole district; there was a good road leading to the place, and nothing was more necessary to improve marshy and boggy land than lime; if it were availed of it would not only be a source of profit to those on whose land it existed, but to farmers of the district who could make use of it, 42858.—Road had been made to enable people to get the lime, 42859.—Want of energy and lack of fuel prevented people from getting it, 42861.—Congested Districts Board had arranged to set up limekilns and get lime burned; it would benefit the whole country, 42862.—No men with capital in the locality, 42863.—Extensive trade had been carried on in 1821 with Spain, Portugal, and France in linen, cattle, hides, butter, fish, and eggs; Dingle imported wines, brandy, and tobacco, and exported linen to value of £60,000 in 1750; now linen industry was scarcely a matter of history even, 42864.

Congested Districts Board.

Congested Districts Board had done more good than all other Boards; witness would be very sorry to see powers limited in any way; he would rather see them extended; several improvements required; Congested Districts Board had been very liberal; they could have done more, but they could not be expected to do everything all at once, 42864.—There should be a member for Kerry elected on Congested Districts Board, 42865-6.—Could be nominated by the County Council; very practical people in Kerry, 42868.

O'FLAHERTY, Mr. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

Improvement of Dingle Pier.

Pier in Dingle needed improvement badly; harbour shallow and getting silted, and required dredging very much; addition to pier would be of great value; too narrow, also rather short; double the business could be done if it were improved, 42869, 42873.—Harbour Board had charge of pier; they levied dues, 42870-1.—Dues in Dingle not heavy; the place was small, and unless they got aid they would not be able to make improvement themselves; no money left, 42872.

Water Supply.

In an impoverished place like Dingle they could not afford to spend extra rates; if Congested Districts Board came to their aid with the charge that would be made for waterworks, which were absolutely necessary; not a drop of fresh water near town at Magheries; Congested Districts Board had been asked some time ago to send an expert to discover water, because there was a spring of fresh water oozing up on the beach; this water was covered at high tides; it was about a quarter of a mile from the village; population of which was about 230, and population of the Magheries about 600; desirable to discover source of spring water, 42873-4.

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See pp. 37-42.

Experience of Witness.

Witness was County Instructor for Kerry, and had been asked to give evidence on behalf of the Committee of Agriculture on the working of the agricultural scheme in the county; witness was appointed on October 1st, and spent first fortnight examining into the wants of each locality; his headquarters were in Tralee; he was a County Cork man, and was appointed by Committee of Agriculture, subject to approval of Department of Agriculture; witness had had twelve years' experience working on his father's farm in Mid-Cork, then three years at the Royal College of Science in Dublin, 42877-80, 43053.—Witness was the first agricultural instructor for Kerry, 42882, 42886-7.

Agricultural Instruction.—Lectures, Demonstration and Experiment Plots.

Committee of Agriculture consisted of the whole County Council and some co-opted members, seventeen leading agriculturists who were not Councillors; the scheme of instruction in agriculture included appointment of an instructor, whose duty it was, during the winter months, to deliver a series of lectures at night upon agricultural topics; during the daytime demonstrations were given on settling drains, better methods of cultivation, fixing of plots, etc.; also plots were laid down, samples of seed taken and tested, and some of the lectures based on them, 42877.—Some people thought the lectures were of no use, and that too much time was spent on them; the lectures only lasted four months, and during the time demonstration and experiment plots were laid down, where seeds and manures could be tested the following year; a demonstration, properly carried out, had more effect than a great deal of talk, 42880.—There had been no agricultural classes at Dingle as yet; they were usually established a year or two after the instructor had come into a county, and the pioneer work was done, 42881.—It did not matter how bad the land was for a demonstration plot if it were of uniform quality, 42883.—There had been a variety of experiments with potatoes in the Magheries district, because there they depended almost exclusively on potatoes; there was a plot to test the relative qualities of seven different varieties in order to select the best for that district, 42884.—Work on experiments and demonstrations had been going on since 1st March 1907, 42885.—There were twenty experiment plots and ninety-four demonstration plots throughout the county, fifty-six of them in congested districts, 42888.—The difference between a demonstration and an experiment plot was that in an experiment plot the ground must be accurately surveyed, the seeds or manures analysed, and the produce weighed and an exact account of it tabulated at the end of the year; it entailed a considerable amount of work, and witness could not have more than twenty experiment plots in the county because season was so short; the demonstration plot was manured according to instructor's methods, and was usually established near a chapel or some public place, where people could see it as they passed by; experiment plot had to be selected in places where there was an intelligent farmer who would help, 42889.—Experiment plot was for information of instructor, Department, and the country; demonstration plot was an example of what could be done by adopting some of the manurial systems lectured about, 42890-1.—Witness had tried working demonstration plot through a small holder, but had not been in the district long enough to obtain results; as regards its being more effective than when worked by the instructor, plot was worked by witness and farmer together; it was always on the farmer's place, 42904-7.—The average attendance at witness's lectures for the whole county was 102; Dingle average attendance, 184·65; Kenmare, 110·33.—Lecture lasted forty minutes, and then there was a discussion of an hour and a half's duration, questions were asked during discussions, and the discussions were, perhaps, more valuable than the lectures; as a rule each lecture resulted in establishing either a demonstration or experiment plot, 42908-10.—Fifteen lectures were delivered in Dingle Rural District; no lectures were delivered in towns or big villages, 42911.—Dingle Rural District included practically the whole peninsula; there were five centres for lectures (held in National Schools); Ventry, Anascaul, Castlegregory, Cloghane, and Lispole; three lectures were delivered at each centre, the same men came to each of the three lectures, and would come again in some places; there were six rural districts in the whole county; instructor had to spend three weeks on the lecturing tour in each district, 42912-7.

Work of Witness's Assistants.

Area under instructor was the whole of Kerry, and since 9th May he was also responsible for the congested districts of West Cork; witness had five assistants, and a sixth coming, 42892-3.—It would be desirable if someone were appointed in each peninsula specially for agricultural work; at present there was such a person in each rural district; the five assistants specially worked the congested districts; they did not lecture; they supplied good seeds, manures, lime, grass seed mixtures, etc., at less than half price, 42918-22.—The assistants were supplied this year, for the first time, by the Department, and all expenses were paid by the Department, 42959.—Witness would like to have assistants located in a centre in each peninsula to work all round that centre, one in Dingle, another in Cahirciveen, and another at Kenmare to work the Kenmare peninsula, 43038.—At present they were so arranged that their headquarters were in the places mentioned; the arrangement was similar to that in Mayo and in the poorer parts of Donegal; the instructors were not exactly itinerant instructors, they were provided by the Department, and this was the first year in which there had been a certain number of instructors resident in definite headquarters, 43039-46.—The assistants were at present devoting special attention to spraying, 42962-4.—They also gave general instruction in methods of cultivation, 42964.

Imported Seeds.

There was a great want of good seeds in the western part of the county; about three-fourths of the demonstration plots were under seeds alone, so as to show the people the good effect of imported seeds as against home-grown seeds, 42893.—The people knew it, but did not know how to get the seeds, and could not afford it, 42894-5.—The advantage of the demonstration was that people could buy imported seeds one year, save the seed from that for the following year, and change about once in two years; that was not a common practice; generally the seed was taken

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from the old potatoes year after year, 42896-8.—One of the assistants had sent to a seedsman at a distance for good, reliable mixtures of seeds, and he got them far cheaper than they could be procured locally; up to that time the people did not know they could get seeds at that price or where they could get them, 42900-2.—A demonstration plot was needed, because in some of the western parts of the county people had given up sowing grass seed altogether owing to the badness of the seed; in Waterville district there were places going back to their original condition, 42903.

Scheme for supplying Agricultural Commodities at less than half price, Lime, &c.

There was a scheme in operation for supplying good seeds, manures, lime, grass seed mixtures, and other agricultural commodities at less than half price; the scheme was much availed of by the Kerry people, 42922.—Demonstration plots were laid down with these seeds side by side with what was bought locally, 2,307 plots altogether, 948 under potatoes, 671 under oats, 167 under turnips and mangels, 48 under clover, 207 under fertilisers, and 256 under lime, 42923.—These advantages for the congested districts were introduced this year for the first time, 42937.—Witness thought the scheme was formulated owing to the failure of the potato crop, and the Department had a feeling that it was time to do something for the congested districts, 42490.—The people understood that they were getting the seeds and other things below cost price, 42951.—If they had been supplied in a wholesale way there would be danger of grumbling when the price was raised, but the quantities given to each farmer were very small, with the special view of teaching the good effects of good seeds, 42952-3.—The expense was borne by the central body, and was not upon the county directly at all, 42961.—Three-fourths of the county was mouldy and peaty, and lime was very important; Department had put 133 tons of lime at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each half ton over districts of Cahirciveen and Waterville, 42923.—It was all sold and more was asked for, but funds for the scheme became exhausted; it was sold at one-third the actual cost, 2*s.* 6*d.* for each half ton, 42925-30.—The low price was arranged to show the people how necessary lime was, and also to give them some help, owing to the failure of the potato crop, 42931.—The people understood the importance of lime, but they could not get it; twenty of the demonstration plots showed the effect of basic slag as a substitute for lime; it was dearer weight for weight, but it went much further, 42932-5.—It was under consideration at present whether the lime scheme should be continued; witness thought it should be extended for another year, 42936.—It would be an excellent thing if, after a couple of years the scheme could result in an organisation among the people themselves in the poorer districts, which would enable them to have the lime at cost price, 42955.—It might be worth a small loss per man, 42956-8.

Discretion of County Committee in Framing of Scheme.

The County Committee had a certain discretion in the framing of their scheme; they could reject one part, and accept or amend the other part; they could not exceed the amount of money fixed, but it could be amended in other ways; the Department could accept or reject the amendment; their decision was final, 42944-9.

Spraying.

Spraying was the most urgent matter at the time witness gave evidence; his assistants were engaged in procuring spraying machines at reduced rates, supervising the spraying, mending old machines, giving demonstrations as to how to make the mixture, and how to apply it; 4,737 pounds of blue stone and 5,593 pounds of washing soda had been supplied to Cahirciveen; ninety new spraying machines had been supplied, and 700 or 800 farmers had benefited, 42962.—Special attention had been devoted to spraying since 9th May last; it was necessary to begin a little before the spraying season so as to be in time, 42963-4.—The local people generally obtained the spraying mixture in the local shops; witness would not go so far as to say it was not much good, but most of it was inferior, and all prepared mixtures were doubtful; the best plan was to buy the blue stone and the washing soda, get a guarantee of their purity, and make up the mixture according to the Department's instructions; the Department had distributed about 1,000 leaflets and litmus-paper, and full instructions how to test with the litmus-paper, 42965-7.—There was a method of getting a guaranteed mixture, but farmers would not ask for it; local shopkeepers had the mixture; it was not stamped; but if they gave a guarantee of 98 per cent. they were liable to be prosecuted if it were not up to the standard, 42968-70.—The prepared mixture was usually sold in little bags, and might be sold with the guarantee that there was no injurious substance in it; if washing soda were adulterated with sodium sulphate or glaubers salts it was injurious to the plant, 42973.—It was more profitable for the people to get the materials and make them up themselves; there had recently been a great change of opinion as to the value of pure material unprepared; it could be mixed very exactly, and the faintest trace of impurity could be tested with the litmus-paper; in the mixture, even if the materials were pure, there might be some chemical action set up between the washing soda and the blue stone if mixed for some time, which would ultimately have a bad effect, 42974-9.—In the mixture it was not possible to tell whether the blue stone or the washing soda was pure, therefore it was better to buy the materials apart, so that each could be tested separately, 42980-1.—The materials were obtained from the shops; they would probably be purer if sold through the Parish Committee or the creameries, 42982-4.—The price of the best spraying machine was 30*s.*; they had been procured for people whose valuation did not exceed £8 at 24*s.*; that was in a congested district, but if there was a deserving case the valuation was not adhered to too strictly; three or four farmers were asked to combine, and then it only cost 5*s.* or 6*s.* for each farmer, 42986-7.—The arrangement had been made this year for the first time, and had been made widely known, 42988-9.—Eighty new machines had been procured in that way, and thirty old ones had been repaired; also blue stone and washing soda had been procured for people who found it hard to obtain them in remote districts; there had not been much difficulty in supplying materials at cost price in remote districts, 42991-2.—Five hundred lots of the machines cost 27*s.* 6*d.* each; they were sold at a loss, 42993.—The demand for machines had been unprecedented this year, 42994.—Four samples of spraying material had been taken in the county, but witness did not yet know the result; it would hardly be made public, 43010-1.

Bulls.

There were 56 premium bulls in the county under three different schemes; there were 26 bulls under the County Scheme, under which the premiums were paid jointly by the Department and by the county; £450 was available for premiums; £15 premium was paid each year under the County Scheme; under the second scheme there were 15 bulls, and the premiums were paid wholly by the Department; it was a kind of grant-in-aid; the special wants of the county, and the capacity of the county to pay high rates being taken into consideration; this scheme was specially for districts where it was hard to obtain bulls; the point was taken into consideration in the first place; in congested districts bulls were given on special terms; Kerry bulls were bought for £22, and sold to farmers for £10, payable in three instalments—first year £3, second year £3, and third year £4; fifteen bulls were placed under those conditions, and there were more applicants than could be supplied; no premium was given, but the owner of the bull could charge what he liked for the service; usually about 2*s.*; in all the schemes the bulls had to be kept at the holders' own expense; under the premium schemes the bull was bought, and the holder got a a premium of £15 each year on condition that the bull served thirty cows at 1*s.* per head, other than those held by the owner; the farmer attended a sale at which the inspectors had previously ticketed all bulls which were eligible for premiums; if a man bought one of those bulls and a premium bull were needed in his district, he was granted a premium; the reason

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of the ticketing of the bulls before purchase was that farmers would not be willing to buy without being certain of getting a premium, 42994-43009.—The Department now admitted Kerry bulls; there were 14 out of the total of 56; 16 Aberdeen-Angus, 2 red polled, and 24 shorthorns; general rule was to get shorthorns in the valleys where the land was good, Aberdeen Angus where the hills and the valleys met, and on the hillsides the Kerries; the Kerries were pure-bred; the Department had not refused to give premiums to Kerries during witness's time, 43019-22.—More bulls were needed, 43036-7.—In recent years there was an increase of about a dozen, 43017.

Boars.

There were in all the county twenty-five premium boars, and of these seventeen premiums were paid jointly by Department and county, and eight premiums were paid directly out of Department funds; in congested districts boars were given on easy terms; if a suitable man applied, and paid £2 down, he was given a boar; at the end of a year he was eligible for a premium of £5, in lieu of the £5 he got back £2 paid at first as an instalment, and at the end of the season in the following year he got a premium of £3; the idea of paying the £2 was that the man would have an interest in keeping the boar, 4012-3.—The white York did best as a rule in Kerry, 43014.—There was an increase of six or eight in the number of premium boars, 43018.

Stallions.

There were two half-bred hunter stallions in the congested districts; they were owned by the Department; one was stationed at Cahirciveen and another at Kenmare; nominated mares were served free; farmers whose valuation did not exceed £10 were charged 5*s.*, and farmers whose valuation lay between £10 and £30 paid 10*s.*; there was also a Welsh cob in Brosna district, 43022.—There should be more stallions, but half-bred hunter stallions were very hard to obtain, 43023.—The cart horses, as a rule, were of the old Irish type; there were no stallions for that exact type at present; a good serviceable animal could be bred from half-bred hunter stallions with that class of mare; there were 154 nominations for mares; an inspection was held each spring; the best mares were called out of each group, and two or three were placed on the reserve list; £3 was allowed as the value of each nomination, but some farmers took agricultural stallions in preference to thoroughbreds, and the value of that premium was only £2; and then a few of those in the reserve list got nominations, 43024-7.—There was a healthy competition for the nominations; ten stallion Spanish asses in the congested districts of the county; they were the property of the Department, and, as a rule, the holders got 2*s.* a week to help them, 43028-9.—The schemes were working very well, but it would be a good thing if there were more funds available to extend existing schemes and embrace all the county; particular attention should be paid to the three western peninsulas; it was there that the people wanted a little help in supplying good seeds and manures; also cattle scheme should be extended, 43030, 43034-6.

Interest taken by Agricultural Committee in the Work.

The Agricultural Committee took a warm interest in the work; several members had offered witness every facility to help in work of demonstration and experiment; members both of County Committee and of Rural District District Council all took an interest; as a rule there was more interest in the schemes in the congested districts, 43031-3.

Question of Local Administration.

The Agricultural Committee met in the Courthouse, Tralee; it was difficult for representatives of congested areas to attend regularly; but, as a rule, they made a point of attending all quarterly meetings, 43048-9.—Witness would not approve of a local administration in each peninsula; it was necessary to work from same central body and consolidate the scheme for the whole county, 43048-52.

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See pp. 42-3.

Dingle.

Dingle district was all congested, except a portion called Mivard; not long ago Mivard had applied to be included in congested districts, but time had lapsed for extending congested area, and memorial was sent to Royal Commission, 43055.

Size of Holdings.

Holdings about Dingle were very small; a farmer with eight cows would consider himself pretty strong; average number of cows about six; no way of improving holdings by enlarging them; very little untenanted land; one little place out at the Glens taken from tenants by Lord Ventry some years ago and improved; they got compensation, and now when the place was being arranged they wanted to get it back in same proportion as they held it before; very little untenanted land to be divided, 43055.

Drainage.

Drainage very necessary, large tracts at Ventry and other glens requiring drainage; Congested Districts Board's Inspector had said that it would immensely improve that part of the country if there was some means of drainage; no bogs, and even where there was a bit of bog the people were not able to save it; they had to go seven or eight miles for fuel, 43055.

Scarcity of Fuel.

There was a question of getting coal, but to many poor farmers if they had to buy coal their farms would be no good at all, 43056.

Necessity for Bridge.

Bridge had been applied for; there was a place near Ventry where river came on to the road; people from all the western part had to bring their gravel and sand, and all the place is worn away, horses up to their hips sometimes going through it; funerals also went through it; custom of the people for generations to go a certain way, and they would not divert from it; Board were willing to give half the cost of a bridge if Rural District Council gave the other half; Rural District Council difficulty was that rates were so high and they did not see their way clear to increase them, 43056.—They, however, undertook to bring all the materials and give the labour which would represent nearly half the cost; the great industry was fishing and the great want was dredging, 43057.

Dredging Operations.

Some dredging operations carried on last year which cost £1,200 and Congested Districts Board contributed £500; much more to be done in order that boats could go in and out with perfect safety; application had been made again this year, with the usual reply that they had to postpone consideration of it on account of want of funds, 43058.

Extension of the Quay.

Boats could not come into present quay except at practically high water; if quay were extended 160 feet there would not be so much delay; £5,000 would be required, but it would be an immense permanent improvement to fishing industry in the whole country, 43058-9.

Fishing Industry.

Great mackerel and trawling centre; trawling every day except during close season; there were 23 trawlers, 9 nobbies, and 3 or more buildings; 40 boats running, 43059.

Revival of Parish Committee Proposed.

There had been a Parish Committee; witness had set about starting another last year, but people thought advantage was not sufficient to induce them to adopt it; if a man intended to build a house it would be a great matter for him to get £5 or £10; but to give a man £5 or £10 would induce him to undertake an expenditure of £50, £60, or £100 which he had not made up his mind to expend already, 43060.—Splendid things for Board to offer this money as an inducement, but it was not sufficient inducement, 43061.—50 per cent. would be better, 43062.—

O'LEARY, Very Rev. CANON—*continued.*

Witness had undertaken to revive the Parish Committee, and he would do so later on; people were beginning to change their minds after seeing the result in Castle Gregory, 43063.

Land Purchase.

Question as to whether there had been a proposal to buy through Congested Districts Board; arrangement made that Lord Cork should settle on amount to be paid at reduction of 5*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, but tenants wanted to purchase through Congested Districts Board; agent did not see any objection to it if it did not diminish in any way the amount Lord Cork was to receive, but afterwards came to conclusion that they would not on any account sell through Congested Districts Board; direct sale would be the alternative, 43064.—Witness negotiated the sale of the Douglas property when in Newtownsandes, and also had something to do with the negotiations of the Sandes property and Fitzgerald property; he also negotiated for the Blacker-Douglas' property; except in one little townland, where valuation was very high, they got such a reduction that after purchase their instalments would not be very much more than £1 a cow, no one paying more than £1 10*s.*; if they had same reduction with regard to Lord Ventry's property it would not be sufficient; 5*s.* in the pound on Lord Cork's property—better than 10*s.* in the pound on Lord Ventry's property; it would not be sufficient with regard to purchase he made at Newtownsandes in North Kerry; very few paying more than £1 a cow after purchase; considered quite enough; if they only got 5*s.* in the pound they would have to pay over £2 a cow, 43065.—One acre of land in Meath would feed a cow it would take 5 or 6 acres in district under discussion; 3 acres would feed a cow on ordinary fair land, that is supplying hay and everything, 43066.

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See pp. 44-8.

Neglect of Kerry by Congested Districts Board.

Kerry, and especially East Kerry, had been much neglected by Congested Districts Board, the county ought to be directly represented on Board, 43068, 43071.—Necessity for representation was well illustrated by what had happened in connection with two farms at Crigue and Arderoume, farms had been bought by tenant purchasers under 1896 Act, 43125, 43127.—At too high a price, purchasers met with misfortunes in both cases, and, being unable to pay their first year's instalments, were evicted by Land Commission, 43091-3, 43114, 43128-31.—Owner who had sold property bought in farms, 43094-5.—And had them in his own hands for years, 43096.—During which time he made offers to tenant purchasers, 43097-100.—It was the landlord who took proceedings, he did not get all his purchase money under the 1896 Act, 43131.—Congested Districts Board then purchased the farms from owner after negotiation, 43101-2.—Which they would never have done if they had had full understanding of the local circumstances, 43068.—And if Kerry had had a representative, 43079-80, 43084, 43120-1.—Farms were purchased before witness knew of it, 43106.—Witness had never seen a representative of the Board, he met Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara in reference to the matter, and had been received with every kindness and consideration, but they were too remote from the district to have a clear understanding of the case, 43068.—And they received witness only as a private person, 43069.—There had been local consultation before purchase, 43085-6, 43107.—But not with the right people, 43107, 43118-9.—People in Dublin were wonderfully ignorant of local matters in Kerry, Mr. Doran was himself a Kerryman, and ought to know all about Kerry conditions, 43123.—Farms had remained useless on hands of Board for many years, and would so remain for many more, 43068, 43087.—Board purchased farms for purpose of migration, 43072, 43081.—But no tenant would go in face of claim of evicted tenants, 43072-5.—At present grazing was let to many people, 43089.—If Kerry had a

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representative, or was directly in touch with Board, a satisfactory settlement could easily be effected, 43075, 43090.—Farms were about 100 acres in extent, 43076-7.—Witness was not speaking from point of view of relieving congestion, 43078.—There had been a complaint against Board in which witness joined for not buying land in Kerry, 43082.—Land was difficult to find, but difficulty had been exaggerated, 43083.—There was a strong feeling that evicted tenants had a right to their farms before all comers, 43110-2.—Tenant purchasers should clearly understand that they could never hope to be treated as evicted tenants, but there were very special circumstances in these cases, 43113-4.—Congested Districts Board's offer of compensation to tenants proved that they had acted unreasonably and improperly to tenants, 43114-7.—Judicial rents had been fixed once, 43123-4.—Tenants had been in possession for generations, 43126.—Settlement could easily be arranged if an adequate and proper offer were made that could be discussed with the bishop of the diocese and parish priest; witness would be prepared to meet Mr. Doran and discuss matter with him, 43133-8.—Board might have done much more in the matter of roads in Kerry, 43160.

Kenmare Estate.

In regard to sale of Earl of Kenmare's estate, prices had been agreed on with tenants, but parts of the estate, such as Coolies and Coombe, being congested districts, it was desirable that sale should be made through Congested Districts Board instead of direct to tenants, but though sale had been proposed for a year, Board had taken no steps to use their power to improve condition of people, 43138-52, 43154-6.—It was not a fair cry that land-buying operations of Board had been seriously impeded since sitting of present Commission, 43153.

Estates needing Improvement should be Sold through Congested Districts Board.

Where an estate was in need of improvement in a congested area it would be an advantage for the tenants that sale should take place through the Board, 43157.—It was ten times more difficult to effect improvements after sale to tenants, 43159-60.

Local Authorities and Price of Land.

Purchase price of land was so important to ratepayers that County Council or some public body in every locality ought to have some power to influence price; generally speaking, tenants and many other people only considered extent of reduction, and never arrived at a result from the economic point of view at all, 43160.

Definition of Congestion needed Amendment.

Present area of congestion most unsuitable; population was no test at all, especially in County Kerry, wherever there were poor tenants in Kerry or similar counties, Board should have power to relieve them without regard to population, 43160.

Tenants' Improvements in Kerry.

Tenants had reclaimed land altogether themselves, in some cases arrears had prevented them from getting their rents fixed, in others Land Commission had put increased rent on tenants' own improvements, 43160.—In one case the County Court Valuer had put on a higher rent than landlord's own valuer, 43160.

Moving Bog Disaster—Danger of Recurrence.

In regard to the disaster at Coombe some years ago, known as the "Moving Bog," there was a danger of its recurrence, and no preventive measures had been taken, though there was an outlet which would be a sufficient safeguard if it were cleared, 43160-2.—The same disaster had changed the course of some rivers

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and destroyed reclaimed land of many poor occupiers, very little expenditure would set the river courses right again, 43161.

Compulsory Powers in many Directions needed for Congested Districts Board.

Board ought to have compulsory powers in many directions, a large farm adjoining district of bog disaster had gone to private person, 43162.—And near Killarney a few farmers had been enlarging their holdings to the detriment of the community, Board should have compulsory powers in such cases, 43162.—Portions of some demesnes, such as Lord Kenmare's, could easily be secured for relief of congestion, 43162.—Board ought to have compulsory powers in reference to opening of limestone quarries; at Conla, near Killarney, people had neither turbary nor limestone quarries, and land was too bad to produce anything without artificial aid, while adjoining district there was a property with splendid opportunities of opening quarries, 43162.—There ought to be powers to compel railway to bring lime at cheap rate, profits would be increased, not diminished, but Irish railways seemed to be always acting against the ideas of the people, 43162-3A.—One particular railway referred to ratepayers had to pay the guarantee, but they had no representative on the Board, 43164-5.—In case of the Dingle and Tralee Railway, County Council had nomination of Committee of Management, and thereby practical control, 43166-8.—Board might do something to improve breeds of cattle and other stock, and they ought to have power to provide up-to-date machinery to be leased or rented to small tenants, 43169.—A woollen industry might with advantage be started in Killarney, and a public department ought to take the initiative, 43169.—Fishermen much handicapped by existing laws and regulations, change could easily be effected if any public board were to make investigation, 43169.

Lack of Harmony between Department and Board.

Department of Agriculture did not work in harmony with Board, Department expended a great deal of money for which there was nothing like a proper or reasonable return, 43169.—If technical instruction in cookery, &c. was given, primary education system should be utilised to carry out scheme, the schools would be made more comfortable, and funds provided for their improvements in every way, 43169-70.

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See p. 49.

Turbary and Limestone for Coolies.

There was no turbary for division of Coolies, and on adjoining properties bogs were practically worn out, there was no limestone either except in Lord Kenmare's demesne, but there was an immense amount on Muckross property, and it would be a great advantage if Board had compulsory powers to obtain a portion of this demesne, 43176.

Road Needed.

A road was needed, a part had already been made by Board of Works, and it could be completed and put in repair at small cost, 43177, 43187.—District Council in Killarney had spent so much money on roads that ratepayers were getting restive, 43190.—But public rate would keep road in repair once it was made, 43192.

Trees should be Planted to give Shelter on Grazing Land.

There was a great extent of rough grazing held in common, it was very bleak and open, and it would be a great boon for Congested Districts Board to plant part of it with trees, 43177, 43183.—Plantation would give both fuel and shelter, 43182.

Re-striping and Enlargement of Holdings Needed.

The agricultural portions needed re-striping, 43177, 43179-82.—Only land available for enlargement of holdings was on Muckross side, 43178, 43186.—That

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should be broken up and a few tenants transferred to it, 43184, 43186.—Their holdings being used to enlarge the others, 43187.—People had not sprayed much up to the present, but they meant to do it, 43188.

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See pp. 49-50.

Road needed across into Rathmore.

Road needed across into Rathmore in the Clydagh district, 43193, 43203.—Population about 400 and valuation £632, there was no lime or limestone in the district, and without it nothing could be done to the land, if road were made people would only have to go nine miles instead of twenty-four round to Rathmore, 43194-5, 43203.—Number of small holdings very large, £46 only received from Congested Districts Board for making new road, 43196, 43198-9.—Nothing from Parish Committee, 43197.—People had applied for grant before, but Board gave no heed, 43200.—Locality would be willing to contribute something to road, 43201.—Length of road would be about 600 perches, and local authority would contribute a pound a perch, 43202.—District Council would give £200; about three years ago they purchased, and had applied to the Congested Districts Board, but they gave no heed; although this was a congested district, ratepayers in this part of Kerry did not know that Congested Districts Board existed, 43203.

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See pp. 50-9.

Estates Sold by Mr. Trench.

Witness had sold or agreed to sell, with exception of one small property, eleven properties in Kerry and Limerick, covering 50,000 or 60,000 acres, with rental of £26,000, and 1,237 tenants (not counting about 500 tenants of middlemen), besides several other estates sold directly under earlier Acts, 43207-8.—Most of thse properties were outside scheduled areas; some were inside, and had been sold to Congested Districts Board, 43212.

Direct Sale not advisable where Property was in need of improvement.

Where a property was in great need of improvement direct sale was not a good method; some intervening body should improve it; there was no power at present to improve it when tenants had become tenant-purchasers, 43209-12.

Property of Trinity College in Ireland.

Report of Viceregal Commission on properties in Ireland of Trinity College had been shelved in a most unbusinesslike way; very desirable that present Commission should take it up, 43216-7, 43295.—Report recommended compulsion and power to fix prices, and gave anyone who sold his net income, 43297.—Trinity College as head landlords took about 80 per cent. of gross rent of their property, 43214.—As rent had been twice reduced in Land Courts there was now very little to spare, 43214.—Trinity College was not affected, but the middlemen and sub-middlemen suffered, being squeezed both ways, and they were getting out of it as fast as they could, 43215-6.—Mr. Blacker Douglass was a perpetuity tenant, with two and sometimes three middlemen under him; witness had one case where there were five interests, one over the other, 43216.—Trinity College did nothing for improvement of estates; Act of 1881 practically relieved them of all responsibility, leaving it entirely on their perpetuity tenants, 43219.—Except on portions held directly by College, on which they did do something, 43220.—The College had held these rents for ages, 43221.—Lands were granted to the College under Queen Elizabeth, 43228.—Five or six interests existed on Trinity College estates; tenants could not purchase as occupiers, because sub-middleman feared to be unable to redeem his head rent, and so on, 43295, 43303.—The College had a great deal of property all over the countrry, a considerable portion in the scheduled area, 43298-301.—Scheduled area did not include worst parts; there should be power to get non-scheduled congested areas included, 43301-3.—The middlemen first came in, because when the grants

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were made Trinity College could only let to Protestants; there were very few Protestants, so that the College had to let large areas to them, and they could let to anybody, 43304-9.—Tenant in perpetuity was not a landlord; he paid to the College a rent about two-thirds the actual value, 43310.—There were 557 agricultural tenants besides 110 village tenants in Ballylongford, 106 under £5 rent; area was 19,061 acres; there were twelve perpetuity tenants paying £2,755 a year; in parts of the College property College was direct landlord; only two townlands were congested, Ballynoneen and Dooncaha; Mr. Blacker Douglass was direct landlord of occupiers of greater part of property, 43303.—Many occupiers were practically insolvent, and wanted to get large sums from Mr. Douglass to buy them out, 43312.—1903 Act provided £5,000 a year as a first provision for the College to make up any deficiency in the event of sale, and that money was available, 43313-4.—Loss of the College was not likely to exceed £5,000 a year, 43315. During the Famine many of the tenants broke down, and the holdings were taken up by the middleman, 43311, 43317-9.—Witness did not know whether any compensation was given for tenant-right, 43320.—The State must carry on the work of the improving landlords, 43320-4.

Blacker-Douglass Property.

Mr. Blacker-Douglass was a tenant in perpetuity, 43311.—The late Mr. Blacker-Douglass had spent large sums on improvements, road-making, reclamation, cultivation, etc., and built mill and corn store, hospital and petty sessions house, 43311.—The present Mr. Douglass had agreed to pay the College 27 years' purchase for terminable and 25 years' purchase for perpetuity leases, and witness had agreed to sell all the lands to the occupiers, 43311.

Dual Ownership.

Triple and quadruple ownerships the worst form of Irish land tenures that ever existed; was in existence before 1881, 43222-4.—Dual ownership existed in Ulster long before it came South; the Act of 1881 legalised it in the South where it already existed, 43225-7.—Dual ownership existed wherever a property was owned by landlord and improved by tenant, 43227.—Where landlords had themselves done improvements they ought to be fairly treated, but the Act made no distinction, 43227, 43282-3.

Reclamation of Flooded Land.

County Council should have power to introduce schemes for improvement of large areas of flooded land, bringing them before Board of Works or Department, and getting a decision as to what body should execute schemes; the ousting of the landlords made it necessary for some body to take up their work, 43229, 43233.—Mr. Doran had explained that on a certain river £10,000 had been lost for want of proper engineering, 43230.—Old schemes, no doubt, were sanctioned and approved by somebody; Drainage Board and Board of Works made the mistake in this case, 43255-9.—When witness asked Board of Works what works were being done in Kerry they sent a list of small things, not mentioning this great work in North Kerry. 43240.—There were also sloblands, some at Ardfert, where hundreds of acres could be reclaimed and used for enlargement, alluvial deposits being admirably suited for agriculture, 43240.

Price of Untenanted Land and Question of Compulsion.

In regard to purchase of land in landlord's hands, it was entirely a matter of price, and it ought to be frankly recognised that landlord had two interests to sell, 43240, 43285.—In this way compulsion could be long postponed, 43240.—Everything should be done to avoid compulsion, 43243.—Trinity College Commission recommended compulsion, but only in certain cases where there seemed to be absolutely no other way out of the tangle, 43243, 43303.—Witness did not want to reject power of compulsion altogether where it could be clearly shown that land could not be obtained on a voluntary basis, *e.g.*, in case of stubborn and unreasonable landlords, State ought to have power to apply compulsion, 43244-6.—Price should be settled by Government arbitrator, as in case of labourers' lots, 43240-2.—Witness had offered to

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Estates Commissioners part of a landlord's home farm to be planted with tenants at their discretion; it was good land on which large sums had been expended in improvements, well situated, with very little congestion near it; it had paid £567 a year up to 1881; grazing rent was £370 and upwards, and if rent had been twice fixed in Land Court it would be £364; for this the landlord should get £10,400, plus 3½ years' purchase for tenant-right, or a total of £11,672, 43246, 43266-8.—Witness believed £364 was the fair rent, 43282.—"Occupation right," not "tenant-right," was correct expression, 43247-8.—Dual interest consisted of the land and the improvements on the land, and when the dual interest was in one man he ought to be paid for it, 43249-56, 43258-60, 43265-6.—Question of tenancy was independent of improvements, 43261-4.—In case quoted poor law valuation on buildings which cost £5,000 was £24 10s., 43246, 43257.—Land Commission offered £6,600, 43266.—£11,672 was about 30½ years' purchase, which was the figure Mr. Finucane gave on the valuation, which ignored the buildings, 43267-72, 43276, 43279-80.—30 years' purchase of the valuation would be £6,690 or £7,400 with the bonus, 43277-8.—If the farm were divided up it would be difficult to get value for the plot on which were the buildings, 43273-5.—Farm had been offered to Department for an educational farm, and witness hoped that might be a way out of the controversy, 43279.—Mr. Finucane took no account of landlords' improvements; improving landlords were rare, and should be fairly dealt with, 43282-3.—There were men in the neighbourhood ready to pay more than enough to cover capital demanded and to pay fines as well for farm when cut up, though witness did not propose to take any fines, 43283.

Method by which Price of Untenanted Land could be Fixed.

Mr. Finucane proposed to give 21 years' purchase of valuation for tenanted, 26 years for untenanted land; the five years' difference was quite arbitrary; a farm valued at £20 would bring in 17 years' purchase, one valued at £200 only four or five; there were numerous instances on the Blacker-Douglass and Lindsay Talbot-Crosbie estates, 43283.—It seemed to be a rule that the larger the farm the smaller the tenant's interest, 43284-5.—Only way to ascertain a fair price for untenanted land was to take net income for a series of years and capitalise it at four per cent. in case of owner in fee, at 3½ per cent. for settled estates, 43287-93.—There need be no loss on resale, 43294.—If Government wanted to deal with congestion as a matter of philanthropy they must be prepared to lose money, 43295.

Co-operation as a means of Improving Condition of Congested Districts.

Co-operation was the proper medium for improving the lot of occupiers in congested districts; enlargement alone would not do much good, 43325.—Societies should be formed, and should have power to introduce co-operative methods to hire or purchase land for common grazing, to introduce better breeds of animals, to instruct members in agriculture, and to borrow from Board of Works for improvements of a congested district; society should also establish a rural bank and a dairy, and undertake marketing of produce, 43325.

Rural Banks.

Rural bank was the remedy for indebtedness to shopkeepers, and shopkeepers would gain by having no bad debts, 43325.—Bank at Abbeydorney had been most successful; it had lent out £840 to sixty borrowers since October, 1896, and had no loss, 43326.—It had a great educational effect; farmers met once a fortnight to discuss matters of common business interest, and thus acquired some knowledge of business habits, and learned to work in common, 43327-8.—Capital for banks was borrowed from joint stock banks at 4 per cent., rural bank charging six per cent.; every member of the bank was also a member of the creamery, and repayments were made by stopping the amount out of the monthly cheque that went to each man for his milk, 43331-4.—No bonus had been paid as yet, but witness hoped it would come, 43333.—Every shareholder got five per cent. on his capital, and highest possible price for his milk, 43336.

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—*continued.*

Growth of Co-operation.

Altogether nearly 1,000 societies had been founded in Ireland, with 84,665 members; £388,500 capital mostly subscribed by farmers themselves, and a turnover of £2,165,000, 43328.—In Kerry there was no creamery in 1894; now there were ten, 43328.

Loans for Improvements—Proposal that Society should pledge its Credit to enable Individuals to get small Loans from Board of Works.

An occupier wishing to borrow money for improvements could not borrow less than £100 from Board of Works, but the Society would guarantee a smaller loan, 43343-5.—Rural bank had never gone into the improvement of land; there was no reason why they should not; a large increase of capital would be needed, but that could be borrowed from joint stock bank, 43346-9.—Witness proposed to interpose credit of the Society on behalf of individual borrower, and so enable him to borrow small sums from Board of Works, on which interest would include a sinking fund, 43350-6, 43364-5.—Board of Works lent at 6½ per cent. for twenty-two years and 5 per cent. for 35 years, the sinking fund being covered in both cases, 43357-62.—It ought to be possible to get money much cheaper for improvement; it was absurd that a man should be able to buy his land at 3¼ per cent., and have to pay double if he wanted to improve it, 43362-3.—In case of defaulters Board of Works would take action against Society, and the Society must have power as a friendly society to sue defaulter, 43366.-9. —Anything over £100 should be borrowed at lower interest, 43370.—Scheme would have to be submitted to Board of Works, 43371.—Small borrowers would be punctual in repayment, 43372-3.

Objections to Creameries Unfounded.

Objections to creameries were unfounded; there was no need for calves to deteriorate owing to use of separated milk, and if the women of the farm had a little more leisure for recreation, etc., it was a very good thing, 43328-9.—If children suffered it was from want of humanity on part of parents; there was every facility for keeping back enough milk for the children, 43330-1.—Witness did not think that the decrease of tillage was due to creameries; it was more likely to be due to rise in wages, 43337-8.

Wages.

Ordinary wages now were £20 a year with food and lodging, or 10*s.* to 12*s.* a week if labourer lived out, but that was rare, 43339-41.—Witness had known nothing under 8*s.* since he was quite young, 43342-3.

Suggestions as to Improvements.

A great deal of work of a local character should be given to County Councils, and the Department of Agriculture should have an improvements branch; initiation must not be left to individual farmers; as to cost, there would be as funds to draw on the County Council's funds, the Co-operative Society State Loan Fund, and the State through the Board of Works; the Department should decide on which fund work should fall; Board of Works should continue to do the engineering, but must be co-ordinated, so as to work sympathetically with other bodies; capable and experienced inspectors would be needed for maintenance, etc.; no body of men would be more suitable as inspectors than present and former estate agents of improving landlords, 43373.—Tenants should pay for improvements; it was the only sound financial system, and if the tenant did not pay he would not care to maintain. 43375.—In Estates managed on the English system, that is, where landlord did substantial repairs, the Heneage Clause inserted in Act of 1881 to protect such improvers, failed entirely, 43376-82.

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—*continued.*

Agricultural Society's Work at Valencia Island.

At Valencia Island in a congested district an agricultural society was doing good work, getting best material to put into the land, and marketing the produce, 43374-5.

Three Operations needed for Relief of Congestion.

There should be three operations for relief of congestion instead of one—viz., enlargement of holdings, organisation of agriculture, and starting of industries and development of fisheries, 43375.

Ardfert Abbey Home Farm.

On Ardfert Abbey Home Farm there were forty hands in regular work; wages bill was £1,650 a year; labourers had grass parks for their cows, and garden plots attached to house; average wages were 12*s.* a week; a shorthorn herd used to be maintained, and an auction of young bulls took place every year; this had greatly improved class of stock kept by farmers; herd was dispersed on death of late owner, but at that time Department began to make provision for shorthorn bulls; in other respects system of farming still served for education purposes, all wheat being sold to farmers as seed, etc.; landlord spent about £45,000 on improvements, 43383.—Land Acts had put a stop to improvements by landlords by depriving them of all return for their outlay; rents on improved farms were much more heavily cut down than on unimproved farms, 43382-4.

Houses for Artisans—Further Provision needed.

There was a gap in laws as to provision for rural industries; labourers could get houses built at 3¼ per cent.; artisans' houses could only be built by Board of Work's loans at 6½ per cent.; artisans did not come under Labourers Acts, because they worked by the job, 43384-5.

Taking over of Village by the Land Commission.

Land Commission was making every possible objection to taking over villages on ground that they were not good security; but Commissioners need not lose if they only paid for ground rent and gardens, leaving landlord to charge rent or interest for buildings; some legislation would be required, but the village should be treated as a vital component part of an estate, and developed by co-operative societies, cheap houses, places and means of recreation, and by libraries and lectures, 43385.

Indebtedness to Shopkeepers.

Farmers were terribly in debt to shopkeepers; witness had sometimes been able to arrange a composition; all the debtors in list presented by witness were purchasers, but in all cases purchase diminished, not increased obligation to landlord, 43385-93.—Indebtedness was very general; Estates Commissioners when selling land to a tenant should require a statement as to debt, and assist in bringing about a composition, 43394.—It could not pay shopkeepers to go on giving credit; sometimes it was due to carelessness, but sometimes it was due to the desire to have a hold on farmer, and secure his produce, 43395-7.—Any farmer who bought on credit had to pay a higher price, so that original price included interest, 43398. —Co-operative societies had rather avoided the idea of going into trade, 43399.—If a co-operative store were started it would have to begin by advancing money to get members clear out of the shops, 43400. —The store would have a fair chance of success, 43401.—There were no co-operative stores in the country at present, 43402.—Cost of living had gone up universally, and there had not been an increase of prosperity to justify the higher standard of living,

TRENCH, Mr. GEORGE F.—*continued.*

43405-8.—The standard was too low before, but the increased cost was met by running up debts at the shops, 43409.

Congested Districts Board quicker and better than Estates Commissioners.

In regard to machinery for sale of land Congested Districts Board was more expeditious and satisfactory than Estates Commissioners; it was absurd everything should be stopped for three months in the summer while officials kept holidays; there was no such break in the work of any other Department; witness did not blame the Commissioners; it was the system that was bad; out of fifty millions of money required for work actually done only seventeen millions had been paid out, and there was a great amount of work in the office not examined yet, 43409-10, 43415-6.—Congested part of Ireland should be handed over bodily either to Congested Districts Board or to a Connaught and Munster Sale Commission, sitting alternately in Cork and Galway, and the Estates Commission should be doubled from top to bottom, the *fiat* of any two Commissioners to be sufficient to authorise each transaction, 43410.—Sales through Estates Commissioners were necessarily slower than through Board, since every holding had to be mapped out, checked by surveyor, and inspected, whereas with the Board the maps were merely sectional, there was no checking of boundaries, and the estate was only inspected as a whole, the Board dealing afterwards with the individual tenant, 43417-20.—Payment had been made in seven months after a sale to the Board, whereas the Talbot-Crosbie Estate was not yet paid for after three years in Estates Commissioners' Office; on the Collis Sandes Estate the agreement was signed in June, 1904, and the funds not allocated till July, 1906, and in the case of Mr. L. Talbot-Crosbie's Estate when the question of adding arrears was raised Judge Meredith took five months to consider his judgment, 43420-2.

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MORIARTY, Mr. DAVID.

See pp. 59-62.

Industries in Kerry.

Question of grass lands and emigration did not apply in Kerry, but there were other grievances; industries in Kerry and over a great part of Ireland were dead; Ireland was practically in the position of a new country so far as industries were concerned, and a great many authorities and advocates of the theory of *laissez faire*, such as John Stuart Mill had acknowledged that in a new country protection was justifiable; so that even a Liberal Government would be justified in holding out a helping hand to revive these industries, 43426.—Ireland had a claim that no new country would have, its industries had been legislated away; what the English Government ought to do in the future depended a great deal on what they had done in the past, 43427.—Witness would like to see Irish industries started and put in a self-supporting condition, 43428, 43442.—No sensible man would be in favour of Government help keeping on an industry year by year unless there was general protection in the country; in Ireland as long as Free Trade principles remained it would be absurd; industries such as woollen industry, and cabinet-making would be self-supporting once they were started and people had been taught how to use proper apparatus, 43428.—Industries were flourishing before the terrific imposts were put on, 43429-30.—Extremely difficult to establish a new industry in any district; reason akin to that of a Sheffield manufacturer who on being asked why he did not start bicycle-making in Sheffield replied, "They began in Coventry and Birmingham, they have the trade atmosphere there, and skilled hands, and there is no use trying in Sheffield now," 43430.—A population who had practically to learn a trade could not expect to get same remuneration as skilled people, 43431.—Remuneration in Ireland should be lower than

MORIARTY, Mr. DAVID—*continued.*

in corresponding trades in England, and cheaper labour ought to give Ireland a great pull in some of those poorer districts; cheaper labour would be quite unskilled and it would take generations before that labour would reach same scale of perfection as English labour, therefore it would not be so cheap as it looked; a carpenter in America was paid higher wages than in England, because American carpenter did his work quicker than an English one; a bricklayer in America would lay 4,500 bricks in a day, and in Ireland 400, 43432.—If he did not do them he would have to go; Government help would still have to be obtained to supplement want of skill and training, 43433.—Witness called protection and subsidies the same, 43434, 43437.—Plainer industries such as hand looms would derive benefit from cheap labour, they did not require any high degree of skill; cheap labour would give an advantage, and financial help from Government need not be very large and would only be wanted for a certain time, 43435.—People would not ask for a tariff, 43436.—Subsidy was a very different thing from a tariff, if there was protection it would shut out any articles from other countries and give people in Ireland an opportunity to make such articles though of inferior quality to begin with, 43439-40.—Under witness's system of giving subsidy to trade undertakings of this kind, there would be nothing in the sense of protection, and they would compete freely with articles from England and Scotland, 43441.—Witness's idea was to revive old industries, such as the linen industry, at Dingle, raw material of linens and woollens was got from Belgium and manufactured in Scotland and north of Queensland as Scotch and Irish, 43443.—It would be hopeless to attempt to revive in congested districts without Government help, 43444-5.—But an industry that flourished before would flourish now, taking altered circumstances into consideration; woollen industry was specially suited to congested districts and had never quite died out in Kerry it would assist agriculture by providing employment for persons who must otherwise emigrate, 43446-7.—Work of Congested Districts Board showed the people had skill and commercial aptitude but industries could only be revived by financial help and strong stimulus, 43448-51.—Instructors were numerous but the stimulus and example provided by the existence of industries themselves was the only form of instruction worth anything in congested district or elsewhere, 43452-3.—Instruction, so far as regarded the poorer people in congested districts had produced nothing but expenditure, 43454-5, 43462.—Success of Foxford industry was due to inspection, financial help and skilled division, 43456-8.—The Iveragh industry in Caherciveen would have succeeded with the same advantages, 43459.—Fair success could be obtained with direction by an ordinary person of good business habits and fair commercial aptitude, 43460.—Congested districts could be greatly improved by the starting of model farms here and there, which need not be expensive, 43460.—Witness could see no value in Department's experiments, agricultural work had not been more successful in non-congested than in congested districts, though in the former people might be supposed to have more money and intelligence, 43461-4.—Whether improvement would result from district instructors remaining in congested districts would depend on the way they worked, the teaching must be practical, 43465.—Model farms would be of great use for purpose of testing theory, 43466.

System of Agricultural Training for Boys would be useful.

A system of agricultural training for boys in central National schools would be useful, but the model farms would be needed as well, the old people wanted education as well as the young, 43467.—When the Board began spraying they could scarcely get people to do it; now every farmer in the district could do the litmus paper test, 43467-76.—Spraying was very successful when done twice and when care was taken to do it again if rain washed it off, 43477.

Indebtedness to Shopkeepers.

In regard to Mr. Trench's evidence as to indebtedness to shopkeepers witness thought instances given were exceptional, it was only a few large merchants in Tralee who could give certain amount of credit, and farmers of the district were prudent and thrifty on the whole, 43477-9.

FLEMING, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 62-3.

Necessity for Lime.

Great necessity for lime in Kilcummin district, also drainage; district was entirely composed of small occupiers, and was very congested, 43481, 43499, 43502.—It was all reclaimed land, and had gone back very much in quality within last thirty years; reclaimed land went back very much when not attended to properly, 43481, 43493, 43494.—Only one limestone quarry in the district. it was not working at present, it had been closed since March, 43482-3, 43487.—Witness did not know the reason Lord Kenmare did not employ the men, 43484.—Plenty of demand for lime in winter, and for sixteen miles round there was no other limestone quarry, 43485.—Quarry belonged to Lord Kenmare, and he would not allow any man to interfere, 43486.—He charged 2*s.* a barrel for lime, 43487.—No difficulty as to fuel, plenty of turbary all round, thousands of acres of bog, 43488.—Quarrying always stopped in harvest time, also in March when crops were down, 43489.—Perhaps quarry would open again in the winter, but the real time for it to be open was March, April and May, 43490.

Want of Bulls and Stallions.

Good bulls were wanted in the district, there were none, also good stallions, the ones they had being of the worst class, 43490.—There was a farmer in the district who could buy a bull, but he would keep it to himself and he would not lend bull unless to a few people, 43491.—Fair way would be to give price of bull to a man or two and let them give security for price, 43492.—Department's premiums would do very well, no high class cattle wanted, from £15 to £18 was sufficient, 43493.—People were so poor that it would be a great benefit if they had a stallion, 43506.—Witness had two mares himself, 43507-8.—His neighbours all had horses, 43509.—People got stallions for 7*s.* 6*d.*, and instead of going to a good horse they would have good foals, 43510.

Land Purchase.

District now under sale by Lord Kenmare, people not getting any advantage beyond districts all round where there was good natural land, 43494.—They would only fall in with the rest of the district in the purchase; good thing if money were advanced to people at low interest; many were short of cattle, and great many wanted to improve their farms, 43495-6.—Place had been originally called "the rushy mountain," 43496.—It should not be compared with places with naturally good land, it was only third or fourth lass land, 43497-8.—No advantage derived from Congested Districts Board over districts that were not congested, there were a few roads, 43500.—There was no Parish Committee, 43501.

Migration.

People on uneconomic holdings would migrate if they could get land outside Kerry; there was no labour and people had gone to Limerick, or Waterford, or even to America, employers were not able to pay, 43503-4.—They would go to the next county, or the county beyond it, where they go now to America or Australia, 43505.—Only one farm in the vicinity for enlargement of holdings, and the family were not living in the division, there was another farm of 400 or 500 acres of bog and mixed land, 43506.

THE MacGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS.

See pp. 63-6.

Effect of having no Transit Facilities on Supply of Lime.

Lime was the great need of these districts, where bog preponderated, 43511, 43514.—Lime implied dry land, drainage, and means of communication; in many places in Kerry it had fallen into disuse because distances were too great, and railway rates too high though the carriage of lime and sea-sand was primary reason for building railways in Dingle, Caherciveen, and Kenmare peninsulas under guarantee for which

THE MacGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS—*con.*

people were heavily taxed, 43511, 43517-8.—Delivery was very difficult, witness, if he had quarries of his own, would get motor cars, but that would entail much expenditure in strengthening bridges, 43520.—Some delivery might be done by boat, but it was rather dangerous work, 43524.—Nearest points at which lime could be got for western ends of the three peninsulas were Castlemaine, Kenmare, and Killorglin, the peninsulas were all congested, and their total area was nearly half the county; there was a very fine quarry near the boundary with Cork with an immensity of fuel close to it; difficulties arose when quarry owners neither worked quarries themselves nor permitted other people to do so; whatever agency bought estates should take quarries into their own hands and work them on modern methods, as at Llandulas in Wales with rock drill and Hoffman kilns, if that were done the forty-two gallon barrel could be given at 9*d.* 43511-2.—Local men might combine to work a quarry and supply the neighbourhood but they would need the right to work it, and the machinery, 43511.—Farmers would be willing to pay a reasonable price for it, 43517.—Anyone would give 1*s.* a barrel, but it was imperative that they should rescue farmers from the power of mortgage, 43517.

Sea-Sand used in place of Lime.

Sea-sand was used instead of lime; it was inferior to lime but had many good qualities, 43517-8.—Lime or sand was necessary for clay as well as bog, 43521-2.—It would be useless to look for limestone deeper down than the outcrop, 43523-4.—It was absurd to compare England and Ireland in regard to the need for Government help because for 300 years Irish wealth in shape of rents had been going across the water, 43513.

Difficulties in regard to Sale of Kenmare Estate.

Difficulties in regard to sale of Kenmare Estate were due, not to Lord Kenmare, but to a hardly justifiable rise in rents twenty-five years ago, and then the management, by a receiver, Maurice Leonard, whose practices were described by a county court judge as thoroughly unjustifiable, 43515-6.—Witness in his endeavour to sell to tenants had been tripped up again and again by mortgages; men who wanted to work for their country should be released from the power of mortgagees, 43517.

Tourist Development Scheme.

County beyond Killarney ought to be opened up for middle class tourists as Switzerland and Northern Italy had been by the peasant proprietors building simple, clean, small boarding-houses where people could be put up for, say, 30*s.* a week; the proprietor would get a market for his goods on the spot, saving middleman's profit and costs of transport, 43525-6, 43528-9, 43531.—Charges in existing hotels were prohibitive except to very few, 43529-30.—One or two people, Mr. John Gissane of the Black Valley, Mr. David Doran, at Caragh Lake, etc., were already taking tourists, it was beginning slowly, 43527, 43531.

Roads Needed.

Road would have to be improved and extended to make it easy to drive from Killarney to Waterville; the road had been passed unanimously at road sessions in 1885, and was thrown out by Lord Kenmare's agent on a technical mistake, 43531.—There were two bits of road needed, Derrycunnihy to Garrymeen and Black Valley to Glencar, another road from Caragh Lake was nearly built but required to be finished, 43531.

Co-operation as applied to Fisheries.

Fisheries, coast and inland, were of foremost importance, and people were robbed in every direction by the middleman; Mr. Burdett-Coutts had broken down owing to Billingsgate ring, 43534.—Co-operation was the natural system in Ireland, English Joint

THE MacGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS—*con.*

Stock concerns took their framework and organisation from the old Irish tribal system; witness determined to apply co-operation, and he and a friend embodied their views in a little pamphlet which was the framework of all Sir H. Plunkett's work; if Congested Districts Board wanted to be of as much use as possible they must encourage co-operation; witness had gone through the bankruptcy court in order to keep his people out of it and men who had done that had some right to be heard with respect, 43535.

EXTENT AND SITUATION OF WITNESS'S ESTATE.

Witness's estate was 17,000 acres in extent, about 1,000 acres close to Killarney, 800 round the Reeks, 5,000 or 6,000 round Caragh Lake; it was all confiscated in time of Charles I., and Charles II. regranted all that was not passed in patent to Cromwellian settlers, 43536-7.

TENDENCY TO OVERLOAD A SUCCESSFUL MAN WITH WORK.

One mischievous thing in Ireland was the tendency whenever a man was successful, a land agent for instance, for everyone to go to him till he was so overburdened with work that he could do nothing at all, 43537.

Document put in by The Magillicuddy of the Reeks.

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Pamphlet on Kerry Fishermen's Association, . 210

O'RIORDAN, VERY REV. CANON HUMPHREY.

See pp. 67-72.

CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

Position of Congested Districts Board was anomalous, congestion being local, whilst the country as a whole was lacking in population; the western seaboard was over-populated, the population being greater in the poor counties of Mayo and Donegal than in rich lands of Meath and Kildare, 43539-40. —Few places were so thickly populated in proportion to valuation as Cahirciveen, 43540.—The cause was that people were driven from the counties round Dublin and the central counties to the fastnesses of the west, 43539.—Even though the surplus population be now removed congestion would recur within twenty or thirty years by natural increase, 43539, 43541, 43543.

AMALGAMATION OF HOLDINGS AND MIGRATION ONLY REMEDIES FOR CONGESTION.

The only permanent remedy lay in the amalgamation of holdings to a minimum limit of £10 or £15 valuation, 43542-4, 42548-9, 43556, 43559.—And transplantation of at least one-third of people to rich counties of the Pale from which their forefathers were driven, 43539-40, 43544, 43552, 43560-62, 43567.—Amalgamation of holdings could only take place by removal of holders; there was no spare land in Kerry, 43549-50, 43555-6.—People would go to Meath or Kildare rather than to New York, if sent in groups to the same neighbourhood, not otherwise, 43545, 43549, 43551-2.—Young sons and daughters of present occupiers would go first, 43546-7, 43553, 43563.—The old, the actual holders, would follow if they heard the young were comfortable, 43546, 43554, 43569.—Old men would go to mind the cows, 43557, 43569.—Some holdings would be amalgamated by consent, 43564.—If a young man, who was to succeed his father, were moved to a better holding in Kildare or Meath, both could be easily made to sign an agreement to part with the holding in Kerry, 43552-3, 43570-71.—Additional holdings, five or six for every six or eight holders migrated, would be created thus in Ireland, but not in that district, 43565-8.—In case of holding occupied by old couple whose son did the work, the old should be obliged to go with the son if he were given a holding elsewhere, 43572.—Young and old alike should migrate, 43574.—Witness did not wish to disturb the young men of Kildare, but the grazier who lived in Dublin and had hundreds of acres on which only cattle and a herd to mind them should be looked to, 43573, 43575.—Young men of Kildare,

O'RIORDAN, VERY REV. CANON HUMPHREY—*continued.*

some of whom also emigrated, would not have equal claim to those coming from Kerry, where congestion was so great, as they would bring their old people, 43575, 43577.—There were 1,023 holdings in Cahirciveen Union of £5 valuation and under, and 1,220 under £10, 43562.—There were hardly any labourers, all being small farmers, 43563.—To eke out a living on a holding of £5 valuation would be equal to penal servitude to many, 43570.—English who had caused the mischief should undo it and pay the cost, 43550, 43573, 43578.—There had been a Parliament in Ireland, but it was one of English settlers, 43579-80.—Witness was conscious that his scheme might seem bold and visionary, but the root of the evil must be attacked; if this were impracticable he would suggest not remedies for congestion, but the improvement of holdings and of the condition of the people, 43559-60, 43578, 43580.

LAND PURCHASE.

First and foremost Congested Districts Board should purchase land from the two or three large landlords of the district, preferably by free purchase, but if necessary by compulsion, becoming the landlord for about ten years, developing land, showing people how to do so, and then passing it on to the tenant; there were the huge estates of Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne, with whom the poor could not negotiate direct, both should be made to sell and the Board should intervene; where they did so they were real fathers to the people, 43580-4.—Only one estate, the Burns-Hartopp, had been bought in the district, 43580.—Trinity College the head landlord; not a bad one, but the land should be given to the people on fair terms, 43581-3.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE.

If the estates were purchased by the Board, before selling to the tenants it should, before all, undertake arterial drainage which could not be done by farmers of £5 to £10 valuation, and should be the duty of a public authority; in that parish and the neighbouring one they were swamped with water; there were thousands of acres of bog, through which the Board should make canals and great arterial drains into them; the small holder would drain into these, 43583, 43585-9, 43591.—The great drains should be four or five feet below and ten feet above, and should be kept in repair by Government, as the dykes in Holland, 43586. —The large landlords—Trinity College and Lord Lansdown—did nothing since the Land Act came into force but take the rent; many smaller landlords followed their example, and the tenants in their place would be as exacting, 43584.—In present condition of land people lived from hand to mouth; they would improve inside of their houses where landlord could not see, but outside they did nothing lest they should be thought prosperous, this being thought dangerous in the past, 43587.

LIME.

Lime was scarce, but it was useless to mention it before drainage; facilities for obtaining it should be granted, 43588, 43591.—Supply of lime was not so far away—Killorglin or Kenmare; there should be a siding at Kells, at Mountain Stage and Glenbeigh, so that wagons could be put up for the use of tenants, instead of drawing lime up nine or ten miles from Cahirciveen, 43588-9.—The line was part of the main system of Great Southern line; there was a guarantee for a smaller portion built a short time ago from Farranfore to Killorglin, but much more might be done, 43589-90.—Best lime for agricultural use was that of Killorglin, 43595.—Present price, at Cahirciveen, of lime for any purpose was 2*s.* 6*d.* a barrel, which was same as an ordinary bag; this was not an economic price; formerly the price was 3*s.*, 43588, 43592, 43594.—At the kiln it was selling at 1*s.* 3*d.* or 1*s.* 4*d.* a barrel, 43597.—But in large quantities it would be obtainable at a reduced price, 43597, 43608.—It should be landed at station and sold for 1*s.* at most, its intrinsic value, 43588, 43596. —Board should help by subsidy paid direct to kiln-owner to extent of a quarter of price, and give it to people at 1*s.* a barrel, a sum the people could afford

O'RIORDAN, Very Rev. Canon HUMPHREY—*continued.*

to give, 43593, 43593-9, 43609-10.—Cost of carriage would be unappreciable; it cost £6 or £7 to bring a wagon of lime from Killorglin, a rate of a penny a barrel, 43600.—The difference in price from present cost was owing to middleman's profit, 43601-2.—Best lime for building purposes, such as that used for church came from Kenmare, and bought in great quantities by witness almost at cost price, came to about £6 10*s.* or £6 15*s.* a wagon of six or seven tons, or about 2*s.* a barrel; much cheaper than the other rate, this being for best building lime and from Kenmare, 43595, 43602-6.—Co-operative purchase by farmers associating to get a large quantity by train from Killorglin was a capital idea, but they were not so advanced; here lay the advantage of education, 43607.—Supposing a public body gave a temporary subsidy of 3*d.* or 4*d.* a barrel, such co-operation should be found amongst them in two or three years, dispensing with further subsidy, especially if the Board were the landlord, 43610-3.—The people should be taught the use of lime, which they never had and knew nothing about; they had but a little sand, 43613.

Parish Committee Grant and Work.

Grant for Cahirciveen was a miserable dole, £118 was the sum, but owing to red tape they were only able to obtain £40 that year; it should be made at least £200 to encourage work, 43613-4.—Many little houses were hardly fit to live in, 43614.—Respecting present work of Committee, removal of manure from near houses was being insisted on, new pits were being made, houses improved and roofed, 43615.

Fisheries.

More should be done by Board for local fisheries; much good had been done in Donegal and Mayo, but since 1892 Kerry had received only £25,000 out of a total expenditure of a million and a quarter; its due proportion was £200,000, 43616.—Witness admitted that a large part of the total sum was spent on purchase of estates, one being bought at Coonana in Cahirciveen parish, on which £4,400 was spent, and the pier built there on a sandy foundation was doing very well, 43617-20, 43624.

Slips.

Coscroum, north of Reenard, was sadly neglected; there was a colony of about 100 hardy, industrious fishermen, the most deserving on the seaboard, who should be encouraged; they needed a small pier, or better still, one with a slip at the end; when Mr. Bryce, the late Chief Secretary, came down a year previous he promised help in answer to a petition, but nothing had been done since, 43620, 43623, 43625.—An officer under the Board came a month ago, took bearings, but no more had been heard since, although the Board's grant under Marines Act was £2,500; the department responsible should carry out the work, 43620-3.—The cost would only be about £1,500, there being a rocky foundation, 43624.—Slips were greatly needed at Reenard, where the pilots were, at Vigett's Island, 43620.—A slip was needed at the mouth of Valentia Harbour, outside the lighthouse, near which an accident happened some time ago in the North Channel, several lives being lost, 43629-31.—Slips were put in wrong places; local people should be consulted by the Board's officers, 43630, 43635.—Nothing was more urgently needed than a slip at Cloonaska; that should be granted if all else were refused; the fishermen, a deserving set of men, were at present obliged to go by the dangerous channel of Bigness Island, 43625.

Steamer Traffic.

Pier accommodation was very defective and should be extended; steamer traffic should compete with railway, which now had monopoly; until a few years past a steamer plied round the coast, 43673.—Lime should come from Kenmare by boat, 43588.

Instruction in Herring Curing.

An instructor in herring curing was needed for Reenard, where it was desired to introduce that industry; there were herrings off the coast, but the fishermen did not know how to cure them, although they knew well how to cure mackerel, 43624-6, 43635.

O'RIORDAN, Very Rev. Canon HUMPHREY—*continued.*

Improvements for Fish and Boats.

Witness was also instructed on behalf of Reenard to ask for a steriliser for fish, as used at Birkenhead; this would be a great boon, keeping the fish sound for days until it could be cured, 43626-9.—Steriliser should be provided by Board free of charge, 43626.—Better boats, cover boats were required, instead of the long open boats now used; sails were sometimes used, and the men went out eight or ten miles, 43631-5.

Leases for Houses in Town.

Restrictions on building were so many that there was very little inducement to build; it should be possible to obtain leases for houses and building plots in the town from Trinity College, the owner of the town and all about it; one enterprising man, whose house was burned down, very foolishly spent £1,000 on re-building without a lease; as a tenant-at-will he could be turned out, the house being built before Town Tenants Act; he had wished to build a modest place, but added another storey on advice from witness, who ignored that there was no lease; one for 99 years was required, but Trinity College would date it from 1877, 43635-44.

Cattle.

Respecting the breed of cattle, foreign breeds should not be imported into Kerry; the native Kerry cow was a very good milker and the best for the place, the only one that would live and thrive there; the Board should also send native Irish horses, like the excellent breed in County Cork, not half racers, 43644-5.—Witness knew that class of work was now under the Department, 43646.

Woollen Industries.

Board should introduce and foster industries; the making of woollen stuffs should be encouraged, and to some extent subsidised; there was plenty of sheep and a quantity of wool, 43646, 43651-2, 43656.—The only factory in the district was in the Convent, and they had received little encouragement, but the Department was responsible for this, not the Board; the nuns and witness had bought a house and expended almost £100 on machinery and equipment, and thinking the Department might fairly pay for the latter, sent them the invoice, but met with a stern refusal; witness went to the County Council at Tralee, which works with the Department, and the Council were willing to help, but an official from the Department interfered, and from that day to the present the money for the machinery had not been obtained, 43646-8.—The factory had not been subsidised by the Board, 43655.—But industry was coming on; it was the only one of its kind in the district; they were making hosiery and lace of good quality, and employed fifty-eight girls in the factory, and twenty in their homes, 43649-50.—A small trader in the town, named O'Shea, produced home-spuns, employing farmers' wives in the country to spin wool and make thread, which was worked on old primitive looms; he employed seven or eight women, but if encouraged this would develop into a thriving industry; O'Shea should be encouraged and given some capital, 43646, 43650-2, 43655-7.—This subsidy would enable him to pay the women and to sell the woollens a little cheaper and set the industry on its feet, 43657.—These old women worked for very little, but they and the weaver should be paid, 43662.—It would be an advantage if the people had improved looms and an instructor were sent down, and if an inspector were to classify and mark the webs, and a connection were obtained with the industries in Dublin and London, 43653, 43659-61.—Witness had met Mr. Walker, an officer of the Board, once; he had done some good, and was about to obtain a position for one of the local workers under the Board, 43663-4.

Butter Industry.

Butter industry, which was still more important, was ruined for want of a trade mark and the want of any system of grading, 43653-5, 43662, 43664.—There was no standard or distinction as to classes of butter, the farmers' wives get no better price for the good butter than the bad; several local gentlemen

O'RIORDAN, Very Rev. Canon HUMPHREY—*continued.*

bought all the butter on the side of the roads, so that the women scarcely came into the markets; the butter was all mixed together and was getting a bad name, 43664-69, 43673.—There were no creameries, there were only a few gallons of milk in each house, 43665.—Without encouragement there would soon be no good butter, 43668.—There should be an inspector to visit the market and other districts and put the markets on a proper footing; there should be a weighbridge, an inspector, and a market for the district; the inspector, officially appointed, should grade the butter and mark it first, second, and third, in three qualities, in Cahirciveen, Dingle and Kenmare, and let the buyer give his price according to the quality, 43664-5, 43670-3.—The inspector appointed could visit five or six towns a week and grade the butter, and the local buyers could price it then, 43673.

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER.

See pp. 72-6.

Position of Witness.

Former member of the Agricultural Council, living at Valentia Island, a landowner and farmer, engaged in the fishing industry and timber import trade, and owner of steam sawmills, nominated by County Council, 43674-8.

Land Purchase.

It was of utmost importance that tenants be assisted in purchase of their holdings, 43674, 43678.—To achieve this the Board should either simultaneously buy every estate offered them in any one district, or none at all; all the estates in the congested districts required improving, and all should be dealt with alike, 43678-84.—When the Board purchased one estate in each congested district, whilst the adjoining one had no prospect of enlargement of holdings or erection of new houses, the impression was strengthened that the Board was an institution for the dispensation of patronage, and the operation of wider policy of Imperial Parliament was retarded; purchase of Dillon Estate in Mayo created immense difficulties, and purchase of Hartopp and Butler Estates in Kerry put a stop to proceeding between landlord and tenant direct, and led tenants to ask their landlords to sell to Board instead, 43678, 43687.—If no land were allowed to pass from landlord to tenant, Board should be given compulsory power providing for purchase at a reasonable price, 43685.—Witness had not considered number of inspectors or amount of capital necessary to effect this, 43686-7.—In Valentia the Board had bought a farm from a gentleman who wished to sell, ostensibly as a site for houses and allotments for fishermen, after five years nothing had been done beyond putting a caretaker in charge, though the farm was sufficiently large to give allotments, 43687-8.—In 1903, when the Land Act was passed, witness offered a small property to Board without naming price, simply on Land Conference terms, which he understood to be a reduction of 4*s.* on second term rents and 6*s.* on first term rents, and then to sell to tenants on that basis; Board took two years to consider it, and then declined, 43743-5, 43749.—No land was sold in the district, 43746.—Witness did not know what prices were paid throughout Kerry, 43747-8.

Failure of Schemes of Congested Districts Board.

Unequal treatment strengthened impression that Board, striving after popularity, also took the maximum of credit to itself on all occasions, even when actual harm had been done to the community, 43687, 43689.—Several of the Board's schemes were dismal failures, 43698, 43707, 43712, 43717, 43737.—Witness attributed failure in connection with live stock schemes to the pressure in higher offices of Board of too strong a Scottish element, basing their action on what was done in Scotland, 43710.—Respecting the difficulty of reaching the proper authority for any scheme, who should give assistance, and who spent the money, witness proceeded to give instances, 43687-98.

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER—*continued.*

Channel in Cahirciveen Bar proposal.

A memorial was sent to Congested Districts Board praying for the erection of a perch at end of Cahirciveen bar to mark channel for fishing and other vessels; the memorialists were referred by Board to Irish Lights Commissioners, from them to Board of Trade, and by latter to local authority, probably on the assumption that there was a Harbour Board in Cahirciveen; finally, the master of a steamer frequenting the river erected a barrel on a strong staff embedded in concrete; on a subsequent visit of a high official of the Congested Districts Board the latter took credit for what had been done, but when it was made known that the work was not due to the Board, the captain was reported to the Board of Trade for his action, 43687, 43689, 43693-4.

Harbour Board.

There was no Harbour Board, tolls would not justify constituting one, as this would entail upkeep and the salary of harbour officials, a serious matter in a poor district; the County Council made arrangements through local members and provided for a caretaker of pier for a couple of pounds a year, but this was a very different matter, 43690-3.

Valentia Harbour Station—Pier Scheme.

When Board was memorialised for a pier at Valentia Harbour Station to enable fish to be landed, Board said it was the duty of the railway company to build it, company said it was duty of Board of Works, the latter said it was that of District Council, and District Council that of County Council, and County Council had not funds for so large a work, 43694-5.—Co-operation between County Council and Board was no simple matter; the Board were willing to contribute £7,000, 43696.—It was previous to Marines Act; late Chief Secretary had promised that money would be available under Marines Works Act, three Lords Lieutenants, three Chief Secretaries, and Sir Antony MacDonnell all agreed on necessity for work, but nothing had been done; the work was not ordered, an engineer referred to by Canon O'Riordan had gone without doing anything, 43697-8.

Pier at Traganane.

A memorial was sent for the erection of a pier at Traganane; there were two local schemes, either of which would have been good, but the Congested Districts Board adopted one of their own, which they carried out at a cost of £2,000, and was perfectly useless; the disaster which occurred some time ago in Valentia Harbour was largely due to this mistake, 43698.—The parish priest consulted was also in favour of scheme advocated by witness, one man only favoured that of Congested Districts Board, 43703-4.—The engineer, witness did not know who he was, doubtless made what he thought the best selection after consulting local people, but advice was useless unless he consulted and acted on that of the people best qualified; fishermen knew by experience "where the shoe pinched," 43699-701.

Fishing Industry Schemes.

Board's schemes for development of fishing industry were a dismal failure; instead of utilising every new method found profitable, the Board furnished most primitive appliances to begin operations with, such as the "zulu" type of boat, which witness knew, and the people found an utter failure in competition with modern type, known as the "steam-drifter;" other types supplied were the "Yawl," and even the "curragh," now all discarded by other people, 43712-13A., 43717-19.—Witness was surprised to hear £3,000 mentioned as the cost of the "steam-drifter," putting it down to half that sum, but though a large sum it would equip the men to earn larger; there was no local capital to build such boats, which had been found profitable for private enterprise, and the Board should give loans to help; this would enable them to compete with others, 43714-5, 43722.—The "steam-drifter" would be used by local men for herring and mackerel fishing, not in the surrounding sea, but wherever herring could be taken; around the Scotch coast

O'DRISCOLL, Mr. ALEXANDER—*continued.*

if necessary, 43720-24.—They would not know at present how to manage, as they had none but the most primitive methods, 43725.

Cold Storage for Fish.

Witness agreed with Canon O'Riordan that the Board should provide, at a reasonable rent, cold storage where fish could be kept in times of glut until it could be dealt with, 43725.—Board should exercise supervision over transhipment of fish at North Wall and Holyhead, and send some one to visit the larger markets during the season, reporting to the senders who got bad prices why the prices were reduced, 43725.

Scientific Fishery Investigations.

Locally they were not at all satisfied that the scientific investigations into the habits of fish was proceeding on proper lines to advance the interests of the fishing industry, rather than for the benefit of the scientists engaged, and they were surprised that every tittle of information gleaned was not published, 43725.—Witness did not know that the researches had been going on for some years as international investigations and that the matter had no direct reference to the Board, 43726-8.

Board's Steamer.

Board had a steamer, the *Granuaile*, which was kept toying round coast as a half-yacht, and used sometimes to bring a cargo of staves to coopers to justify her existence; she could be made some use of in conveying lime from Galway to Kerry, which would enable Board to sell lime to farmers in congested districts at a reasonable rate; this would not prevent her being generally employed on the coast; in witness's experience a steamer of the kind could do a lot of work, 43728, 43731-2, 43737.

Fish Curing.

Respecting witness's personal experience of working of Congested Districts Board, having seen in New York, in February, 1906, a lot of fish that could not be sold owing to careless handling in Ireland, and concluding that the appliances and methods of curing were not sufficiently up-to-date, witness wrote to the Board for plans of a really up-to-date fish-curing factory, proposing to build one; on the reply that a plain shed with a partitioned portion for the storage of salt was in use, witness applied to the Department of Agriculture for a loan to build a proper factory; Congested Districts Board sent two engineers in October, 1906, to examine the site, of which they approved, explaining that they had the administration of the Reproduction Loans Act in the congested district, and asked for a plan, which was prepared; the owners of a house, the garden of which adjoined witness's premises, made a fuss about his intentions and the purpose of the money, inquiring whether they could obtain any for the protection of their lawn from the encroachment of the sea; on December 8th, witness received a communication from Board declining his application; without stating reasons, and allowing him to suppose refusal due to his neighbour's objection to site being used for fish factory, 43742-3.

Mineral Resources.

Board did nothing whatever to develop mineral resources of country; when a member of the Council of Agriculture, witness had brought forward a motion, which was unanimously carried, that money should be spent in searching for and developing the mineral resources, suggesting at the same time that the diamond borer should be lent free to those willing to use it; a Mr. Ede made an important discovery of copper on the estate bought by the Board from Mr. Hartopp, but the Board would not give him a mining concession to commence operations there, owing to some legal difficulty, which they had not troubled to remedy; meantime the best labourers were leaving the country, and capital, if found, could effect nothing without labour, 43710-2.

Live Stock Schemes.

Board's live stock schemes had been in some cases positively harmful, as in case of introduction of hackney sire, etc., the introduction of Galloway bull, instead of careful selection in Kerry, where a true breed of cattle existed; the Royal Dublin Society had also closed its Kerry herd-book against outside entries, and would not take any entries now except of the offspring of stock already registered, to the exclusion often of cattle of truer type; Board should have attempted to prevent this, or opened a Kerry herd-book for small breeders of good stock, 43707-8.—For the past two years the work was handed over by Board to Department of Agriculture, but there was no difference in conduct of things, 43709-10.

Lime.

Throughout Kerry the lime question was a very important one, the Board might spend part of its endowments in giving lime at a reduced price, bringing it from Galway to Cahirciveen and Kenmare in their steamer; lime could probably be burned in district as labour was cheap, reducing cost to probably less than 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel, and enabling Board to supply it at about 1*s.*, and give employment in unloading and burning, 43728, 43732-3, 43737.—Witness, who had not bought lime at Killorglin, but at Kenmare, and put some on his land, thought Canon O'Riordan mistaken in carriage rate for lime being a penny a barrel; witness paid 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel at the kiln, and 6*d.* a barrel transport from Kenmare, 43728-30.—The farmers were so poor that they were perhaps not in a position to organise and provide for the supply of lime when the subsidy ceased, it would depend on the undoubted benefit to be derived from the lime to the lands, 43734-6.

Early Potato Culture.

The action of Board in inducing several local people to carry out experiments in early potato culture under the guidance of "experts" sent for that purpose, instead of Board doing so on their own land in Valentia, had resulted in putting back prospect of early culture in district for at least ten years; in accordance with agreement with Mr. Porter, in August, 1902, witness undertook to plant 12 cwt. of early potatoe seed, to be delivered early in November with the manure; owing to some small advance in market prices they were not sent until mid-December; no information was given as to sprouting until too late; in January, 1903, the ground being ploughed and harrowed, notice to that effect was sent to Board, with request for manure promised, and instructor for planting, according to agreement; in reply, Board stated its inability to supply manure agreed upon, but promised a substitute, and not until 8th March, 1903, in response to two further appeals, did the expert come, bringing a substitute for the manure promised, and arriving in witness's absence, gave five minutes' supervision only to the workmen; the time of year being so late, the potatoes were nevertheless put down, and subsequent instructions from an inspector of Board as to loosening the ground and dressing with nitrate of soda carried out; after a frost in May had done great damage, the inspector suggested lighting fires every evening as a preventive; a letter to Board for packages, promised in agreement, for sending potatoes to market was met by request that witness should provide them, as they had none; a sample box of 16 lbs. of potatoes sent to a salesman, whose name was given by Board, selling at 1*s.* 10*d.* the 16 lbs., left witness 4*d.*, out of which the cost of the box was to be provided; this was a sample lot, witness had not reckoned what expenses would be on large transactions, 43737-42.

FITZGERALD, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 76-7.

Estates in hands of Witness's Predecessors.

Managed estates owned by his father, and his grandfather before him, in Valentia, 43774-5.—Witness had offered to give evidence with the view of showing what had been done by his father to relieve congestion, whilst Mr. Buxton, father of present Postmaster-General, before Land Act of 1870, had placed all small tenants of two townlands near Dingle into one

FITZGERALD, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

farm in Corobeg, 43751.—Witness's grandfather having unfortunately spent too much money in Parliament, witness's father bought back Valentia in the Incumbered Estates Court in 1853 with money left by an uncle, 43772, 43776.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Action in Relief of Congestion.

In townland of Corrobeg, a portion of Valentia, several holdings were held jointly by two or more tenants, 43751, 43756-7.—To relieve congestion, about 1866 witness's father fenced in a considerable portion of land in his possession, adjoining the mountain, about a quarter of a mile to a mile from the original holdings, built substantial houses thereon, and insisted on lots being drawn as to which of the tenants should be migrated, 43751, 43753-4.—As far as possible the holdings were striped; when an old tenant drew a lot and went to a new holding his former holding was amalgamated, or was given, to the other joint holder, 43752, 43755-7.—Tenants always objected to leave original holdings; drawing lots was because of his reluctance, 43759, 43765-6.—There was more land on the new holdings, but it was poorer, not so good as on holdings about; the houses were very good, better than former ones, 43760, 43768.—All the land relinquished was left to the other tenants, 43763-4.—The rent was apportioned; where there had been two joint tenants the man remaining paid the whole rent, but no fine, 43769-70.—Witness was satisfied that the course followed was the right one and that holdings were now better and the people in better circumstances, 43772.—From the point of view of the proprietor it was not a profitable transaction; on one holding of about seven acres £40 was spent on a house and £14 on fences; the total judicial rent being afterwards fixed at £1 10s.; the landlord, witness's brother, was at a loss, 43751, 43771.—Witness produced a map of Ballyhearney showing the patchwork manner in which lands were held in 1873, when the middleman's lease expired; at that time and for many years previous the rental was £266, and although a new house had been built for almost every tenant and much fencing done, present rental was only £208; the agricultural rental of Valentia Estate, excluding townland of Coromore, when purchased in 1853 was £1,064, and although between £11,000 and £14,000 had been spent by witness's father on houses, making roads, drains, fences, etc., present agricultural rents were only about £950, 43772-3.—As instance of hardships invariably attributed to landlords, one grievance against witness's father was his endeavour to compel tenants to cut weeds on their farms, another, that he exacted a nominal yearly charge to preserve his rights to sand, 43773.—Witness handed in form of certificate customarily given long before Land Act of 1870 to any tenant effecting an improvement, 43773.

Piers.

Witness called attention to fact that the sums of £1,000 and £1,300 respectively spent on piers at Valentia and Meenaghahane, the latter outside the district, which were of very little value, would have been far better spent by Board on pier at Reenard, on which every inhabitant of Valentia had to land before coming to the island, and was of the greatest importance to the fishermen; at times the number of fish-boxes heaped up almost prevented landing, 43776-80.—From local information derived from fishermen Valentia slip was in right place, 43779.

Migration.

Witness had experience of other parts of Kerry; he had not heard Canon O'Riordan's evidence as to the population, but though loth to differ from him, knowing the great reluctance of tenants to leave their original holdings, he scarcely thought that if tenants were migrated in colonies to better holdings elsewhere the old people would follow, 43781-5.—If the plan were acted upon it would be an injury to Kerry and to the cattle trade which depended largely, so cattle jobbers informed witness, on their buying cattle for large grazing farms in the centre of Ireland, 43785.

FOLEY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 77-8.

Condition of District.

Holder of 50 acres at Keas, Glencar, 43786.—All estates in district were congested; mostly small holdings which could not be enlarged for want of available untenanted land; several hundred acres of waste land could be turned into productive land if properly drained and limed, and there was also great scope for improvement of dwellings, road-making, 43786.

Sale of Estates

Seventeen years ago Lord Lansdown had offered to sell Glencar portion of his estate to tenants at 16 years' purchase; he now refused to sell on any terms, 43786-91.—Negotiations were also pending for past two years between General Dennehy and his tenants, about forty in number; 24 years' purchase was demanded by landlord, although as future tenants they had never had a reduction and were debarred from going into Land Court to have fair rent fixed; estate was subsequently offered to Congested Districts Board, but landlord refused Board's terms and later offered it to tenants on 20 years' purchase; tenants refused, preferring purchase through Board; immediately after refusal proceedings were instituted, hanging gale inserted in all cases, all tenants being served with civil bills and ejectments, as was the general rule with landlords in district when tenants refused their offer; poor tenants loaded with arrears were thus often forced into bad bargains, 43791-2.

Condition of People.

Farmers in district, to a great extent, depended on remittances from America and other countries to pay their rent; if they had to depend on land for a living they could hardly pay any rent, and in many cases, especially when potato crop failed, barely support themselves and their families, 43792.

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M'D.

See pp. 78-9.

Pier at Cooscroom.

Wished to draw attention to need of a pier at Cooscroom; several attempts had been made by County Council to get one, and seven years ago they had asked the Congested Districts Board to contribute; the estimate of £1,400 for an ordinary pier made by County Surveyor at Board's request was referred back as too great an amount for district, and an estimate for slip asked for instead by Board was rejected as too small, Board promising to send their own engineer; since engineer's visit nothing more had been heard of Board's intentions; there were about 100 fishermen, with about forty small open boats, which there was very great difficulty in landing; it was a shelving beach, with a north or west-north wind, it was rather dangerous, and boats were often broken; large boats would be safe if the pier were made, now none would be there, 43793-5.—Cooscroom was probably suffering from fact of proposal being in competition with that for Coonananna, about four miles distant, whose pier was built at latter place, 43796-8.

Coonananna Pier.

At Coonananna a mistake was made, and a site condemned by two or three coastguard officers was chosen in preference to one on a plateau of rock suggested by local people; owing to position of pier on sandy bottom and its direction straight on the motion of the tide the original cost of about £1,400 had been greatly exceeded; repairs owing to damage from the sea having been necessary twice in fifteen years, besides ordinary repairs, 43798-801.

Procedure adopted for Grants.

As to procedure adopted at Coonananna seventeen year ago witness could not say; since then County Councils had been established, which worked with the

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M'D.—*continued.*

Congested Districts Board and the Department; plans now had to be approved both by Council and Board, as a rule, probably no other plan was submitted than that of engineer; the fact of expenditure at Coonananna remained, however, 43802, 43810-14.—At Cooscroom, to witness's personal knowledge, Congested Districts Board promised a grant at the time if plans were approved of, and when plan asked for was placed before them, disapproved of it and gave no grant, 43803-9.

Reevard Pier and Railway Company.

When the County Council agreed to the amalgamation scheme of Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Railway Companies it was stipulated that the Great Southern and Western Company should bring in a Bill to build a pier at Reevard, opposition in Cahirciveen to the amalgamation being chiefly withdrawn on that ground; the Bill was passed, but to the present day no more had been heard of it, 43828.

Steamer Traffic.

The Clyde Shipping Company then had steamers plying there, and the railway rates to Cork and Dublin from Cahirciveen being, in some instances, 25 per cent dearer, one of the best actions of the Board was its subsidy to the shipping company; the service continued two years, but owing to want of local support the steamer was now taken off, 43828-9.—Their trade had fallen off latterly owing to railway competition, 43830.

Cahirciveen Pier and Channel.

The enlargement of pier at Caherciveen was very necessary to keep the port open, as without shipping traffic the railway company would have the monopoly; the channel needed dredging and a few rocks should be removed, 43830.

Poverty of Union.

Witness believed Cahirciveen Union to be the poorest in the county; speaking from memory of the Board's reports, though Kerry contained one-eighth of the congested districts of Ireland, up to 1902 it had only received about one-fortieth of the money expended by Board, 43814-5.—The chief remedial measures needed were to do everything possible to aid the fishing industry, and on the other hand to encourage local weavers, 43820.

Convent Industries.

As regards industries, Canon O'Riordan in speaking of the most deserving convent industry had omitted to state that the nuns applied to the County Council for a grant of £80 for equipment; the resolution was passed by Council, and no less than three times it asked leave to hand over the amount to the convent; the convent expended the money on the assumption that they would obtain the grant, but the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction refused to sanction it, 43818.

Woollen Industry.

As regards local weavers, witness had attempted some time previous to start a little local industry, keeping two weavers at work for about nine years, but starting with only about £90, and unable to advertise the wares, the industry collapsed for want of capital, the weavers being paid 12*s.* a week, 43818-9.—Local weavers should be encouraged; there was an abundance of wool, there was always a market, especially in England, for home-spuns, and by combination and attention to one or two small points the industry might be made fairly remunerative; in 1901 there was, roughly speaking, about seventeen weavers who could work, if they had work, between Glenbeigh and Caherdaniel, and only about four or six were getting employment; advertising was needed, 43820, 43828.—No instruction in weaving had been given, but witness had been in correspondence with Mr. Walker, who had not given them much encouragement, 43821-2.—One of the great complaints was that the stuff

MAHONEY, Mr. T. M'D.—*continued.*

was too narrow; local weavers got into the habit of making flannel of narrow width, as, employed locally by local people they had to put up the warp as they got it from the women who worked the stuff, this sold locally in the market was generally common flannel and the warp generally only 22 inches wide, although a 38-inch wide piece could be made in the loom; to make it wider the women, in the first instance, would have to be induced to alter the warp; they would do so if convinced it would pay them, and witness admitted the agency of the Parish Committee might be used for the purpose, 43822-8.—To a certain extent it had been made wider for the last two years, 43828.—Another complaint was too much sameness of pattern and want of design; improved looms should be adopted and designs sent to the weavers; this was the case at present with stuff made under Mr. O'Shea, 43822.

Cattle.

With regard to cattle, witness agreed with Canon O'Riordan's recommendation of Kerries, but the Board should guard against inter-breeding of cattle, especially as in Glencar district cattle were rather deteriorating; inspectors should visit the district occasionally and to prevent worthless animals spoiling the breed would probably have to be given powers by an Act of Parliament to have bad stock castrated, 43815-8.

Mineral Resources.

In reference to the diamond-boring, a man present in court found surface coal on three miles of the district forty years ago; no effort had been made to find whether the vein were valuable, although it would be worth while looking into the matter, 43830-2.

KERIN, Rev. H.

See pp. 80-3.

Congestion.

Prior parish, containing coast line of about thirty miles, was practically one large congested area, consisting of three portions and containing divisions of Emlough, Ballinskelligs, St. Finan's, Teeraneragh, and Manan; on the seven miles of coast line of Portmagee district there were 261 holdings, 176 of which were under £5 valuation (*map produced*), 43834-6.—In Prior proper, a peninsula with coast line of about fifteen miles, there were 310 holdings under £5 and 400 fishermen, 43880, 43882-3.

Piers and Slips.

Board had done very little around coast of that part of Kerry with reference to expenditure on piers and for fishing in Portmagee district, 43836, 43888, 43891-3.—In Portmagee district, from the Ownagar River there were 220 fishermen, the only pier, a small one at Aghada, was built by Trinity College, not for fishing purposes, but for landing sand and seaweed, and was in very bad repair; the Board offered some time ago to do something further on towards Portmagee, and County Council had promised help, but the amount of work necessary when engineer came could not be carried out for promised sum, 43836-8.—A little slip added to Aghada pier would make it very useful, 43836.—In St. Finan's, the next section, the Board was building a slip, still unfinished, work had been resumed last year, the weather became bad and all the work had been swept away; up to March, 1906, £1,446 had been spent on it; when finished it would satisfy immediate demand, 43879-81.—For another little slip at Foil-aniatin, the Board was giving some little help and work would be resumed when St. Finan's slip was finished, 43881-2.—These small boat-slips were very useful, fish was plentiful, there was a large number of boats, but greater facilities for landing were required, 43889-90.—A little slip was greatly needed on coast of Prior peninsula, one built by Board of Works at Ballinskelligs, near coastguard station, was useless except at very high tide, and if a slip were built somewhere near it would be a great advantage to Ballinskelligs;

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the boats were nearer the good fishing grounds about Bull rock, they could have a curing station, and it would be far easier to bring the fish in to the train at Valentia Harbour; the erection of a pier would make fishing a success where it was not so before, 43884-7.

Development of Fisheries.

Development of fisheries and sale of all congested area to the Board were greatest needs of district and would greatly improve condition of people, 43921-2.—Fishing was a great industry along the coast and its effects were felt about two miles inland, there were not many townlands in the whole parish not dabbling in fishing in some way, or living by it, 43851-2, 43929-31. —There was a market and a curing station for fish at Portmagee, where Manchester and other companies had agents on the spot who cured the fish and sent it to the American market; the fish caught was sent to catch the train at Valentia Harbour, and the fresh herrings and mackerel got on the Ballinskelligs side were carted to Cahirciveen, 43836, 43886, 43935-9.— Because of the small boats in use, witness desired to call attention to fact that not merely steam trawlers but sailing trawlers should be kept further out to sea, 43890.

Land Purchase.

The other great need for development of districts was the purchase of the whole seaboard by Congested Districts Board, witness would prefer this to direct purchase by tenants, as these could not help themselves so well, and they would get more help from Board in reference to improvements and fishing than in any other way, 43844, 43852, 43855-6, 43876-8, 43921-2, 43926.—Witness would advise a tenant to become owner of his holding no matter what rent was, 43875.—But he would strongly advise people to wait until Board could purchase and improve land rather than become annuitants with unimproved holdings, 43853-4, 43877.—There was disinclination on part of the landlords to sell their properties to the Board, witness had written to every landlord and agent in the parish to know whether they would do and had not received one sympathetic answer; they did not see their way to sell, 43838, 43838A, 43843.—In fact the landlords expected to drive a harder bargain with tenants than with the Board, 43838A.—Some negotiations were going on, an arrangement had been almost come to with Sir Morgan O'Connell to sell to tenants, but not to Board, 43843.—Sir Morgan O'Connell had considerable property, he and Trinity College were the most important landlords and there were three or four smaller ones, 43839, 43841-2.—Three townlands had been purchased, Lord Lansdowne had sold one estate to tenants under Ashbourne Act, and Mr. Charles O'Donell another to tenants direct, 43845, 43924.—Tenants were much better off on purchased Lansdowne property than before, and than those who had not purchased, and improvements had been carried out, 43846, 43924.—The reduction in rent, which, on one of the numerous holdings of £2 10*s.*, a year's rent, amounted to only 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly, meant much to poor people, 43847-50.—The land was no better tilled, the people witness now spoke of lived by fishing, they were all fishermen when they could get fish, they had both things, but depended rather on fishing than on the land they had; under these conditions the small difference in rental would not make so much difference to their condition, 43851-2. —Anxiety of people to purchase £2 10*s.* holdings through Board was because of impression that Board would help them, 43856.—Anxiety to purchase such holdings direct from landlord was caused by two chief reasons, want of realisation that they have security of tenure, and fear of arrears to obtain temporary relief from which, unfortunate poor people consented to sign terms of purchase which were excessive; the fear acted as a lever to force up prices, an instance of this being given, 43857, 43865, 43874.— Witness thoroughly agreed that there was a feeling among these farmers in Ireland that if a farm were left derelict almost, and unimproved, it would fare better when there was an inspection of the Assistant-Commissioners for estimating fair rent than on an improved farm, but did not blame them for trying

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to get some reduction if the land had been overtaxed already; if, however, a man did it for twelve or thirteen years, giving up a certain productiveness of his land for a hypothetical reduction at the end of fifteen years, it was an absurd method, 43866-8.—For the better class of land Sir Francis Mowatt's explanation would hold good, that the man for the first ten or twelve years made the most of his farm and did the best he could; for the last two or three years he thought it worth while to let the farm die down so that it might be valued below its value when the time of valuation came; and at the beginning of the fifteen years the farm was probably not a bargain, 43868, 43870.—If the land in that part of the country were let go beyond three or four years it would be very hard to make anything out of it, 43869, 43872.—If the land were got the question would arise whether farms were to be greatly improved by reclamation or not, 43871-2.—The fact that a man knew the Sub-Commissioners would come and inspect the land might have a very deterrent effect, 43873.— Taking holdings towards Ballinskelligs, cutaway peat bogs without any appearance of cultivation, the land was capable of being improved provided the people got some help; people would be very slow to leave these places, and with a little help would rather improve their holdings and stay; much of the land had already been purchased and a great many improvements carried out, 43924-6, 43928.—In former times they could not improve without being overtaxed, but holders would set about improvements with better heart if they were the owners, 43858-61.—Congested Districts Board should be able to help them although expenditure of labour and money might be enormous before they could be made prosperous, 43926-7.

Kelp.

No kelp was made, they depended a great deal on seaweed for manuring, 43934.

Lime.

There were two lime-kilns in parish, about one and a half miles from Waterville, which could turn out about 600 barrels of lime, but had not been worked for forty years, they were built sixty years ago by Lord Lansdowne, who brought limestone in boats from Kenmare, close to kilns, burnt it, and sold it to tenants at 1*s.* 10*d.* a barrel and to outsiders at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 43893-5, 43899, 43909.—When kilns were working tenants were paid for working and burning, 43904.—Limestone rather than burned lime was brought presumably because more profitable, and with idea of giving employment; also fuel was very abundant at the time, 43905-8.—Working was probably discontinued because unprofitable, 43896.—Price of lime from Cahirciveen was now 3*s.* a barrel in Waterville, 43899, 43902.—At Cahirciveen it was sometimes 2*s.* 6*d.*, sometimes 3*s.*, 43901.—Lime for district came from Kenmare but might be bought at Cahirciveen from Killorglin, 43903.—There was no quarry nearer than Kenmare, where limestone was bought in rude state; witness could not tell price of burned lime at Kenmare kiln, 43895, 43908-10, 43918. —At Killorglin price was once 1*s.* 2*d.*, then 1*s.* 4*d.*, now 1*s.* 6*d.*, 43910, 43919.—It would not work well to bring shipload of lime from Killorglin or Kenmare, price of lime would go up in Killorglin if Waterville were supplied thence, and question had presumably been considered before kilns were built, 43912-14.—Every one admitted need of lime in district, quantity being needed for lime-washing of houses and it would be great boon if Board would take up and work the kilns, selling the lime to poor of congested area; at the end of two or three years the work might be self-supporting, but even at a loss to Board witness would wish experiment tried, 43893, 43895-8.—As Mr. Doran said, Board should be placed in position to risk public money on well-considered schemes, 43915-6.—People of country greatly lacked initiative, 43917.—If land were bought by Board, or similar body, before selling to tenants, institution of well-considered schemes of lime-burning would be very useful, 43920.—There was no Parish Committee, and difficulty of procuring lime was in itself an obstacle to working one, 43932-3.

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Valuation of Dromod Parish.

Valuation of Dromod Parish in 1901 was £4,767 17*s.*, and since then there was depreciation of £700; valuation was, however, no true criterion of value of land, since railway connection was non-existent at time of valuation, latter was often unequal, and one landlord at least had requested valuers to value lightly for rating purposes, 43941-2.

Character and Size of Holdings.

Average holding in Dromod parish would be from 30 to 36 acres, or what was known as a six-cow holding or glenska, 43942, 43976.—This size was quite sufficient for class of land in locality; average amount of tillage, but not meadow, would be about five acres, or nearer still, four acres, 43960, 44126.—There would be no rough mountainous grazing on these farms; some such farms called glenskas had 200 acres of mountain, but were valued, not by acreage, but by grass of six cows, and included bog, some bottom, and some reclaimed bog, 43977-8.

Spade Labour *v.* Ploughs.

If holdings were larger they could not be kept in rotation, and land would deteriorate owing to large amount of spade labour necessary on peaty land, 43942-4.—Some of land, such as reclaimed bog, was easy enough to work with spade labour; it was impossible to plough, as horses would sink, 43991, 43994.—If the bog top were first drained horses might plough it, but in some cases not for years, 43995-6.—Some of the land would be strong and stiff, and extremely hard to plough, 43994.—Where the plough could be used there would not be an increase in size, because in most holdings there were certainly some acres of reclaimed bog, and the man must do his part, 43992.—If the better land were ploughed and spade labour used for the same portion as before it might be rather too much tillage; it would not pay a man of that class, 43993.—Increase of size would not prevent emigration to America, 43994.—There was no untenanted land to be bought up, 43944.—People with their own sons to help them were far better off than others, 43945, 44014.—Tillage had not decreased to market extent during last fifteen years, 43943.

Labour and Emigration.

Many people were emigrating in recent years, 43943.—Enlargement of holdings would not affect this; there was plenty of work for sons on 36-acre holdings; young men got 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*, but when one son came into the holding majority of others would have to emigrate, 43944, 43946.—It was not altogether a question of wages, 43961.—It would take a long time to check emigration; there seemed a craze for going, friends in America urging people to go out, 43948.—Some did very well; about one per cent. came back and bought land, 43949-51, 43963-4.—Many of them were not successful, and the majority never came back, 43949-50.—One heard of the few successes, seldom of the hundreds of failures, 43952.—Witness agreed that there must always be a surplus population seeking employment in any district, for whom it was impossible permanently to provide land, even by present redistribution; it was difficult to imagine such development of fisheries as to give work to all the young men; there was nothing, therefore, but emigration or an added demand for labour such as to counteract the price of labour in other parts; this could only be effected by price of agricultural produce raised by tillage being in some way enhanced, 43953-9.—Men, except in few instances, could not do better at home than by emigration, but girls could, 43962.

Labourers' Cottages and Occupation.

Except for work round Waterville, very little labour was employed on land, most farmers doing work themselves; no labourers' cottages were built in locality so far, but some were to be built, 44007.—Labourers were getting an acre of land, hence demand for cottages; there was great danger of establishment of number of uneconomic holdings by encouraging people who were not, and could not be,

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farmers, to continue in district, 44008-10.—Best remedy would be to establish industry such as peat industry, 44010.—Possibility was under discussion of giving road-making to labourers direct from County Council, instead of to contractor who employed his own sons, as was always case at present, 44010-12.—Where number of small occupiers was large they took place of labouring class; many in that country who had not holdings large enough for their families were glad of work for their sons, and if the work were given to labourers resident contractors might become unemployed, but the majority were farmers; some made a good deal of money, and all must live, 44013-4.

Girls' Domestic Service at Home and Abroad.

There was no difficulty for girls in getting £12 a year in the district; there was, on the contrary, an immense demand for domestic servants to do ordinary work, washing and milking, in Tralee, Cahirciveen, and Dromod parishes, 43948, 43965-68, 43970.—Fifteen years ago a girl of that class could be had for £6 a year, 43966.—The scarcity now was owing not so much to number of servants employed by some people and tourists, but to objection of girls to do rough work, especially milking; they preferred for less money places where there were no cows, and farmers blamed Waterville for this, 43969-70.—Training for domestic service in primary schools, though fitting them for after life and enabling them to command far better wages elsewhere, would probably increase tendency to emigrate; very few in parish wanted such trained servants, 43970-2.—Majority of girls could do as well at home; the experience of a girl formerly in witness's employ at wage of £12 a year, who had been in America some years, was that £12 in Ireland was equal to £30 a year or anything they might earn in America, 43948, 43962, 43965.—Girls could not put away much in America; with high wages they had tremendous expenses, instance being given of one with £60 a year who found it very hard to save at all; girls would do better to stay, 43973-5.

Agricultural Instruction and Experimental Plots.

Practical agricultural instruction would be of the greatest benefit; people had never heard of Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department until last couple of years, when Board purchased an estate in next parish; the instructor sent to Tralee this year had given lectures in Waterville on three occasions, but the majority of people were not educated enough to understand lectures, and experimental plots would be far better, 43979.—Model farms would be too expensive; the Department's representatives should have compulsory powers to buy one or more experimental plots in every parish, and use as many each year as he thought fit in demonstrating best means of growing crops, 43980, 44118.—It would be better to work this through the Department's representative than by selection of the best farmer on an existing farm, and teaching him through medium of instructor to avoid jealousy as to choice, 43981-2.—However, it certainly would be a striking illustration if farmer under instruction were enabled by scientific treatment to double his receipts; others would thus see what one of their own class could do, 43983-4.—Plots should be from a quarter of an acre to an acre in size, 43985.—Experimental plot tried by Department's representative on witness's land that year, with object of showing advantage of sowing whole potatoes instead of cut ones, was unsuccessful, although preparations and planting had been carefully carried out; about half were sound, and no better than witness's own; the rest seemed to have failed and without apparent cause; the kind of potatoes was same, but not of same seed; had the experiment turned out well witness was prepared to set whole potatoes; now he doubted, 43985-90.

Potato Culture Methods.

Method of planting potatoes in big ridges was peculiar to all the poorer parts of Ireland; the chief reason was not to carry off surface water, but because there was not so much waste of ground; potatoes apparently did better in ridges than in drills; there was plenty of room for them, as much as in the drill;

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there was 24 inches clear between every potato, and measured across a foot between each, and no holes between, 43997-4003.—Compulsory spraying was desirable, 44098.

Agricultural Implements.

Use of plough might be advantageous to occupiers of small farms, and it would be great advantage if ploughing and mowing machines could be hired out to farmers for the season; this would be better than using banks to enable people to buy mowing machines, and if there were a Parish Committee its agency would be a good one to have a stock of agricultural implements for hire at reasonable terms, 43990, 44005-7, 44098.

Butter Industry.

Decline of salt butter industry had been terrible loss to country; till within last twenty years every man used to keep his butter till he had two or three firkins, and sell it for a lump sum in the town, the firkin being the measure in use; now the butter was taken in small quantities, and the temptation to spend the price led to its being frittered away; a creamery started three years previous was not so successful as desirable, but they were getting more milk, and it was believed people would take it up in time, 44003-4.

Agricultural Banks.

There were two agricultural banks in the parish, one doing very well, the other not so well, owing probably to difference among the Committee, 44004.

Sale of Estates.

Two large estates had been sold in district in last five years, and negotiations were pending for others; there was but one estate sold to Congested Districts Board, Lord Lansdowne's estate in neighbouring parish having been sold direct to tenants under Ashbourne Act, 44053-4.—Hartopp and Lansdowne estates were about same value as property, and were sold practically for same price, twenty years' purchase, 44055-5A.—There was great difference in soil of two estates, a great deal of bog on one, and none, or very little, on Hartopp estate, 44054.—Board had made road at very great expense to top of mountain in order to get at some bog, 44054, 44058.—People on Burns-Hartopp estate were very short of turf; it was necessary to provide people with fuel, and turf was abundant in parish, although not on that estate, if there were means of communication, but in the opinion of one who knew locality well, road made at immense expense would never repay cost, the bog being rather inferior, 44056, 44058-60.—Witness had seen some of works carried out by Board on Burns-Hartopp estate; greater improvement than he had ever seen made by any landlord in locality; some would do a great deal of good; in some cases money had been expended foolishly for fences, the only advantage of which was to keep cattle off road, which had cost much to build; but the fences being entirely built of sods it would no doubt be of no use in a few years, owing to sheep jumping over it, and knocking down sods, and to the temptation to people short of turf to take from the fence; of the stone portion of fence some was very good, some very bad, 44056, 44061.—People on the property might be got to associate for preservation of improvements, but it was greatly to be doubted; they were unused to associate thus, 44057.

Sale of Estates through Congested Districts Board *v.* Direct Sales.

Witness could not agree with Father Kerin's evidence respecting letters written to induce sale of land to Congested Districts Board; Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., sent round circular asking priests to write to landlords and agents to ascertain their willingness to sell to Board; witness, who was agent for a very small property in Father Kerin's parish, and had just been negotiating with tenants as to terms, received a letter from Father Kerin, and in reply stated that the terms given tenants were the best that could be given; it therefore seemed useless to sell to the Board unless they were prepared to give same terms, 44061.—Witness very much doubted that landlords would have any objection to agreeing on price with tenants and selling through medium of Board instead of through Estates Commission, 44061-2.—Impression that a lower price would be had by selling to Board than by sale direct to tenants had arisen through just idea that no man, or Inspector, however capable, was so good a judge of land as the one bred in locality, whether landlord or tenant, provided he were an unbiassed fair-minded man; an island of 100 acres in Derrynane, some of best land in whole parish, on which cattle thrived almost incredibly, would not be valued by a stranger, who could not know this, at a shilling an acre, 44063-7.—Political views sometimes influenced personal interests; witness held none, 44067-9.—Power should be conferred on Board to buy at public auction, if they thought necessary, for the extension of holdings, any farms that might from time to time be for sale; the prices fetched at auction in that locality being very high, Board might not, however, be prepared to pay the price, 44118-9.—Estates in congested districts should have precedence of others as regards payment, 44119.—This was only fair; object of Act of 1903 having been to benefit poorer landlords in poorer districts, and enable them to sell, as they could not do so otherwise; the richer landlords had, however, taken up all the money, 44072, 44119-22.—It had never been said in Parliament that Act was for benefit of landlords, but was ultimately mentioned, witness agreed; Act was carried on policy of improving conditions of small holdings in congested districts, 44123-4.—First big landlord to sell was Duke of Leinster, 44120.

Terms of Payment.

When there was willingness in that locality to sell to tenants at 5*s.* to 6*s.* in the £ on second term rents, compulsory powers could not be necessary in district, 44069.—5*s.* to 6*s.* in the £ would represent about twenty-five years' purchase, or a little more, *i.e.*, respectively, 22½ and 21½ on second term rents, very few of which were sold before 1903 Act, 44070-2.—This Act would not have been required had it been possible to sell all land under Ashbourne Act; its object was, however, to benefit poorer landlords, 44072.—There was certainly bonus as inducement to landlords to sell, and advantage of paying off mortgages, but delay in payment, rather than the price, prevented sale; in many instances landlords were poor men who could not possibly afford to wait five or six years for their money, as would now be the case; it might mean ruin to them; if there could be a guarantee for payment in twelve months all land would be sold directly, 44073-6.—Depreciated money market made chance of getting money thus almost impossible, 44076.—Prompt payment would be advantage as allowing good re-investment, but landlords in some parts would be less affected; the poorer the district the poorer the landlord, 44077.—Landlords would scarcely be willing to follow precedent set by sale of Burns-Hartopp Estate to Board at twenty years' purchase, or 7*s.* in the £ in case of second term rents fixed by Land Court, 44078-80.—Witness would be very glad to accept twenty years' purchase and have bonus, on condition of immediate payment, but he could not answer for others, 44082.—On rents fixed by arrangement 5*s.* 6*d.* or 6*s.* would be excellent terms, as in majority of local instances where tenants had obtained two reductions their rents had been cut down one-half; thus a man paying £10 in 1880 now paid £5, and if he got 6*s.* in the £ it would greatly cut this down, even though reduction would be on smaller sum of £7 10*s.* instead of £10, 44080-1.

Middlemen Landlords.

Witness was unable to sell to his tenants, 44069.—Middlemen landlords in Kerry, such as witness, who was middleman under Mrs. Trent Stoughton, were being squeezed out of existence, having to bear brunt of all reductions and being obliged to pay head rent as though there had never been a reduction, 44082-3.—Further, witness was debarred from selling through Act of 1903, his lease not being for sixty years absolute, although fully equivalent, being forty-one years after present Knight of Kerry's life; this was

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a great hardship, 44069, 44083, 44092, 44095-6.—Under Act of 1903 middlemen could not sell with less than sixty years' lease, 44083, 44092, 44095-6.—A recent witness had stated he considered tenure under middlemen the worst imaginable in his district; witness himself could not see how rents of tenants had been affected, but it affected unfortunate middleman very much, 44084.—He took up all functions of landlords towards tenants, who could only purchase from him, 44094-5.—Head landlord could not negotiate sale to tenants, and middleman could only do so by first redeeming head interest; this implied head landlord's consent to middleman's purchase of head rent so as to become owner in fee, and meant payment in cash, whilst being obliged to wait for money if selling to tenants, 44084, 44087, 44090.—Witness had obtained permission of Mrs. Trent Stoughton, but necessary cash payment of £5,000 to redeem head rent would be absolutely impossible for him, 44083, 44088-9.—If it could be redeemed from purchase money plan would be feasible, 44084.—If absolutely certain of getting purchase money in twelve months there would be no difficulty in borrowing, but if payment were spread over five years, interest on £5,000 would mean ruin, 44088.—In either case the price to be given by witness would be matter of negotiation with head landlord; had the lease been of more than sixty years, the price, in case of disagreement, would be fixed by Land Court, 44090.—Witness could not obtain public money under Act of 1903 to buy; he would have to redeem lease, Act not applying in case of head rent under less than sixty years, 44091-3.—Head landlord could not be paid out of purchase money; witness had counsel's opinion, and knew his case to be correct, 44093.—Witness's negotiations with landlord were begun three years previous, necessity of cash payment ending all, 44097.—No negotiations were begun by him with tenants, head landlord having laid down fixed price, which witness was obliged to agree to, and willingly accept, for power of sale to tenant, considering possible intervention of middlemen most undesirable, 44098.—As remedial measure, witness suggested that head landlords and Government changes, such as those of Board of Works, should suffer *pro rata* with loss incurred by middleman on sale of property, 44124.

Cattle.

Good breed of cattle should be introduced; bulls sent by Board during last fifteen years, or possibly by Department in last two years, were very inferior; it was apparently supposed that none but Kerry bulls were suitable, 44111, 44117.—Witness's shorthorns did not sell very well, 44111A.—They had Galloway bulls, very good cattle, but which did not grow and sell well as two-year olds; this breed was best introduction ever made in country; two cattle dealers visiting fairs last year to purchase Galloways could not get them, supply being far below demand, 44112-4, 44118.—Polled Angus were best for locality, for, though not so good as yearlings, they turned out well afterwards, 44111, 44113.—No other breed reared in district should be kept there, or there would never be a good milking breed; a good strain should be introduced from another part; although a dairy country, so little attention was paid to breeding or anything else, that some of the milk scarcely deserved the name, 44115-6.

Basic Slag *v.* Lime.

Supply of best basic slag should be sent by steamer and sold at cost price; beneficial effects of lime were known; witness's experience was that basic slag containing 38 to 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime was far better, ton for ton, both for bog and earth, 44098, 44101, 44108.—Basic slag acted very suitably on boggy land, and was of far more benefit to it than to clay; it disintegrated the bogs, and, if introduced, would help tillage, 44099-102.—Department of Agriculture and their representative bought best basic slag in Tralee at £2 15*s.* a ton, probably because there was the impression they would purchase largely; general price was about £3, lime being £3 or a little more per ton, 44103, 44106-7.—There was no native basic slag in Ireland, but witness thought the very best quality could be obtained, 44104-5.

Sea Fisheries.

Dromod Parish was not affected as other parishes were by fisheries, there being not a single sea fisherman in it; but a slip was greatly needed to accommodate the fresh-water fishermen, who could not fish for salmon and trout in winter, and could fish in the season; there would be sea fisheries if there were a slip, 44014-9, 44022, 44024.—In reality the slip would be great convenience to sea fishermen of other parishes, men who suffered much from want of proper boats and from depredations of foreign trawlers, 44014, 44022-3.—Cahirdaniel fishermen, when carrying a large catch of mackerel from fishing ground between Scariff Island and Derrymore, about two-and-a-half miles from Waterville, and taking it to Cahirciveen, had to go all way round to Derrynane Harbour to land it, 44022, 44024, 44029, 44033.—There was very good fishing; hauls of thousands of mackerel were regular thing in spring and autumn, 44030-2.—There were no statistics of catches of salmon or mackerel, but these varied immensely; three boats at Ballinskelligs about three months previous had brought in a huge haul, but very little since, 44034.—A good centre for slip might be on a line with Protestant church, 44020.—If slip were built, Waterville fishermen would have immense advantage in being nearer their destination in returning home with their catch; only advantage of Cahirdaniel men over them was nearness to fishing grounds, 44025-8.

Steamer Traffic.

Quite apart from fishing, a pier would be of immense advantage at Waterville in enabling boats and steamers to come up, 44034-5.—Ballinskelligs Bay was not unsafe for steamers; in majority of cases they could run in easily, and without danger to vessel, in lying alongside, from strong westerly winds; bay had not a sandy bottom, 44038-40.—Growing importance of Waterville would make it well worth while for steamer to ply, 44036.—Steamer of Clyde Shipping Company running from Cork used to come to Cahirciveen and Derrynane, and back, and service paid, 44036, 44044, 44047.—It was not subsidised, 44046.—Service alluded to had been given up about three years previous owing to some difference, reason of which witness could not recall, 44036, 44041-2, 44052.—When steamer called at Derrynane it was not of least service to Waterville, 44037.—Cessation was certainly tremendous loss, as railway rates were very high, and cost almost prohibitive for goods from a distance, 44034-5, 44041, 44043, 44047.—Witness would not like to state that railway rates had gone up since steamer stopped running; but the places were affected in another way, as steamer's rates were naturally always far less than the railway company's, and might have affected the latter if continued long enough, 44048-50.—As an instance, carriage of two chimney-pots from Wales was exactly equal to cost of one of them; had there been a steamer running from Cork, cost would have been less, 44050.

Inland Fisheries.

Inland fish in immediate neighbourhood was fairly protected in spawning, although some of similar streams in spawning district were neglected; protection was as good as in most parts of the country, 44052-3.

Parish Nurses.

Every parish should have, if possible, one of Lady Dudley's nurses; besides the actual nursing, the educational influence that could be exerted by them in sanitation was very important; as an instance of the want of this, in a case of typhus some years previous the household drank the disinfectants taken to them, 44125.

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Land available for enlarging Holding.

There was in County Kerry very little land in owner's occupation available for enlarging small holdings, or to migrate occupiers from congested districts, 44130-1, 44133, 44159.—What land there was was chiefly rough mountain, entirely unsuited for tillage, and only suitable for young cattle during summer and autumn months, 44130, 44143, 44146.—There was but a limited quantity, as nearly all mountain grazing was held as undivided easement by tenants at foot of mountain in proportion to lowland take or part suitable for tillage held separately, 44130-1.—Much of land in district was reclaimed bog, requiring to be tilled from time to time to prevent return to original condition, 44147-9.

Migration.

No holding of rateable value less than £8 to £10 would be sufficient in itself to support a small farmer and his family, 44131.—Introduction of strangers from a distance was not practicable in Kerry, but in any case would always create jealousy, and in some districts, such as eastern parts of Galway, it would lead even to physical opposition, 44131-2.—In many different counties there was land which could be readily acquired if fair price were offered by Board; but introduction of strangers during negotiations for sale of estate in County Leitrim, for example, for purpose of dividing it up among migrants from Kerry, not only uneconomic holders in Leitrim but the larger holders would feel aggrieved; the jealousy was expressing itself very strongly in grass lands with reference to cattle, 44159-63.—Migration of occupiers from congested districts to any extent would be exceedingly difficult and costly, the sentimental feeling against going to other and distant counties was very strong and inducements would have to be made very tempting, 44133-4, 44149.—From twenty-five to thirty years' experience in Kerry, witness thought Kerry men could scarcely be induced by offer of holding and greater comfort in another county to transplant themselves; if a few were induced to go their example would affect others, but it would take many years, 44136, 44140, 44142.—There was not same disinclination for emigration, almost everyone having friends in America, whither whole townlands had migrated in famine years, 44141.—It would be absolutely necessary that migrants should be taken where they could carry on the system of farming to which they were accustomed; those from congested districts in Kerry to none but pastoral districts, dairying and raising of young cattle being their chief business, and hardly any crops being raised beyond what was necessary for home consumption; if placed on land suitable for tillage it would take a couple of generations to educate them, and learn fresh system, and meanwhile their new holdings would be seriously run out by system of meadowing or con-acre, 44142-4, 44158, 44194.—Witness had not personally followed career of people already migrated by Board, except from hearsay, but farms he had seen were being worn out by system just mentioned, 44150-2.—The first years were always very difficult in such cases, and although it did not follow that meadowing and con-acre would be resorted to in after years, unless capital were provided for migrants at the outset, their only means of living was to run out the farm and thus affect themselves for years after, 44153-4.—In almost every case homesteads, out-offices and fencing would have to be provided, and in a great many cases assistance would have to be given towards stocking new holding; tenant's interest in old holding might be set against interest acquired in the new, though interest on latter would be larger, 44149, 44154.—Loan system burdened a man, but a loan of ready money in first instance, repayable in five or six years, would meet difficulty as far as stocking of land was concerned, 44155-7.—Witness could quite imagine migrants paying a little on surrendering holding towards value of improved tenant-right on larger holding, 44158.

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Grass Lands and Cattle Trade.

Witness had reason to suppose that demand for more grass lands by big men would be supported; the breaking up of any land which would carry good permanent grass was, in his opinion, most undesirable; the cattle trade of the country being its most valuable asset, and the breaking up of large grass farms in grazing counties would damage trade in young cattle, on which tenants in congested districts of South mainly relied for ready money; roughly speaking, the practice in trade was as follows:—Calves bred and reared from 1½ to 2 years were sold to dealers, who passed them on to better grass lands in midland and home counties, whence they again passed on to fattening lands of stall-feeders, 44164.—In management of large farm on Butler estate (Waterville) witness bought young stores of 1½ years at local fairs at £4 to £4 15*s.* per head, or bred them himself; when about 2 years old they were sent to another farm in King's County, and when fit for fattening, after six or eight months, they were sold for £8 to £9, to be finished by men who made practice of stall-feeding or for fattening lands in Meath or Kildare, 44164-6, 44168.—If grazing lands in Queen's County, King's County, and Roscommon were divided into holdings of thirty acres each the system would be hopelessly disorganised; carrying power of 100 statute acres of medium grass land would be about 30 head of two-year-old stores, divided into three farms, the acreage necessary for tillage, meadowing, house and offices on each would reduce carrying power of land for cattle by at least 30 per cent., 44166-7.—Most of the lands to which cattle were sent to be finished in Kildare were tillage, producing the stall-feeding material; both in Meath and Kildare there was much land that would be better in tillage than in grass, 44169-70.—If the second-class land were broken up into 30-acre farms, the occupier could not feed more than six or seven head of cattle in the year, and he could not do so to same advantage as man with 40 or 50 head of cattle in the house, 44173-4.—The demand for cattle might be increased if some of the second-class and third-class land were tilled for green crops sufficient for stall-feeding, and but though first-class land were spared, this would disorganise the system, as cattle were taken direct from congested districts, 44175-8.—There were two ways of fattening; there was land that would of itself fatten cattle, and others produce fattening stuff; the latter might somewhat increase demand for cattle, but you must have second-class land intact to keep cattle fit for fattening, 44178.—It was pure nonsense, in witness's opinion, to suggest that the grazier of medium lands—the middleman— should be done away with and the small farmer fatten his own cattle; he could only keep 40 per cent. of present number, probably had not land suitable for necessary fattening crops, and to buy artificial feeding would be ruinous, 44192.—Intermixed stock and tillage and fattening by small men would cause keeping cattle for a longer time, a decided disadvantage, 44179.—A man disposed to fatten cattle in Meath or Kildare could not take them direct from congested districts, as they would not be sufficiently advanced to fatten, 44183.—An animal should be fully grown before it could be fattened, and one could not get same class of beef from animal of two as from one of two and a half or three years, 44184, 44188.—Witness had not heard that experts considered it a loss to allow full growth before fattening had began, or that veal was superseding beef; as far as his experience went back in Waterville district, they were bound to get rid of cattle after a year and a half or two years old; he had no knowledge of any systems other than present system in Ireland, so could not compare it with that of any other country, 44186-7, 44191, 44193-4.

Improvement of Domestic Animals.

Character of stock exerted great influence, 44181.—Board had adopted very best possible method for improving breed of domestic animals by introduction of thoroughly good and suitable breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry; anyone acquainted with districts about Cahirciveen and about Kenmare would be struck by extraordinary difference in class of cattle raised; in former, Knights of Kerry and Butlers of Waterville had for many years kept up a very pure strain of Kerry cattle; in Kenmare district, where no one

DELAP, Mr. WILLIAM J.—*continued.*

had introduced good stock, cattle was miserable; in Dingle and Ventry districts Lord Ventry and Mr. George Hickson had long maintained very good class of sheep with excellent result to sheep of district; much more might be done, and Board should have larger command of funds, 44260, 44267.—Trinity College authorities had done nothing except providing sheep in Valentia Island, 44261.

Dual Interest in Land.

It was very difficult to arrive at fair price of dual interest of land in owner's occupation, suitable for purposes of Board; occupation right of tenant was that of occupying a certain farm at certain rent, of enjoying improvements made by him or his predecessor and selling same in open market; that this interest was a very valuable commodity was clear by price tenant could obtain; landlord in selling was paid for right to receive income of estate and exercising all other appurtenant rights; both parties had commodity to sell, and if landlord was in position of both landlord and tenant he had both rights to dispose of, 44215.—The question of dual interest as a security had been most lamentably lost sight of by Estates Commissioners in fixing amount of security a holding represented; they had apparently entirely ignored existence of tenant's interest in estimating security offered which often exceeds that of landlord, 44255.—Mr. Boyd and Mr. Wrench in their evidence estimated dual interest roughly at 1⅓ more for untenanted than tenanted land; the figure was somewhat low, but Mr. Boyd's suggestion that valuation and one-third be taken as minimum value, and that it should be open to landlord to prove that his income derived from lands in his own occupation was greater, and that the price be fixed accordingly, would give fair basis for ascertaining value of dual interest, 44215.—Occupier's interest, as Mr. Boyd suggested, might be reckoned at one-third, or, as Mr. Finucane proposed, might be shown by landlord's books, giving fair occupation value of holding, 44251-2.—There was a difference between 1½ valuation, and second-term rents and one-third valuation, and it was worth solving, 442545.—Second-term rents in Kerry were at or a little beyond the valuation; but it varied greatly in other counties, 44253.

Sale of Land and Compulsion.

Judging from witness's experience on thirty-five or forty estates he had managed in that and other parts of Ireland, Board would be able to purchase all the land required without any compulsion, 44215-17, 44240.—Witness had never heard of a landlord absolutely refusing to sell, in no case within his experience had an owner refused a fair price, 44218, 44240-1, 44247.—Were there such a case, witness would prefer remedy of leaving men who refused alone, and buying all other land; very few would hold out, 44220-1.—No one had right to compel another to give up his land; the principle of compulsion existed it was true for purpose of light railways and small holdings, but price was considerable, 44224-6.—Witness had bought land, and found that when you wanted land particularly you paid an extra price for it, 44242-3.—Assuming that land was absolutely essential for enlargement of holdings, assuming that land could not be obtained by other means, in an extreme case, such as absolute refusal by absentee not requiring land for his income, or refusal of reasonable terms obliging purchasing authority like Board to go further afield, witness would recognise necessity for compulsion, but only as very last resource, 44219, 44221, 44227-32, 44235, 44250.—If there were such necessity it would be in Kerry, and extreme case in another county must be met in same way, 44228, 44230.—That length had not however been reached or negotiations exhausted, 44232-3, 44236.—Where landlord fixed a price, Board having to buy and sell afterwards without repayment, would be justified in refusing if price were too high, 44244.—Instead of dropping negotiations, splitting the difference, as was done at fairs, would be best, 44245-6.—Much depended on original difference between them, 44247.—Were compulsion adopted, a tribunal would have to be created for fixation of fair price, as in the case of price to be given by a tenant, 44248-9.—Only way to arrive at fair value of untenanted land would be for some independent person to make valuation as to letting value, adding occupier's interest in that, and landlord's interest in that, 44251.

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Financial Legislation.

Financial part of land legislation of past years presented extraordinary anomalies; legislation first proceeded by reduction of rents and giving tenants practically fixity of tenure, to reduce owner's interest to lowest possible point; the authority then came forward as money-lender, with depreciated value as security; they fixed limit above which price might not go, and limited possible purchaser to then occupier of land; all this resulted in exactly half the working capital of country being taken out and invested elsewhere, 44255.

Loans for Improvements.

On almost every estate with which witness had been connected, money had been borrowed by landlords from Board of Works for making roads, drains, reclamations and other improvements; in no case within witness's knowledge had tenants been required to pay, either directly or indirectly, any part of these loans or interest on them, 44255-6.—When rents were fixed in Court, evidence on landlord's side as to expenditure was sometimes given, and would have tended to help re-sale of estate, so that indirectly, by fixation of rent, the tenants would pay something, unfortunately not the smallest attention was paid to this, 44257-9.—Witness had schedule showing former conditions of eighteen or twenty estates which had been in his management, and present condition as to number of tenants, yearly rent, present arrears, and average yearly receipts, 44259-60.—Trinity College estate in Waterville district alone was 1,300 acres altogether, and was held immediatealy from College by occupiers, 44262-4.—On other estates there was but one middleman in the district, 44265.—College authorities gave from time to time small grants to tenants for building houses, for helping drains, making fences and improving roads, and these were mentioned in fixing fair rent, 44266-7.

Lime.

With reference to price of lime, it was in Kenmare 1*s.* 3*d.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per barrel of 33 gallons; in Killarney, for barrel of only 30 gallons, last price witness had heard was 1*s.* 2*d.*, 44194-5.—Trinity College had many tenants round there, and it had been once suggested by witness that lime might be imported from Kenmare in a ship and sold at some central station like Cahirciveen at a lower price than could now be done, but the College authorities found a difficulty in undertaking what they then considered a trading operation, 44197-8.

Kelp.

There was an abundant supply of kelp along coast of Kerry in all directions; for many years there was kelp burning, which paid well, and almost the same conditions might now obtain; witness suggested that Galway and Sligo districts be requisitioned to teach kelp-making in Kerry, 44213-4.

Re-Afforestation.

Before all available land for purpose passed out of the market re-afforesting should be undertaken seriously by Government owing to increased shortage of timber from outside sources; in planting trees near seaboard it was absolutely necessary that they should be in a position completely sheltered from direct force of Atlantic gales; the storms came laden with spray, and during winter all previous season's growth exposed to them was killed;

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glens lying away from sea would grow larch and spruce very well indeed, as instanced by some plantations made by witness opposite Kilgarvan ; it was very difficult lately to get young trees in the country, 44214.

Building Stone.

There were unlimited quantities of finest sorts of building stones in almost all the congested districts, and with capital available a profitable industry might be carried on by their working, 44198.—There was an immense extent of old red sandstone at Dingle, 44206. —Waterville Hotel had been built of concrete because lime was not conveniently obtainable, and building with cement was much easier, and concrete the readiest means of using cement, this accounted for its extended use in district ; though expensive, a little went a long way, 44207-9.—Capital could not always be found in Ireland for any industry which had prospects of succeeding ; this was owing to insecurity of property—before Act of 1881, and still further back, 44210-13.

Slate Quarry at Valentia.

For number of years slate quarry at Valentia was worked with great success ; old machinery became worn out and company having no capital to buy new machinery, undertaking was killed, 44200.—Company seemed not to have been able to obtain money from bank, 44201.—Irish slates were always slighter, and Valentia slate did not split thin ; it required timber or a pointed roof, and was not suitable for roofing except for a small district, 44202-5.

Suitable Boats.

Fishing industry round the coast had been very greatly aided and developed by Congested Districts Board, both by introduction of better boats and better landing facilities and system of fishing generally, 44198, 44267, 44271, 44278.—In early years of Board's work, Rev. Mr. Green brought boats, nets and men from Valentia district to neighbourhood of Clifden and Cleggan, in County Galway, to teach the people system of mackerel fishing by means of seine nets, with best results, 44213.—Nearly all fishermen in Cahirciveen district were half farmers, and would not spend the night away from home nor sleep on board, as professional fishermen did, 44267, 44276.—They would never be fishermen altogether, but part of the year they had little else but fishing to do, and in some few places they could possibly be educated to become professional fishermen, 44268-70, 44276-7.—After the famine in 1881 boats were given to the men free of all charge, and they asked to be paid for hanging the nets, and never fished the boats now, 44267.—Board had improved boats in Kerry by grants for building and acquiring them, and Mr. Green had given practical hints as to building and shape of boats, 44271-2, 44278.—Witness saw no objection to zulu boats supplied, 40273-4.—Only way to induce the men to become professional fishermen would be by inducing them to provide themselves with half-deck boats of fourteen tons' class, 44274-5.—Witness did not believe in steam-drifters ; it would be necessary to remodel harbours, landing-stage and all else ; steamers could not be brought alongside many of the small coasts in district, 44277.

Congested Districts Board.

In witness's opinion, Congested Districts Board had done excellent work throughout districts with which he was acquainted ; numerous mistakes had been made, but they had profited by experience, and any curtailment of their powers or transfer to another Department would be a grave misfortune to the congested districts ; no Government Department had done so much before for country, and it would be well that Board should be given larger command of funds for purpose of improving breeds of domestic animals and developing fishing and other industries, 44267, 44278.

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See pp. 95-7.

Pier or Slip Accommodation needed at Waterville.

Congested Districts Board had recognised need for pier or slip at Waterville, and offered a grant, provided that County Council voted a certain amount ; people of district were too poor to contribute, and the whole thing fell through, 44282-3.—Board ought to give a grant unconditionally, and engineering difficulties ought not to prevent it ; Board should have sufficient money to carry out duties imposed on them, 44283.— It took six or eight men, who might have to get wet to the waist, to get a boat afloat at Waterville, and to beach it safely was even more difficult, 44284.— People themselves could not make a pier, a day's work would be washed away by the tide, 44286-9.—Fishermen were anxious to fish if they could get facilities, and were sober, honest, and industrious, 44289, 44292. —Witness was not opposed to a local contribution which people could afford to pay, 44291-2.

Inland Fisheries.

Total amount given by Board for improvement of inland fisheries was £10 towards a small hatchery ; Conservators had to rely entirely on revenue derived from sale of licences, and if that fell off fisheries would suffer for lack of protection, 44292-3, 44297.— Fisheries were open to anyone who had a licence (£1 for a rod, £3 for seine nets, £10 for weirs), which could be taken out elsewhere, just as licences taken out locally could be used elsewhere, 44294-303, 44315-7. —The two hotels had purchased rights of two rivers from Sir Morgan O'Connell and Lord Lansdowne ; the landlords had the rights of the Caneragh ; the hotels had to contribute largely to cost of water bailiffs, and were, to a certain extent, in position of landlords ; but the rights were leased yearly—not bought out, 44318-25.—Lord Lansdowne contributed £3 last year, being rent he got from the fishing ; Sir M. O'Connell gave use of a lodge for police in winter time, 44326-9. —Right of fishing in the lake had been free from time immemorial, 44329-31.—Burns-Hartopp tenants would not be allowed to form an association for fishing the lake ; with indiscriminate fishing, in two years there would be no fish, 44332-8.

Claim of Inland Fisheries on the Board.

Inland fisheries of a congested district were as much entitled to Board's fostering care as maritime fisheries, 44304, 44343.—Amount derived from inland fisheries was considerable, 44343.—Small farmers of district were interested in fisheries, because visitors employed them as boatmen, and enabled them to sell eggs and fowls to a small extent, 44305-9.—About thirty men were engaged solely in inland fisheries, 44310.—About forty water bailiffs were employed in winter ; fifteen or twenty in summer, and paid from £4 down, 44311-3. —Inland fishermen were honest, sober, and industrious, 44314.—Witness did not ask for an exorbitant grant, nor that it should be made over an extended period ; he asked £60 or £70 yearly for five or six years, 44314.—Board of Conservators was elected every three years by licensed fishermen, 44341-2.

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See pp. 97-9.

Piers and Slips Wrongly Erected or Erected in Unsuitable Places.

As regards marine works, witness complained that works of little merit had been done, while works of greater merit had been left undone, 44345.—No slip should be made in any place where the open sea had full force, because no slip could stand the strength of the Atlantic Ocean ; a slip had been built by the Congested Districts Board at Butt Cove, in St. Finan's Bay, and almost £1,400 was spent upon it ; there was no shelter from the fury of the sea, and the slip was too upright ; there was terrible labour in pulling up a boat ; it took two or three crews ; the lower part of the pier had been taken away, and a timber structure

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was put up in its place; it was all swept away by the first storm, 44346-51.—A slip might be made by going to low water and excavating to about a foot; then make a slip twenty feet wide, and going up above high water; the sea would have no effect upon such a slip; a concrete fence should be built across the top of the slip, with a base of about three feet; it should be 6 feet high, and in the centre a gateway to pull the boats through for safety; the slip could be made in the same place where it was at present, 44353-4.—North of Valentia there was a slip that was of no use; it was built on the wrong side, and was so upright it was half standing; £1,200 was spent on it, and a small strand was always in use instead of pulling up the boats on the large slip, 44356-8.

Pier Extension at Portmagee.

There was a good pier in a land-locked harbour at Portmagee; extension of the pier was desired, in order that steamers might come alongside at any time of the tide; a memorial had been sent to Congested Districts Board when it started, and they approved of the work; it was surveyed by the Board of Works Engineer, and by Mr. Keating; the cost was estimated at £1,250; no local donation was forthcoming, and Trinity College would not contribute; the pier did not belong to Trinity College, though it was on their property; but it was for the use of their tenants, 44358-61.—Witness persuaded the County Council to subscribe £200, but the Congested Districts Board engineer destroyed the whole thing by estimating the cost of the work at £3,000, 44362.—The County Council was at present considering a contribution of £600; there did not seem to be a chance of getting anything from Trinity College, 44363-6.

Portmagee Water Supply.

Portmagee was entirely a fishing village, and there were sometimes 200 men going out fishing, besides numerous boats from other places coming ashore for water; the water-supply was short, and the water was unwholesome; Congested Districts Board had contributed £250, and Trinity College gave £100; the total cost was nearly £700, and the necessary money had been raised on the security of Portmagee Electoral Division, the valuation of which was only £700, and the extra rate put on in consequence of the water-works was 10*d.* in the £; the people were wretchedly poor, and it was thought that, as the supply was so much for fishermen from all directions, the Congested Districts Board might give an extra donation, 44366-7.—Provision of a water-supply was a necessity of fishing development, and in that way the matter could be brought within purview of Congested Districts Board, 44368-71.—The guardians were the statutory water body, but they would not levy the charge on the rates, 44372-3.—No charge was made for the water supplied to the fishing boats; that would necessitate appointment of a man with a salary which would monopolise a great part of the revenues derived from the boats, 44374-5.—The moiety of the expenditure levied on the electoral division had been paid to the contractor, and it was desired there should be some remission to the ratepayers, 44376-7.

Negotiations for Sale of Portmagee Property.

Negotiations were at present going on with Trinity College for the sale of the Portmagee property; they had refused to sell to the Congested Districts Board under any circumstances, but they would sell direct, provided that Cahirciveen joined in the sale; no terms had been mentioned, 44384-5.

Pier Needed at Ballinskelligs.

At Ballinskelligs Bay there were 60 boats, and no landing-place of any kind; there was a sheltered cove at Ballinskelligs Castle, where there were about fifteen feet of water at low tide, and a timber structure would do, 44384-5.—A pier would be needed; witness contemplated decked and half-decked vessels, and the yawls had no place to land their fish, 44386-8.

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Necessity for a Motor Service for Transit of Fish.

A motor service was necessary; a tremendous quantity of fish was killed in the bay; three or four boats would take 20,000 fish on some days, 44388-90.—Autumn was the principal time; the fish were carted to Cahirciveen, and were so shaken in the common carts that they were seriously injured; a motor would not do more injury than the cart, and it would go quicker; there were about 200 barrels of mackerel at Portmagee in the season, and 1,575 barrels of cured fish were sent from Ballinskelligs to the American market, 44392-4.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 99.

Pier at Reneen.

Witness appeared in support of a new pier beyond a place called Reneen Point, in Ballinskelligs Bay; there were seventy fishermen in Reneen, and there were three seine boats, each manned by eighteen men; there were also fifteen or sixteen small boats fishing lobsters; they had no way of landing at all; when the boats came in people went out to bring in the fish from the waves; landing at night they could not go out again; it took five or six men to pull up a boat, 44396-7.—If a pier were built at Ballinskelligs Castle it would serve Reneen, but it would be rather far away, 44398.—A pier could not be placed in front of every little collection of houses, but it would be well if there was a good pier somewhere between Reneen and Waterville, 44399-400.—It was nine miles from Reneen to Ballinskelligs, 44401.—Mr. Green said Reneen was the most suitable place round the coast for the pier; there was any amount of fish in the bay, but they could not get them; witness had often seen the men go out; they got all wet getting into their boats, 44402.—The people were very poor, but they would certainly give some little local contribution if they were asked, 44403.—Representations had been made to an inspector of the Congested Districts Board, but no steps had been taken, 44404.—The people would be only too glad to contribute the labour; no estimate had been made of the cost, 44405-6.

Bridge Needed at Toreens.

There was a river crossing a road about eight miles from where the Commission was sitting, and there was no bridge; the district on the other side was called Toreens, and there were six families there who were obliged to cross the river on a plank, and could not cross at all except when the water was very shallow, 44406.—Witness thought the place was on the Burns-Hartopp Estate, but was not sure, 44407-8.—There were other families in the village beyond Toreens; the road should be extended to the village, 44408.—The matter had been placed before the Board's inspector, but they did not seem to move, 44410-1.—There was a road to the site proposed for the Reneen pier, 44413.

HAREN, Mr. P.

See p. 99.

Pier Needed at Ballinskelligs.

A pier was much needed at Ballinskelligs, and there had been some idea of closing the Sound, the late landlord had made efforts in the direction of closing the Sound, and witness had taken soundings, but the cost was too great; Mr. Green had visited the place; there was deep water at the telegraph station, and one side of the reef of rocks was a natural pier already; engineers had been sent down on different occasions, and witness had taken soundings; but when the matter went before the Board nothing more was heard of it; thirty or forty memorials had been sent to the Lord Lieutenant and the House of Commons; there were about fifty boats in Ballinskelligs, and boats came from all parts of the United Kingdom; they all complained that if there were a pier there would be facilities for fishing; witness would sooner press for the making of the pier than for the closing of the Sound; another necessity was a large curing-house, 44414.

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See pp. 100-5.

Congestion in Neighbourhood of Kenmare.

Parishes of Kenmare, Bonawn, and Tuosist, and large part of Kilgarvan were scheduled, excepting only electoral division of Cappagh; land was reclaimed from bogs, etc., and was of very poor quality; it required tilling and manuring every six or eight years; 271 holdings in district were under £4, 1,109 over; average valuation was £6 13*s.*; majority of farmers were in debt to shopkeepers; if no remittances were received from America they could not subsist and pay taxes and rent; Congested Districts Board had done very little; there was no Parish Committee in Kenmare, as Board had only offered £35, which was inadequate; landlord was Marquis of Lansdowne. There was very little untenanted land; Lord Lansdowne held about 100 acres, which he let for grazing on eleven months' system; that might be acquired by Estates Commissioners for enlargement of holdings; entire district should be scheduled, and larger grants made to Parish Committees; turbary was exhausted in some places, and people had to go far into mountains for it; grants should be made for roads to such places, 44415.—Indebtedness of farmers to shopkeepers was due to depression of the times, 44416-7.—Parish Committee had not been started, because of inadequacy of grant of £35; secretary and clerk of works would be required, and they would have to be paid; that would leave only £25 to spend, which, though better than nothing, was wholly inadequate; Board might increase grant afterwards if scheme proved a success, 44436-42, 44544-55.—The demesne land, which was let as grazing land, and therefore was not, strictly speaking, demesne land, should be taken for labourers' allotments; only about 100 acres of Lord Lansdowne's land were available, 44494-503.

Land Purchase.

Lord Lansdowne had been approached on two occasions since passing of Act of 1903 regarding sale of estate to tenants; first time he said that he did not intend to sell Glenerough Estate; in 1905 he refused to meet deputation of tenants to discuss terms of sale; later, in reply to Ven. Archdeacon O'Leary, he submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first term rents and twenty-three years' purchase of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in landlord, and excluding from sale about seventy holdings; tenants offered seventeen years' purchase of first term rents, twenty years purchase of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in tenants, and included holdings to be excluded; or, as an alternative, purchase through Estates Commissioners; Lord Lansdowne refused to accept either, 44415.—Farms in district which Estates Commissioners had refused to sanction sale of in 1890, as they considered security insufficient for advance, were now being sold at six to ten years' purchase higher than prices offered under previous Acts; there was no warrant for this, as prices of produce had decreased, while labour had become dearer owing to emigration; enhanced price was due to operation of zone system, and abolition of inspection for security; also lever of relief from arrears; this was serious for both tenant and ratepayers; remedy was compulsory purchase at fair price, abolition of zones, and inspection for security; all sales to be made through Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44415.—Tenants wanted sporting rights to use for themselves, and to prevent gamekeepers coming on their lands at any time they liked, 44443-5.—Game would continue to exist, as it would be to interests of people to preserve it, as it was an asset of value, 44446-8.—Committee of tenants for protecting game and leasing to somebody would probably be best way of preserving game, 44449.—Mr. Doran lived on property where game had been left to tenants, and there was still as much game as ever; what tenants objected to was constant interference of bailiffs, etc., 44450-2.—In former times, before passing of Act of 1881, there had been much miscarriage of justice, as gamekeepers brought people before magistrates for no reason at all, and magistrates

SULLIVAN, Mr. DENIS—*continued.*

set aside evidence of all witnesses except gamekeepers or water-bailiffs; people got very little justice, 44453-73.—Landlords asked high prices for land, and tenants were willing to pay them, as fact of getting rid of arrears was a present relief, 44474-7.—Only remedy was compulsory purchase at a fair price; fair prices being those current under Ashbourne Act—fourteen or fifteen to seventeen years' purchase, 44478-9.—In former days tenants' organisation was stronger than now, and were able to make better terms than at present on that account, 44484-6.—Land was different from ordinary commodities, and could not be bought and sold on same principles, as occupiers in Ireland had interest equal to the landlords', 44487-92.—Only remedy for high purchase prices was compulsory purchase by either Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44493.—Lord Lansdowne had refused to sell a large number of holdings on his estate; these were let to tenants; tenants had refused to purchase at his prices, but had said that others might, 44509-11.—The estate purchased in 1890, at fifteen years' purchase, was on first term rents; that would be equal to seventeen or eighteen years' purchase of second term rents, 44512-8.—Land on Lord Lansdowne's property was very poor, and reclamation was going on still; rents were put up as soon as land was reclaimed, and there was no redress after 1881 for rent charged on reclamations, 44527-35.—As witness had said, farms which in 1890 Estates Commissioners had refused to advance fourteen years' purchase on had sold under Act of 1903 for twenty years' purchase; this was proof that land was selling much higher under Act of 1903, 44536-43.—Regarding sporting rights, best thing would be for committee of tenant farmers to look after game; they did not so much want game for themselves as to have complete control of farms after purchasing them, 44567.—Ownership of everything on the land should pass to tenants, 44570.—It was great hardship that gamekeepers should have right to go over land, 44573.—Association of tenants might lease land to sportsman for advantage to themselves; or right of shooting might be subject to having to pay bird money to tenants; but landlord should not have right to send bailiffs, etc., on the land whenever he pleased, 44574-7.—Gladstone's Act of 1881 had emancipated the tenants, 44586.—Petty Sessions Bench had improved recently, and had now more members in whom the people had confidence, 44587-8.—Witness did not know of any case where land was held by one proprietor and shooting rights upon it by another, though landlords had tried to make such agreements, 44594-5.—Accounts given in papers of sales did not state whether sporting rights were retained, 44596-99.—Warren Estate in Kerry had been sold under such circumstances, but witness had never heard of it under Ashbourne Acts, 44600-4.—Game rights should not even be reserved for vendor's life-time, 44615.—Witness had purchased farm in 1890 at fifteen to seventeen years' purchase; his rent then was £20, his present instalment was £12, which he considered a fair price in that district, 44605-11.—If Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board fixed price witness would be satisfied with it, whatever price they fixed, 44612-4.

Cattle and Sheep-breeding.

Breed of cattle and sheep should be improved, especially cattle which were of very inferior quality and had to be kept until they were three or four years old; in times of depression they were almost unsaleable, 44415.—Nothing had been done by Congested Districts Board to improve breed of cattle or sheep in Kenmare Parish, 44428.—Now Agriculture Department had control of work, and county councils had remedy in their own hands, as Department worked through them, 44430-5.—Conditions in this part of Kerry were different from those in other parts, and cattle had here to be kept for three or four years if anything was to be made by them, 44504-8, 44519-22.—Beasts were not fattened in Kerry, but bought by graziers, who kept them about a year before selling them, 44523-6.—In poorer parts of Kerry people had no regular system of sale of cattle at a certain age; all depended on the demand; sometimes they had to be kept on mountains and fattened before they left district, 44589-93.

SULLIVAN, Mr. DENIS J.—*continued.*

Agricultural Prices

Indebtedness of farmers to shopkeepers was due to depression of times, and fall in prices of agricultural produce, 44416-9.—Witness argued that price of butter was lower, though Agricultural Department's lists showed general increase; this increase, he said, was only in price of best butter, 44420-3.—Price of cattle was very uncertain, though price of beef did not vary much; cattle sometimes sold well, but at other times demand was very slack; depression in cattle trade told heavily against farmers in Kerry, as their cattle were of such very poor quality, 44424-6.

Agricultural Schemes.

People were not satisfied with agricultural and live stock schemes, as farmers were not getting the class of help they wanted, 44556-8.—Some more useful system might be devised, 44559.—Horse was stationed in Kerry when schemes were under Congested Districts Board, 44560.—Also a bull, 44561.—Bee-keeping would be a good industry to spread throughout the country, 44565.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. TIMOTHY J.

See pp. 105-9.

Congestion.

Parish of Kenmare was portion of Barony of Glenarought, property of Marquis of Lansdowne; number of holdings would be 300 to 400, and average valuation about £6; as soil was unproductive reclaimed mountain soil, to be of any use it has to be manured and tilled every six or eight years; potato was principal crop on which people subsisted; bread and tea was used; meat only at festival times, and then it would be an old cow; very little corn was sent to market, though a good deal was purchased for seed and feeding purposes; manual labour had to be employed in cultivating all crops, as plough and harrow could seldom be used; people had to carry manure on their backs; about three-fourths of the holdings were uneconomic; liabilities could not be met were it not for remittances from children in America and elsewhere; most of the young men and women emigrated; fishing used to assist, but it had greatly declined; there were about a dozen hand-loom weavers in the parish, who made flannels and tweeds; Congested Districts Board ought to assist them and obtain markets for their goods, as now they had to sell to speculators; there was no means of enlarging holdings, as landlord was planting lands that came into his possession; he claimed right of pre-emption when tenant was selling interest; there were three evicted tenants, who ought to get land equivalent in value out of farms in landlord's hands; principal means of improving condition of people would be compulsory purchase, abolishing zones, and giving Estates Commissioners power to fix number of years' purchase, 44617.—If this were done annuities would be lower than rent, and people would have more energy to till farms properly, 44660.—Reductions in rent were very little on Lansdowne Estate for last twenty years, 44661.—Money should be advanced at low rate of interest for improvement of uneconomic farms, 44722.—There was no land available for migration, 44725.—People would probably be willing to migrate to Kildare, Meath, Roscommon, or King's County, 44725-6.—If one in three were migrated, that would do much to relieve congestion, 44730.—A man could probably manage forty or fifty acres of land, for out of that there would only be nine or ten acres of arable land, 44731.—There was no available labour in the county, 44733-4.—People would not like to migrate to the North of Ireland, 44736.—Witness was not in favour of planting arable land of a tenant when it came into landlord's possession, but it would be a great benefit to the mountain sides of the country, 44737-8.—Co-operative tillage might be adopted to increase production of farm; it was already adopted to some extent, 44741-2.—If farm were enough for one man he would not have time to help his neighbour, but horses and ploughs could be lent if land were fit for ploughing, 44743-5.—People should be given employment on reproductive works on their farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., 44617, 44688.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. TIMOTHY J.—*continued.*

Land Purchase.

Landlord had at first refused to sell estate, but recently he offered abatement of 5*s.* and 7*s.* in the pound on first and second term rents respectively, but wanted to reserve sporting rights, charge high interest, and exclude large number of tenants from purchase; tenants had offered to purchase at 7*s.* and 9*s.*, or, as an alternative, to purchase through Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board; this landlord had refused to consider; arrears were not allowed to accumulate; before Act of 1881 tenants were evicted for very trifling causes, 44617.—When landlord claimed right of pre-emption holding was not put up for auction; he offered a certain price, and it was settled privately, 44657-9.—The 5*s.* and 7*s.* abatement offered by Lord Lansdowne was not a substantial reduction, 44662-4.—He should not receive more than his net income, which would not come to more than 60 or 70 per cent. of rental, after deducting expenses of collection, 44665.—Land Conference, before Act of 1903, had decided that 10 per cent. was fair amount to allow for cost of collection, but with large estate like Lord Lansdowne's there had to be much greater allowance; books would be only reliable guide, but they could not be got at, 44666-72.—If income were proved, fair price to buy at would be sum of money which would give that income, 44673.—Tenants would be satisfied with such arrangement, or they would agree to leave decision to Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 44674.—It would not be fair to take away a man's property and leave him worse off than before, 44677.—As things were now, people were afraid that if they improved their farms Land Commission would not give them proper reduction, 44686.—Rate of interest which landlord had wanted to charge was 3¾ per cent., which was too high, 44687.

Cattle and Sheep-breeding.

Good bulls and rams should be introduced for improvement of cattle and sheep; cattle raised were of such inferior quality that they could seldom be sold to advantage; witness had himself purchased two and three year olds at £3 during last year; if Canadian stores were introduced it would kill cattle industry, 44617.—Prices of good bulls were prohibitive to small farmers, 44678.—Agricultural Department was responsible, not Congested Districts Board; they had not provided Polled Angus bulls nor Scotch rams, but if they did, on reasonable terms, it would be a great benefit, 44679-80.—Work should not be transferred to Congested Districts Board; principle of its being in hands of Agricultural Department was best, to be worked through local bodies such as County Council, 44682-4.—Though a representative of latter body had great difficulty in improving matters under existing law, 44685.

Roads.

New roads through districts where they were badly needed would be of great utility, and would give needful employment to small farmers and their sons; in absence of roads people had to draw loads on their backs, sometimes over a mile, 44617, 44688.

Crops.

Potato this year was a good crop; there was scarcely any sign of blight, owing to cold weather; warm, foggy weather would have brought blight, 44618-23.—Corn bought in market was all American flour and Indian corn, 44624.—Excessive damp of climate in South of Ireland prevented its being grown successfully, 44625.—Foreign wheat could be bought much cheaper than home-grown wheat, 44627.

Fishing.

Fishing had declined greatly in recent years, probably owing to trawling, 44629.—Law was that trawlers should not come within three miles of the shore; but they often broke it, 44631-4.—Trawlers came from France and Isle of Man, 44635.—Trawling allowed by Irish fishery bye-law had injurious effect on fish, as it frightened them away, 44637-8.—Fishermen had not means to get boats and cure fish, to trawl themselves, 44640.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. TIMOTHY J.—*continued.*

Industries.

Congested Districts Board might provide wool for hand-loom weaving, and inspector might find customers in England and Scotland, as that would give people 20 or 30 per cent. more for their goods than present arrangement, 44641-4.—It would also be great advantage if weavers were sent from Scotland to give instruction to home weavers so that goods might be improved, 44645-7.—Looms were very primitive, and could be improved; hand-shuttle was used, 44648-9, 44692.—There were fourteen or fifteen hand-loom weavers, 44650, 44697.—Shopkeepers who bought goods were speculators, 44653-4.—It would be a good thing to provide improved looms on loan system if inspector was sent down to give instruction, 44698-99. —Congested Districts Board instructor had not been in the districts, 44700.

Evictions.

Before Act of 1881 people were evicted for very trifling reasons; witness knew one man who had been evicted by agent for having dirty turnips, 44701-2.—It would have been better to give prize for well-kept turnips, 44705.

Agricultural Schemes.

Poorer districts would be in much greater need of assistance under agricultural schemes than better-off districts, 44707-10.—Rich districts were able to avail themselves of advantages of Department because they were able to get bulls and pay for them, 44711.—Help should be given to poorer districts so that they could avail themselves of it, 44713.

Parish Committee.

Parish Committee was doing very well for short time it had been in existence; dwelling-houses had been much improved in cleanliness and sanitary decency, 44714-5.

Manure.

There was no lime nearer than Kenmare, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles by road, 44716-8.—No scheme had been formulated to provide lime on a large scale; coral sand was used as a substitute, but it was difficult to obtain, as labour was so scarce; the young people all emigrated to America, and only able-bodied men could dredge it, 44719-21.

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 109-15.

Congestion.

In Kerry very little land was available for redistribution or migration; congested districts produce large numbers of store cattle, which were sold in large grazing districts; this practice had been going on from time immemorial, as shown by quotation from "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," published in 1837, which proved that same process was going on then as now; if this system were suddenly stopped, the congested districts, instead of improving, would become suddenly worse; if grazing ranches were purchased and distributed, they should be planted with migrants from *within* the district; witness did not think that migrants would become purchasers of store cattle if planted on grazing land, as they would have to make their income by sale of their own store cattle; congestion was chiefly caused by sub-division of land, and unless that were stopped all attempts at relief would be useless; reference, again, to "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture" for 1837 showed that this evil was as great then as now; growth of population in congested districts was rapid; all could not be provided for on the land; as the country could not be enlarged, there must be emigration, it was a safety valve; Mahony Estate was only estate in Kenmare Union which was not classed as congested; owner had fought against sub-division for half a century, and between 1851 and 1881 had spent

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

£20,000 on improvements, such as roads, farm-houses, drainage, plantation, farm fences, bridges; there was not an evicted farm on estate; Congested Districts Board had done good work, but some better arrangements should be made if heavy operations contemplated were to be carried out; rents were fairly well paid by smaller tenants, who were honest and industrious, though they sometimes lacked perseverance, 44747.—*Personnel* of Congested Districts Board should not in any way be interfered with, but there ought to be some additional authority to control it, with assistance and advice, 44803-5.

Migration.

Witness did not think migration could be extensively carried out with the consent of the people, and expenditure would be very high, as houses, offices, etc., would have to be provided, and that would cost at least £200 for each migrant; if large scheme were adopted plans should be very carefully considered; Mr. Commissioner Finucane's scheme seemed best plan and accompanied with less expense and risk; work could not be accomplished within next quarter of a century, 44747.—Witness did not know that 300 migrants had already been moved by Congested Districts Board at a cost of £70 per migrant, and, on the whole, men had succeeded in new holdings, 44750-4.—If whole could be done at that price cost was not prohibitive, 44755.—If migration scheme were adopted, people must be carefully selected, with view to future success, 44756.—Mr. Commissioner Finucane's policy was one that had been already adopted, 44757.—There had been no trial of it in Kerry, 44758.—If grass land was acquired all local claimants should first be satisfied, and then, if there were any surplus, migrants could be brought from a distance, 44760-6.

Drainage.

Low lands could be greatly improved by drainage, which would give large increase in area of each small holding; for this purpose small holders should be able to obtain small loans, not less than £10, from Board of Works, at reasonable interest for short periods; at present small loans were not allowed, 44747.—If such improvements were carried out, someone ought to be appointed to see that they were maintained, 44791-2.—There was more stimulus to owners to keep things in order than to tenants, but even they often forget, 44793-6.—If good system of arterial drainage were carried out and maintained by Government, small holders would look after their own drains, 44798-802.—If agricultural instructor were appointed in connection with schools he might also look after drains, 44847.

Loans from Board of Works.

Small loans from Board of Works should be granted for improvements, drainage, etc.; present arrangements were prohibitive, 44747, 44767, 44815.—There was no doubt that the loans would be repaid, 44816.—The present £100 limit was beyond reach of small holder, but if he could borrow £10 at a reasonable rate he could conduct his improvements, and if it was good policy for State to encourage purchase, it was good policy for them to encourage improvements, 44817-9.

Agricultural Instruction.

Agricultural instruction should be improved; if instructor selected holdings occupied by intelligent men and instructed them in best system to adopt and rewarded them for success, that would be a good object lesson to neighbours and more effectual than casual lectures; national education should be so improved as to afford practical knowledge of agriculture being imparted to scholars, 44747.—Reason for failure of agricultural instruction in schools, so far, had been that teacher was expected to give instruction, whereas there ought to be proper instructor, 44778-81.—This was only true way to improve Irish agricultural conditions, 44820-2.

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

Suggested Improvements.

Fishing would be a great help to congests, but they were not availing themselves of it, through lack of knowledge and resources, 44747.—Congested Districts Board should encourage planting trees; many strong mountain slopes produce excellent timber, which give good return in time, 44747.

Mixed Holdings.

Re-arrangement of mixed holdings presented great difficulties; if it was to be carried out, absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme should be given; afterwards supervision and compulsory power to maintain improvements must be continuous, 44747, 44782-3.—Good time for re-arrangement was when estate was passing from landlord to tenant, 44784.—It was much more difficult to re-stripe afterwards, 44785.—Congested Districts Board would be good agency for this, as they had already successfully striped Dillon Estate and Clare Island, 44785-8.—Estates where there were a great many holdings in rundale should only be sold through medium of improving authority, not direct from landlord to tenant, 44789-90.

Compulsion.

Witness thought that compulsion would be unnecessary, and, if adopted, would prove mischievous; if fair, full value was offered for land there would not be any difficulty in getting it, 44747, 44806.—If adopted it would create distrust and damage capitalist's ideas of safety of investments in Ireland, 44806-8.—It had not done this in England, but it was different from Ireland, 44809.—If a cranky man had to be dealt with, who would not come to terms at all, compulsion ought to be applied to him, provided he got fair price for his land, 44810-13.—Arbitration would probably be a satisfactory substitute for compulsion, 44850.—Judge of High Court might act as arbitrator and settle price, 44854, 44859.—Judge might deal with several cases at same time to save costs, etc., 44861-2.—Lawyers should be kept out of it altogether, 44864-7.

Land Purchase.

Witness had, before passing of Act of 1903 sold land valued at £600 by dividing it into several lots suitable for small farmers, fixing rent on each lot and inviting tenders to purchase lots, purchasers to pay cash down in lump sum; there had been many applications from adjoining tenants; witness thought if compulsion had to be adopted seven to ten years should be added to price of second term rent for land in owner's hands; poor law valuation was not fair guide in Kerry; high prices had been paid for tenants' interests on Lord Ventry's Estate; Estates Commissioners sold land to congests at reduction as low as 15 per cent., or 3*s.* in the pound; owners were selling to congests at 35 per cent. on first term and 25 per cent. on second term rents; migrated congests limit their own fences, and largely contributed to building of their houses, 44747.—In 1904 witness had wanted to sell an estate to the Congested Districts Board, and had made all preliminary arrangements, such as filling forms, etc., but after many months' delay only answer he got was that it would not suit them, though no inspection had been made, 44823-4.—There was no unoccupied land on estate, and witness had concluded that that was reason for their not buying; in another case tenant had applied directly to Board to buy estate; Board had applied to witness to know whether owner would sell, and, when reply was made in affirmative, estate had been surveyed at cost of £30 to owner, but Board had finally replied that they would buy no more estates pending decision of Commission, 44825.—Board was anxious to buy land in Kerry, but witness did not know why they had refused to buy first estate offered; possibly price was too high or they wanted untenanted land, 44828-35.—When witness sold 600 acres he first split them up and then fixed fair rent, which was from five to ten per cent. increase on rents they were used to paying; in some cases tenants bought; in some outsiders; they had been put up to public competition, 44836-40.—In sale of 600 acres land had not been put up to auction, but witness had fixed price, and if one man did not want it at that price he offered it to another, 44844-6.—In some cases tenants give tremendous prices for land adjoining their holdings; witness knew of one case where forty years' purchase had been given for a very poor piece of land; such transactions were very foolish, and it was a good thing that Act of 1881 provided for right of pre-emption for landlords, 44841-3.

M'CLURE, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

Compensation for Disturbance.

If landlords in Ireland were given sum of money for land which, when invested in good 3½ per cent. security, brought in net income, transfer to such good security would be, in itself, compensation for disturbance, 44314.

Emigration.

Emigration was safety valve for country; if surplus population were transferred to ranches population would still grow, and sub-division would again take place, thus bringing on again state which was being remedied now; if sub-division were prevented, surplus population would still have to emigrate, as they could not marry and settle down in the country, 44855-8.

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HARRINGTON, Rev. T., Glengariff.

See pp. 115-8.

Congestion.

Best land in parish of Glengariff was partly irrigated by rivers flowing through Glen, but greater portion of that was demesne land in possession of landlord, Mr. Leigh White; bulk of people had to eke out existence on patches of soil between rocks on seaboard; population was 1,600, valuation £954 2*s.*, on average of 12*s.* 8*d.* per head; even if land were free of rent it would not be able to support its population; as it was they could only live by help of remittances from America, or by what they themselves earned as labourers in Wales, where many went for several months of the year; remote villages of parish suffered from disadvantage of being far from fairs; people had often to lose best part of two days if they attended them, and then they preferred to sell cattle at a loss rather than have trouble and risk of bringing them home; people of Crostera would be much benefited if £50 were spent in deepening bed of river; this would add thirty acres of good land to holdings; their population was 100, valuation only £40; £60 would reclaim forty acres in Coomerkane; the people of latter place also suffered from want of a bridge, as approach roads to one that had been built had never been finished; County Council could not finish it, as road leading to village was private; Mr. Leigh White had been approached about it, but his statement was that he had agreed to make bridge if tenants would make road; tenants denied having made such agreement; to north of demesne fifty-four families had, until quite recently, been cut off from public road, and in Derreenagorrig there were four families whose access to public road was blocked by wall of demesne; a petition had been made for gate through wall, but it had been refused; on seaboard there were four townlands with fifty-five families; they supplemented incomes by fishing; people of two of them—Mackera and Bocarna—had got seine boats from Congested Districts Board, but they had proved useless for want of landing place, though they had hoped that slip would be constructed at Bocarna; money promised for that was being applied to Glengariff pier, which would not help fishing, though it would be useful for hotel, tourists, and village traders; curing station was also required; at Derryconnery, whose population was 65 and valuation £18, fishing industry was a failure, in spite of slip, because there was no road from village to slip, 44868, 44897-900.—Witness did not suggest that land of demesne should be acquired and parcelled out into holdings, 44871-2.

Cattle.

Cattle were of poorest kind, and improvement of breed was matter which Congested Districts Board should take up; owing to exceptional poverty of people, bulls should be delivered on easier terms than in wealthier districts, 44868.

HARRINGTON, Rev. T.—*continued.*

Parish Committee.

Parish Committee had been established in Glengariff four years ago, and was doing good work; larger grants, however, were required for improvement of dwelling-houses of very poor, 44868.

Re-afforestation.

Planting of clumps of trees should be undertaken to improve climate; used-up bog, poor, rocky land, etc., would be suitable for the purpose, as they could not be used for cultivation, 44868.

Compulsion.

People of Bonane wished for compulsory purchase; Lord Lansdowne had offered twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents; tenants had offered twenty-one and eighteen, which had been refused, so deadlock was created, which should be terminated by compulsory powers being given to Estates Commissioners, 44868.—Land could not be acquired under voluntary system, as it was too expensive, 44873-4.—If compulsion were adopted price would be lower than at present, 44875.—Fair price would be one that would give tenants a fair chance of living decently, and would allow landlord his net income, 44876-7.—Witness's definition of net income would be what a man paid income-tax on; even if books were produced, and it were shown that cost of collection of rents was only 10 per cent., he would adhere to that definition, 44881-7.—Witness said that terms offered by tenants to Lord Lansdowne were generous, because they were higher than those for which neighbouring properties had been sold, 44889-90.

Drainage.

Drainage might be greatly improved in Crostera and Coomerkane with small outlay; at present lowlands were ruined by periodic floods, 44892-3.—If money were given by Congested Districts Board work could be done by occupiers themselves, 44894.—Owner of fishing rights would probably not object, 44896.

Land Purchase.

Bad debts should not be included in consideration of income when fixing price which would give landlord net income; witness would not agree that 10 per cent. would cover cost of collection, 44901-11.

DORAN, Mr. DAVID.

See pp. 118-9.

Congestion.

Divisions of Dromore, Greenan, Loughbreen and Reen were not scheduled as congested, as three landlords resided in divisions who represented valuation of over £500, while valuation of whole four divisions was only £3,625; area of division was 33,708 acres; area in occupation of three landlords was 3,917 acres, 44914-5.—Out of 289 holdings fifty-nine were under £5 and 131 under £10 valuation, 44916.—Boat slip had been applied for, but, though two officials came down and inspected, nothing had been done; district should be included in scheduled area; land was only mountains, rocks, and bogs, and people were mainly dependent on cattle; if foreign cattle were admitted people would be ruined, 44918-9.—Estates Commissioners should purchase land with a view to making future conditions more comfortable; land needed lime; parish of Killanin had abundance of lime, which could be distributed by Congested Districts Board, 44919.—If they took over estate they could attend to drainage, 44919.—Witness was tenant on Colonel Gough's estate; there tenants gave so much for game that was shot over several farms, 44919.—It was much better for tenants to have game rights, as there was considerable friction otherwise, 44920-5.—In sales landlord had right of pre-emption, and could offer much smaller price than value of land; if landlord could use compulsion in acquiring partner's interest he ought to have compulsion used on him, 44927.—If sales were being carried through, County Court Judge or Land Court fixed rent, 44928.—Leaving price to Estates Commissioners would be best, 44931.

ROCHFORT, Mr. WILLIAM.

See pp. 119-20.

Untenanted Land on Lord Lansdowne's Estate.

Witness contested that classification of land in Barony of Glenarought, Lord Lansdowne's estate, in Parliamentary Return moved by Mr. Ginnell, M.P., was incorrect; there 5,226 acres of untenanted land were returned as valued at £697; in Government valuation lists there were 2,673 acres of rough mountain land, valued at £45 a year; some of this was let for grazing on eleven months' system, 44934-40.—Witness agreed that acreage of untenanted land was 5,226 acres; it was in rated occupation of landlord, 44940A-1.—Under heading "Woods and Plantations" there were 1,689 acres, valued at £257, and under "Demesne Lands" there were 212 acres, valued at £199, 44942.—Under townparks and other grazing lands there were 652 acres, valuation £196 a year; out of total, less than 600 acres would be of any use for agricultural purposes if required for tenants, 44943.—Of land around town, some belonged to demesne of Lansdowne Lodge, some was let on short tenure, 44945.—Mr. Maxwell, assistant agent, lived in Lansdowne Lodge, 44946.—Tenants had twice approached Lord Lansdowne with reference to sale of land, and Canon O'Riordan was their spokesman, 44946.—The mountain land would be very little use for grazing if added to holdings; it was of very little value, 44948.

Land Purchase.

Negotiations for sale were broken off over price and game, 44949-50.—It had not been suggested that sale should be through Congested Districts Board, but through Estates Commissioners, but landlord did not agree, 44951-2.—This applied to Glenrock, main portion of estate, 44953.—Improvements could be effected by Congested Districts Board if they were prepared to spend money, 44954.—If estate were sold, judging by way people paid rent, there ought to be good chance of their meeting their engagements, 44955.—Witness thought estate might be sold direct, without any improvements, 44956-7.—If sale were agreed upon on basis of Lord Lansdowne getting net income, witness could not promise that books would be produced, though method might be found by which details would not be made public, 44974-8.

Drainage.

Many holdings needed drainage; tenants could do more if they chose; arterial drainage would not be required, as it was so much on the hillsides, 44958-9.

Cost of Collection.

Cost of collection would be about 10 per cent., 44962.—Estate was scattered, and there were sub-agents in outlying districts, 44963.—On peninsula cost of collection would be about 12 per cent., including bad debts, 44964-5, 44967, 44972.—Twelve per cent. would probably apply to whole of Kerry, 44968.—Cost of collection on outlying portions of estate was greater in proportion, but whole of expenses would be spread over, 44969-71.

Document put in by Mr. Wm. Rochfort.

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Table showing Area and Valuation of Untenanted Land on Estate of Lord Lansdowne in County Kerry, ... 219

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See pp. 121-30.

Relief of Congestion in Neighbourhood of Kenmare.

If line were drawn east and west from Tralee, it would divide Kerry into two very different parts; north of that it would be fairly level, and suitable for tillage as well as pasture; South Kerry was mountainous, and land was mostly reclaimed mountain, morass, and bog; inhabitants had by persevering industry and toil, turned portions of bogs and mountain slopes into pasture land; greater part of parish of Kenmare was so reclaimed, but with exception of three electoral divisions it was excluded from operations of Congested Districts Board; rules for scheduling were difficult to understand, as sometimes districts as poor as those scheduled were excluded;

O'LEARY, VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVID—*continued.*

witness suggested that whole of County Kerry be scheduled, and that all tenants of holdings of £10 valuation and under should be entitled to special advantages now offered by Board to those whose value was £7, 44979.—This meant that holders of £10 valuation should not be excluded from advantages of Parish Committees, etc., 44981.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Opinion was strong in Kerry that it did not receive support from Congested Districts Board which its condition demanded; much had been done for Donegal, Galway, and Mayo, but nothing for Kerry; a few loans had been given, but Board had not established fleet of fishing boats, technical schemes, purchase of estates, industrial schemes, etc., had all suffered in the same way; special representative of Kerry and South-West Cork should be appointed on Board, and certain sums of money earmarked for Kerry; Board was unnecessarily slow in putting into effect its purchase powers under Act of 1903, thus depriving farmers of advantages they were meant to enjoy; housewifery school in Killarney was doing good work; Parish Committees were doing good work, and should be extended, 44979, 45188-9.—Representative should be selected by County Council, 45190.—It was possible other counties would claim same privilege, but up to the present Leitrim was only county, beside Kerry, which had made such a claim; a large Board, with public-spirited men on it, ought to work well, 45191-3.

HIGH PRICE OF LAND IN COUNTY KERRY A DETERRENT TO LAND PURCHASE.

Estates had been sold in Kerry, but large estates were still unsold; prices demanded by landlord varied from 20 to 24¼ years' purchase of second term rents, which was considerable advance on average price of estates sold previous to Act of 1903, average before Act being about eighteen years' purchase; some years ago one landlord had offered to sell to tenantry at twenty years' purchase; this had been refused; same tenants had now paid twenty-three years' purchase for farms; it was questionable whether 5*s.* in the £ on second term rents was sufficient reduction for Kerry farmers; landlord whose rents were high had recently offered to sell portion of estate at 4*s.* to 6*s.* reduction; this was trifling with tenants; same landlord refused to sell considerable portion of estate; reduction in rent would be some help, but it would be a long time before indebtedness to shopkeepers was got over; mortality among calves was considerable, and all such disasters meant recourse to shopkeepers and bank; in view of all these things, reduction of 3*s.* in the pound was absurd; to meet unreasonable demands of landlords Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners might get power to intervene and arrange by compulsion or arbitration, 44979.—Interests of landlords should be considered as well as of tenant; tenant in South Kerry who bought at reduction of 5*s.* in the £ was much worse off than one who bought in North Kerry under Congested Districts Board, as dangers attaching to purchase were greater, people depended so much on stores fed on the mountains, 44982-4.—Small additions made a great difference to tenant, though they were trifling to landlord, 44987.—Witness gave example of farm in Dingle held by Presentation Nuns, rent was fixed by Land Commission at £17 16*s.*, it was sold at 21½ years' purchase, or 6*s.* reduction in the £, that is £382 14*s.*, bonus would be £35 18*s.* 5*d.*, total £428 12*s.* 5*d.*; that, at 4 per cent., would give £17 2*s.* 8½*d.*, slightly less than amount previously received, 44988.—Bishop would probably have power to invest £428 in whatever security he chose, and Duke of Devonshire had stated in House of Lords that 4 per cent. was safe security generally, 44989-90.—Three and a half per cent. was, however, what was generally taken as a fair figure, 44991.—If the £428 had to be invested at 3½ per cent. there would be loss of income, 44993.—Bulk of Irish landed property was in trust, and not held in fee, 44995.—Trustees were not always free to invest as they liked, though Act of 1903 had extended scope of investments, 44996-7.—Tenants would be satisfied with 3¾ per cent., though they would not with 3½, as landlords could purchase on securities not recognised as sufficient for trust purposes before Act, 44998.—On

O'LEARY, VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVID—*continued.*

estate in which landlord had offered to sell at reduction of from 3*s.* to 6*s.* in £ rents had not, as a rule, been fixed by Land Court, 45000-1.—Tenants did not want to go into Land Courts, as they had a prejudice against them, owing to the action of the Assistant Land Commission before Act of 1881, who actually in many cases raised instead of lowering rents, 45002-7.—People attributed their action either to landlord prejudice or to ignorance, 45008.—Fact was landlord was indisposed to sell at all; parish priest of Anascaul had written to him shortly after passing of Act of 1903, but his letter had never been answered, 45009.—Landlord had given tenants a reduction of 3*s.* in £, but it was not recognised by Courts, and could be withdrawn at any time, 45016.—If tenants did not pay within a certain time reduction was not given, 45018.—Voluntary reductions were often given in Ireland, as that saved trouble and expense of Land Courts, 45020.—This arrangement between landlord and tenant was not really substitution for judicial rent, as landlord could withdraw it at any time, 45022-5.—If Land Commission recognised it then it would be substitute for judicial rent, 45026.—Voluntary nature of agreement was objectionable feature of it, 45027.—Substantial reduction would be 5*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 9*d*, or 6*s.*, 45052.—Reduction of 6*s.* in £ on rent of £5 would be £1 10*s.*, and at that rate it would take fourteen years to pay off £20 to shopkeeper, 45054.—If 8*s.* in £ were given £2 would be taken off; that would pay off debt in ten years, 45056-7.—But if reduction were only 4*s.* or 6*s.* in £ it would take from 14 to 20 years to pay off debt, 45059.—On particular estate before referred to they had to pay £3 to the cow, which was Kerry way of calculating; on neighbouring estate they paid £1 10*s.* to the cow, which was great discrepancy, 45060.—Mr. Drummond, of Slea Head, had, after passing of Act of 1903, offered his tenants reduction of 3*s.* in £, though, strangely enough, otherwise he was interested in tenants, 45062-4.—Witness called landlord who offered such reduction callous, as he was driving a hard bargain, 45066.—Proper price could only be estimated on basis of net income, and reduction of 3*s.* would certainly give more than that, as majority of landlords had offered from 4*s.* to 7*s.*, 45067-8.—When conditions of tenantry were such as would make application of land law to their case too severe a strain on them landlord should sacrifice some of his net income, 45073.—Three shillings in the pound would bring in more than net income derived from property, 45077-9.—In this case it certainly would give more than net income, and was an act of cruelty, 45081.—This reduction would give some immediate relief, and people grasped it without thinking of the future, 45082.—Obligation would be very difficult to meet in the future, 45084.—Sometimes people had advisors who would help them, often they had not, 45086-7.—Reductions should be greater on poor lands than on better, 45136-8.—Under preceding Acts inferior lands went for smaller number of years' purchase than better lands, generally speaking, 45139.—District was wettest in Ireland, which explained difficulty of growing crops in South Kerry, 45140-1.—When occupiers in poorer districts bought lands for smaller number of years' purchase reduction was proportionately greater, 45142.—Poorer land was generally reclaimed, 45145.—It was difficult to get rent down on reclaimed land to anything like what it was before reclamation, 45146.—Crop on poor land was very precarious, 45148.—Harvest was about three weeks late in the upland, and it was sometimes very hard to get in oats at all, 45149.—Income from farm on poor land was very precarious, 45150.—And rough stock did not find ready market in bad years, 45152.—So reduction that would enable a man to get on on good land did not give proportionate benefit to men on bad lands, 45154.—Therefore, 5*s.* might not be adequate reduction in Kerry, 45155.—Price of poor land had gone up under Act of 1903, 45157.—In sale of Dingle property if money could only be invested in 3½ per cent. instead of 4, interest would be £15, which would be a loss; but it was better to have that secure than to have third term rent fixed on property, 45161.—In case of Mr. Drummond's property at Slea Head 3*s.* reduction would mean 26½ years' purchase, which would give landlord more than gross income, 45163-4.—Mr. Drummond was now waiting to see what terms tenants would offer, 45165.—If tenants were under impression that a man ought not to have his net income they might wait until third term

O'LEARY, VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVID—*continued.*

rents were fixed, 45171-5.—Net income of owner would be ascertained by deduction from gross income; these would depend on cost of administration, &c., and could only be obtained through estate office, 45195-6.—Witness did not know of any landlord who had allowed his books to be inspected, 45198, 45202.—Reason for increase from average of eighteen years' purchase under Ashbourne Acts to twenty-two years' purchase under Act of 1903 was lowness of annuity that tenants would have to pay, 45199.—Prices which had prevailed since passing of Act of 1903 were probably indication of what net income was, 45209.—It was possible that some landlords had not received net income, as they had been anxious to get rid of a property which was a trouble to them, and were glad to lose a little under the circumstances, 45210-2.

INDEBTEDNESS TO SHOPKEEPERS.

Indebtedness of farmers to shopkeepers was greater than it used to be, partly owing to improvidence of farmers and partly to their extreme poverty, 45032.—Farmer had always first to pay the landlord, and shopkeeper comes in last, 45033.—Indebtedness might have something to do with rent, but standard of living had risen in recent years, 45037-9.—Indebtedness varied from £20 to £45; in one case in witness's knowledge farmer of £10 valuation owed £80, but that was an extreme case; average might be £20, 45040-1.—A man of £5 valuation might be the one who owed £20 to the shopkeeper, 45047.—Reduction of 5*s.* in £ would not go far towards enabling farmer to pay his debts to shopkeeper, 45050.

CATTLE.

Farmers dependent to a great extent on cattle on mountain pastures to pay rents, etc.; if price of cattle fell benefit derived from reduction ceased; if Canadian cattle were introduced tenants would not be able to meet annuities, which would mean their ruin or increase of rate, 44979.

EMIGRATION.

Population of County of Kerry was 293,880 in 1841, in 1901 estimate was 165,726; decrease was due to emigration, which was a great evil; it was not weak and infirm who left country, but young and strong, on whom a nation depended for growth and progress; last year 1,971 people emigrated from the county, all between the ages of fifteen and thirty; efforts should be made to keep youth in the country, 44979.—Only remedy appeared to be growth of Irish industries, and that would take time; in parish of Ferriter fishing provided occupation, and it was only parish in county where population had increased, 45116.

FISHERIES.

Fisheries had been developed to some extent along south and south-western coasts, with result that Ferriter was only parish in county in which population had increased; these should be further developed, 44979.

INDUSTRIES.

Lace schools helped to keep girls at home; they earned on an average 4*s.* to 12*s.* a week, and sometimes even up to 15*s.* and £1; if other industries were started some alleviation of present evil would be experienced; weaving and spinning should be developed and encouraged, 44979.—In Cahirciveen and Tuosist especially new looms would be desirable, 45117.—Lace schools had been established, but it was doubtful whether market would be found for increased output of lace, 45118-9.—There was always sale for lace from Kenmare School, but it made very fine class of lace, 45120-1.—It was suitable both for class and cottage industry; women and girls took it to their homes as well as doing it in convent schools, and it kept girls at home who would otherwise be in America, 45123-4.—Weaving was carried on in mill on River Sheen, and it was hoped that Congested Districts Board would develop that, 45186-8.—People should receive proper practical instruction in cultivation and improvement of land, 44979.

O'LEARY, VEN. ARCHDEACON DAVID—*continued.*

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Harbour accommodation was greatly needed; more piers, slips, and boats should be provided, and dredging should be carried out, 44979.—Large works should be carried out, but slips should be provided for small boats also; piers at Coomcross, Cahirciveen, and Dingle all needed improvement, and slips should be set up between them, 45125-A.

SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Smaller grants than may be received at present should be given for drainage; where embankment of rivers was imperfect, leading to flooding of large tracts, Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department should be empowered to execute necessary work, 44979.—Roads should be made to dwellings, particularly in villages, 44979.—Plantation of forest trees in mountainous districts would be conducive to health, and would be a source of profit eventually; instances of successful planting in Kerry gave guarantee of future success, 44979.—Sides of Mangerton and Torc had been planted, with great success; landowners had planted pieces of land not fit for agricultural purposes, 45126.—It was true that mountains were used for grazing, and if acquired by Congested Districts Board there might be demand for division among tenants for grazing purposes; but if advantages of planting were explained to them, probably people would not object, though they might demand certain amount of compensation, 45127-35.

MIGRATION.

There was not much room in county for migration, but some landlords held large farms which they might sell to Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners, 44979.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ADVOCATED.

Some landlords refused to sell, except on conditions that tenants would not accept; in such cases Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners ought to have power to intervene and arrange by compulsion or arbitration, 45088.—Price could not be stated, as individual cases would have to be settled on their merits, 45089.—It might be fair to compel a man to lose some money over such sale sometimes, if it were for public utility and advantage; such considerations had compelled landlords to give up portions of rents by judgment of courts, 45090-5.—Witness did not know whether English rules of compensation would apply to Ireland, 45096-8.—In cases such as that of Lord Clanrickarde it was competent for State to take up estate, even though he should suffer some loss; it would not be injustice to try in that way to remedy the injustice which had prevailed on that estate, 45099-100.—State could take away property which it had given, 45101.—Some properties had been acquired by payment of cash, but most had been granted as reward for services, 45102-8.—But even those that had been acquired by payment of cash might sometimes have to be taken by State, at a loss to landlord, but loss should not be substantial one, 45109-13.—Principle was that, where public policy demanded it, it was not unjust to compel an owner to sustain loss by compulsory sale of property, 45115.—Congested Districts Board had now power to compulsorily acquire land for enlargement of surrounding holdings, 45178.—Board might take away holding much prized by owner, and for which money was not actual compensation, 45180-3.—But generally State should and would pay actual compensation for what was taken away, though there might be exceptional cases, 45184-5.

SHEEHAN, MR. J. L.

See pp. 130-1.

LAND PURCHASE.

Compulsion, with inspection, was only remedy for sale of estates in congested districts of South Kerry; Warden Estate was purchased for £38,240 in December, 1906, tenants thus paying twenty and twenty-three years' purchase, plus two years' arrears, whereas fourteen years ago they had refused to buy from Landed Estates Court Judge for fifteen years' purchase; under sale terms 4*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* in the £ were given to second and first term tenants respectively, but when two years' arrears were added annuities

SHEEHAN, Mr. J. L.—*continued.*

were very little reduced from old rents, 1*s.* 5*d.* being received by some instead of 7*s.*; only slum portion of estate was sold, landlord reserving better portion, including three townlands and village of Sneem; majority bought on rack rents only, 91 out of 300 tenants only being judicial; in addition, charges were made for landlord's improvements put up twelve years before, and which were all rotten; some evicted tenants signed under compulsion, as landlord notified that he would hand farms over to others if they did not sign; one evicted tenant who was in America had 200 acres reserved by landlord; he had now about 25 acres to live on; whole estate had been bought by owners for £30,000; they had realised £38,000 on worst portion of it, and had reserved almost as much rental as they had sold; it should never have been sold direct to tenants, but should have been purchased by Congested Districts Board and re-sold by them to tenants, after careful separate valuation; if potato crop failed for one year, tenants would be unable to pay annuities, and there would be a state of famine; rent was now sent by tenants' children from America, England, and Wales; under Ashbourne Act tenants had bought more cheaply in South Kerry, Mahony Hickson Estate being bought at 14½ and 15 years' purchase, and Gough Estate at fourteen years' purchase, 45214.—Attention of Estates Commissioners had been drawn to this transaction, and they were now looking into matter, and had taken up sold portion, wtih object of expending 10 per cent. on it (though Treasury was opposing that grant, and matter had not yet been settled), before allowing it to pass to purchasers, 45221-30.

Fishing.

Fishermen were too poor to get loans from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats; curing station should be established, especially for herrings and sprats; loss of Clyde Shipping Company's service to Sneem was very much felt by fishermen and others; it was loss of £400 a year to district, 45214, 45231.—Nets and boats had to be got before fishing could be done and if there were bad years instalments could not be paid, 45216.—Share system of acquiring boats did not apply to Kerry, only borrowing system, 45217.—Witness thought that Board required large security, 45218.—He was not aware that no security was required, but that boats were paid for by catches, 45219-20.

Parish Committee.

Parish Committee was working very well; Father Hagan, parish priest, appreciated its efforts to help locality, 45234-6.

RINEY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 131-3.

Congestion and Poverty on Lansdowne Estate.

Greater part of Lansdowne Estate was poor and barren, soil peaty and drainage difficult owing to rocky nature of soil; other parts were poor, light and gravelly, requiring good manure; there was very little clay, hence labour had to be done by spade; improvement was difficult owing to scarcity of labour and difficulty in getting lime or sea sand; sea sand was only to be had at Kenmare, and there were no able-bodied men to dredge it; witness had reclaimed some land, but found that improvements were not permanent; principal crop was potato, which failed if summer were very wet; some oats were grown, but they were not worth much; scarcely any potatoes or grain found their way into market of Kenmare; there would not be peace or prosperity in congested districts until they were purchased, but bargain should not be left between landlord and tenant; formerly rents had been raised on every possible pretext; if Lansdowne Estate were purchased 9*s.* and 7*s.* should be taken off first and second term rents respectively; there were several untenanted farms in landlord's possession, which it was thought he would plant; tenants had wished to purchase on two occasions, but landlord refused to sell; Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners should take up estate and not leave bargain between landlord and tenant, as tenant would certainly agree to anything that would give immediate relief; there were some evicted farms, some in charge of caretakers, others used as grazing ranches; if some of

RINEY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

this land were given to evicted tenants it would be a relief; very small landowners with only a few cows would be greatly benefited by addition to their holdings; entire part of Tuosist belonged to Lord Lansdowne; there were about 450 landholders, three-fourths of them were under £5 valuation; if powers of Congested Districts Board were extended so that it could give grants to small uneconomic holders for drainage, improvements, etc., through parish committees it would be greatest help and encouragement to poor people in these distressed times, 45237.

Cattle.

Cattle were very inferior, though several attempts had been made by better class of farmers to improve breed by introduction of bulls, they were very subject to disease; mortality in calves was great and cattle suffered from gout owing to grazing on poor wet land; average price of 1½-year old was £2 5*s.*, of 2½, £3, of 3½, £4; calf heifers of best quality, £5; "Kerry Goats" was appropriate name for cows; average quantity of butter was sixty or seventy lbs. per cow, even when hand-fed; town of Kenmare was market for goods and buyers came from Cork, Limerick, and Tralee; cattle had to be sold cheap to them as compared with farmers who lived near Cork, etc., 45237.—Cattle were generally kept until three years old; wet lands made them gouty, 45247-51.—Prices received were very low, 45252.—They had to be sold for what prices they could get, as they were not the kind of cattle graziers wanted, and it did not pay to keep them grazing too long, 45253-7.

Emigration.

Great ambition of young people was to go to America; most members of family went there and sent home money, which paid landlords and shopkeepers, 45237.

Industries.

Spinning and weaving carried on at two mills near Kenmare were only industries, and they employed only a few hands, there was no fishing industry, as it was too near head of river, 45237.

Drainage.

Drainage was very necessary, as district was wet and boggy, though rocks, in many cases, prevented proper drainage, 45237.—If main drainage were done by Government small farmers would drain their own lands, 45238.—They would probably look after drains themselves without compulsion, 45239-41.—There was a good deal of heathery bogland which would require to be drained before being reclaimed; peat had been cut too low and water collected on the rock; cuts had to be made through rocks where proper drains could not be made, at great expense, 45244-6.

Land Purchase.

Witness had had experience of purchase of holding under Ashbourne Act on estate of Colonel Goff, at Templenoe, near Kenmare; Government valuer valued each farm separately at from 12 to 16½ years' purchase; witness's had been 16½ years, which he considered fair, as quality of land was better than some others; land on that estate was much better than that on Lansdowne Estate, 45237.—Very little land had been sold on Lord Lansdowne's Estate, 45262.—Agricultural instructor might help people, as they were good labourers; two men might buy at 20 years' purchase, but farms might be of very different quality; one might prosper, the other might be ruined; the bad land might even have more rent than the good land, and thus tenant would become burden on ratepayers, 45263-4.

DOWNING, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 133.

Congestion.

About eighty per cent. of holdings on Lord Lansdowne's estate were uneconomic; people could not maintain themselves were it not for fishing and money sent by friends in America; there was no means of enlarging holdings, as landlord had planted all lands that fell into his hands through right of pre-emption; the lot of the poor could, however, be improved by making roads and by drainage of bogs;

DOWNING, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

people were so poor that they could not supplement grant of £3 made by Congested Districts Board for improvements; growth of early vegetables, if encouraged by Department of Agriculture, would be of great service, as landlord was not willing to sell; only remedy would be to grant Estates Commissioners compulsory powers of acquisition, 45267.—Drainage and roads were much needed, 45273.—Congested Districts Board grant had to be returned because people could not supplement it, 45274.—Labour was counted as equivalent to money, but material and labour were wanted for these works, which would have to be paid for beforehand, 45275.

Fishing.

Fishing industry had been steadily declining for past six or seven years; formerly men made from £10 to £25 a year by it, 45267.—Fish migrated from one place to another; 25 years ago the pilchard had been found there, but now there was none; hake and mackerel had also declined, 45269.—Herring had come into bay last year and year before, and Fishery Board has sent merchant down, with result that £300 was made on Kilmaccologue pier in three weeks, 45270.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon.

See pp. 134-8.

Land Purchase.

Purchase of two estates was under consideration of Estates Commissioners; neither was completed, though annuities had been fixed on Clinton Estate, 45278.—In these cases it was sale to Estates Commissioners and re-sale by them to tenants, 45279.—On Puxley Estate landlord and tenants had agreed as to price; it had been offered to Congested Districts Board first, but they had refused it; on Leahy Estate negotiations had been carried on, but fell through; on Leigh-White Estate price asked was so extravagant that tenants refused to consider it, 45280.—Puxley Estate had not yet been inspected, so ultimate price was not yet settled, 45281.—Price agreed on between landlord and tenant was same as that offered to Board and now to Estates Commissioners, though that might alter after inspection, 45282-4.—Negotiations with Board about sale dropped one and a half years ago, 45332.—Cause of abandonment was not known; but there was very little land available for enlargement, 45323-4.—Striping, drainage, and building of houses were all needed, 45325-6.—There were three or four small lakes which Mr. Doran had been prepared to drain into one another and into the sea, 45327.—Coral sand scheme had been for benefit of Clinton Estate, 45329.—It was not yet handed over to Estates Commissioners, though annuity had been agreed upon, 45330.—Negotiations for sale of Leahy Estate had been broken off, 45331.—Properties like those in district should not pass direct from landlord to tenants; but through improving authority like Congested Districts Board, 45332.—Commission had impeded work of Congested Districts Board in purchase, 45333.

Drainage and Re-Afforestation.

Drainage should be carried out either in connection with purchase or without it; houses should be built for poorer tenants, either by free grant or easy loan; passages were needed to connect houses with road; common passage would probably serve several houses if Congested Districts Board could help, 45285.—Tree-planting might succeed on mountain sides, 45309.—If Board acquired grazing rights from people and planted trees it would give employment and eventually pay well, 43310.—Advantage would have to be explained to the people, and then they would agree in their own interests, probably requiring some compensation, 45311-3.—Amount of employment given by Congested Districts Board would be a great benefit, and as Board had already acted on principle of giving compensation even for work that would ultimately benefit people they could hardly complain, 45314-6.—Scotch firs and the *Pinus Insignus* grew well, larch would be most useful, trees could sometimes be got at reduced rate through County Council, 45317-8.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

Parish Committees.

Parish Committee had power to encourage formation of passages, but their grants were mostly in improvement of houses; amount required for road would take all their money, 45286-7.—Last year £30 had been given, this year £80; there was difficulty in spending money as there were very few masons, and one man had to wait till another had finished with him, 45289.—Enlarged grant was needed, 45303.—If larger grant was given outsiders could come in and assist in making roads and draining rivers, 45305.—Drainage could be undertaken by Parish Committee, 45306.—Small drainage only was meant, not arterial drains, 45307.—Small sum of money in hands of body of men who knew district could be well administered, 45308.—Board's inspector had been pleased with work done by Committee, 45309.

Manures.

Manure was very important question; leaving out farmyard manures there were three alternatives, lime, sand, and artificial manures; artificial manures were rarely used; lime had to be brought 25 miles from Bantry or 33 from Kenmare; so that was out of the question, 45291.—Coral sand was available in unlimited quantities, and could be got with assistance of Congested Districts Board; Mr. Doran had inspected needs of people, and had promised to consider scheme for supplying it; he had proposed one scheme, but Board had rejected it; if sand was to pay it must be procurable at 1*s.* a load; present methods cost 2*s.* and 3*s.*, which was too much, 45294. Cost came in in paying boatmen to dredge it, 45295-6.—Coral sand was really shell sand; it was not burned, but put on fields as it was as top-dressing for grass land, 45297-300.—Congested Districts Board could help by extracting sand by machinery and storing in large boat anchored over sand bed; if delivered free people could fetch it in their own boats and have it for 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per load; if there were extensive output people would need supply of boats; boatslips were needed, and could be supplied by Board with little expenditure, 45300.—Pier that had been built some time ago was useless, as it could only be used at very high tides; result was that use of sand was being given up altogether; pier should be built on Clinton, Leahy, Leigh-White, and Puxley Estates; in a few cases roads should be made to enable people to get sand on to their farms; local Council was too poor to make them; failing supply of sand Congested Districts Board should procure lime; it could be brought by sea from Bantry or Kenmare, and kilns could be built in Castletown; lime would have to be delivered at cost price to poor tenants, 45302.—Labour for dredging sand was very scarce owing to emigration, 45334.—Mr. Doran's plan for raising sand would be best; artificial manures would be cheaper, but sand was more lasting in its effects, 45335.—If Board raised it it would be useful demonstration to show tenants what could be done, 45336.—Board would not lose much even if experiment were a failure, 45337.

Population and Valuation.

Population of union was 11,178, valuation £12,405, which averaged £1 2*s.* 2*d.* per head, 45303.

Industries.

Lace and crochet class had been established in 1906, but so far had not been very successful, teacher was to be changed so they might do better, some people advocated establishment of woollen industry, 45309, 45343.—Attendance at lace class had dropped off because girls could make no money, 45344.—If class were well established girls would be persevering, and industry would be a success, 45345-6.—Mr Walker had paid three visits altogether to the class, 45347.—His visits were too short and hurried, as he came by motor and went away quickly, 45348-9.—Military works on Bere Island did not give employment here, 45361.

Congested Districts Board.

If Congested Districts Board could pay occasional visits to districts and see work that was being done they would be more in touch with people and could see better what was required than by correspondence, 45319-21.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

Emigration.

District suffered greatly owing to emigration, people emigrated to Montana, where they could earn £200 a year, 45335.—Population of witness's parish was about 2,000 as against 4,000 twenty-five years ago, 45351-2.—People came back when they were worn out working and had saved some money, and raised price of land by paying extravagant price for it, 45353.—Children in America send money to parents, about £3,000 was sent at Christmas and £1,000 during the year, 45354.—If parents die some boy returns home to take possession of holding, 45355.—They could only work in mines from six to ten years, as they got rheumatic owing to damp, 45356.—Girls went as much as boys, sometimes marrying there, sometimes returning home to be married, but rarely, 45358-9.—If land were available for young people it would probably keep them at home, 45373.—There were very few failures among those who emigrated, 45374.—Emigration was a question of wages, an industry in Ireland which would give good wages would induce young people to stay at home, 45375-8.—About £10 a family came into parish from America, 45380.—Working men in Montana are able to save about half their wages, they were boarded in Butte City for £2 a week and got 14*s.* a day wages, 45381.

Harbour Accommodation and Dues.

Pier had been improved twelve months ago for about £1,000, 45340.—Expenditure on pier was a success, but no dredging had been done in harbour, District Council had approached Congested Districts Board, but they had only offered £250 out of £1,000, 45341.—Mr. Wyndham had promised to consider matter, 45342.—Harbour dues were not charged on fishing boats, but any dues that were charged went to repair of pier, aided by contribution from Congested Districts Board, 45390-3.

Sheep.

Mountains did not carry as many sheep as they might, for people had not money to buy either sheep or cattle, there were 280 landholders in parish of £1 valuation and under, 45370.—There was fine mountain run but scarcely any sheep on it, 45371-2.

Steamer Service and Postal Facilities.

There was subsidised steamer service between Castletown and Bantry every day in summer, and every second day in winter, 45383-4.—Postal facilities were very defective, post arrived at 12.15 p.m. and went out at 1.20 p.m., so that letters could not be replied to on same day, fog horn was also wanted at lighthouse at mouth of harbour, 45384-5.—Lighthouse was under Irish Board of Lights and fog horn ought to come under term equipment; Admiralty was really harbour authority, 45386-8.—Harbour Board might be formed, but witness understood Admiralty did not like local interference, 45389.

Congested Districts Board.

There should be representative on Congested Districts Board for both Cork and Kerry, two would be required as distance was too great to secure regular attendance if only one were elected, 45471-2.

Steamer Service.

Subsidised steamer running between Bantry and Castletown, calling one day in the week each way at Bere Island, she brought whatever was wanted, and if further subsidised could carry the mails, passengers were also carried, 45473-80.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JAMES.

See p. 138.

Witness was unable to be present, but sent memorial. Points he wished to emphasise were:—

(1.) Purchase of holdings from landlord and rearrangement to prevent mixed holdings.

(2.) Desirability of migration.

(3.) Means of providing coral sand at cheap rate.

(4.) Encouragement to practise *general* fishing, so that one particular kind would not be depended on.

M'DONNELL, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

(5.) Necessity for veterinary surgeon from Berehaven who could also lecture on diseases of animals, etc., it was necessary that he should be able to speak Irish, otherwise his energies would be wasted.

(6.) Extension of knitting industry.

(7.) Establishment of weaving industry, such as that established by Congested Districts Board at Glengariff, 45470.

HARRINGTON, Mr. DANIEL.

See pp. 138-41.

Harbour Accommodation.

Fishing pier accommodation and dredging of harbour at Castletown needed to be developed by Congested Districts Board; if that were done herring and mackerel fishing ought to be very successful, 45394.—Proper pier accommodation ought to be provided, there was one narrow pier which was very dangerous, width ought to be doubled, if there were South of Ireland representative on Board matters might be improved, 45450.—County Council should select representative, Bishop of Ross would be good representative, 45451-2.—Seaboard of Cork was congested, and if Board developed pier accommodation fishing would become best in Ireland, 45454.—Castletown Harbour was filling up and dredging was badly needed, 45457.—Some dredging had been done, but it was no benefit, 45458.—£100 had been expended by Congested Districts Board on dredging, 45459.—At low tide at entrance to harbour there were only nine feet of water, outside at Dinish it was thirteen feet, if whole were dredged to that depth it would be very valuable, it would have to be dredged 200 feet on each side of pier, 45460.—If well done it would not be likely to silt up again quickly, 45461.—Time adopted for such work ought to be about 1st March, when people were not engaged in fishing, if begun during fishing season people could not give labour, 45465.—Tenders should be invited from contractors, as then there would be more competition and work might be better done, 45466-8.

Fishing.

There should be shelter sheds for proper curing of mackerel, as fish was easily injured by sun and rain, 45395.—If these were put up by Board curers could pay rent to Board, 45400.—Mr. Green had been approached about it, 45403-4.—Herring fishing should be developed at Berehaven as it had been in Donegal, 45405.—Herring curing was different from mackerel and people would need to be instructed, 45406-7.—Herrings were off coast about same time as mackerel 1st August to middle of October, 45410.—Last year Autumn mackerel fishing started about November and finished in February, 45411.—Scotch curers would not come down to cure herring although some came to cure mackerel, getting local labour, 45416.—Congested Districts Board should instruct in herring curing, 45418.—Seine nets were used, 45421.—Mackerel curing was much more profitable than herring, 45423.—Cost of cured mackerel was £3 a barrel last year, 45424.—They were sent to Liverpool whence they were shipped to America, 45425.—Herrings were very good, and fishing could be developed, 45426-8.—Nets and boats were the principal needs, 45429.—If Board subsidised boats as they did in Donegal that would be a great help to the people, 45430.—Subsidising meant giving boat so much at opening of season and having a chance afterwards of any fish they took besides, 45432.—Board never subsidised herring boats in that sense, though boats were given out on share system, 45434-5.—Application had not been made to Congested Districts Board for instructor in curing, but Mr. Green had said that Mr. Duthie, should come and see about it, 45436-7.—Board knew that fish were coming to these coasts, witness had cured fifty barrels of fish in a fortnight last year, 45438.—Herrings should be tried with herring nets, long-line fishing was important, it lasted from August to Christmas, 45439.—If there were opening for steam drifter Board would probably be willing to experiment, 45440.—Mackerel would not stop herrings as they were becoming later every year, they did not now come till October, 45441.—If herring fishing could be established there would be continuous fishing

HARRINGTON, Mr. DANIEL—*continued.*

for six months, 45442.—Transit facilities were very much needed, 45444.—Steam trawlers did a great deal of harm, stopping of trawling with small boats in harbour had injured line-fishing, small boats should be allowed to trawl for short time to clear the ground, 45445.—Now ground of inner harbour was fouled and fish would not lie there, if trawling were allowed by small boats fish would come in and spawn there, 45449.—Berehaven had got very little for the £10,532 paid by Board for purchase of boats and gear in County Cork, 45456.—In spring of 1896 capture of mackerel at Berehaven exceeded that at any other part by 40 per cent, seven steamers were sometimes loaded here during a week, 45462.—Spring fishing had gone down, but if there were transit facilities it would revive, steamer ought to leave Castletown for Bantry in the evening, to catch evening train, that was important as fish quickly deteriorated if kept over, 45463.—Population was too small for Harbour Board and provisional orders were very expensive, 45464.—Agricultural schemes had not been taken up by the county, 45470.

POWER, Mr. MAURICE.

See p. 141.

Improvements.

Drainage was very necessary, 45483.—Witness meant farm drains, 45487.—Roads ought to be made, 45483.—Trees ought to be planted on mountains, 45483.—Farmers would not lose much if portion of mountain were taken from grazing and reserved for planting, as mountains were very barren, 45485.—It was very necessary as mountains were so bare, 45486.—There were no agriculturel schemes in that district, 35508.—Piers were needed in several places along the coast, 45510.—Adrigole was one, 45512.—It had a pier but a very poor one, 45513.—It had been built for steamers, not for small boats, and was not yet finished, 45514-6.—Slip should be built beside the pier as small boats could not land anything, 45517-8.

Sheep.

Very few sheep were kept on mountains, and what there were were of very inferior quality, it would be useless to try to improve quality as they could not thrive on such land, 45491-6.

Manure.

Lime was very much needed, but it could not be got, it cost 1*s.* 6*d.* per barrel at Kenmare, and then had to be carried round the road, 45497-9.—Sand could not be got now as there was no boat in the harbour, 45501.—It had to be given up owing to want of men to work it as labour was very scarce, 45505.—Lime would be preferable to sand if it could be got, but people would be glad of either, 45507.—Only way of getting sand would be for Congested Districts Board to send down boats with large quantities to be landed at piers, 45520.

Land Purchase.

Landlords had not sold to tenant in that district, landlord of Leigh-White Estate had made an offer but price was very large, 45509.

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. T.

See pp. 142-3.

Fisheries and Piers.

Principal fishing ground in Berehaven was from Dursey Island to Cod Head, and these fisheries were some of most important in Ireland, Rev. Father Barton had made repeated application to Congested Districts Board for improvement of piers, slips, and roads, at last some members of Board, including Sir Horace Plunkett, came and saw for themselves, they recommended grant of £650 to build pier at Ballydonegan, but through some misunderstanding pier had been left half finished and useless, piers and slips were needed in other parts, request had been

O'SULLIVAN, Mr. T.—*continued.*

made for improvement of landing and construction of pier at Clainough, but nothing had been done, this was urgent piece of work, and could be done with little outlay, in this district about forty boats were employed in fishing with seine nets, each seine net was worked by sixteen men, commencing 1st August and continuing to November, some fifty local boats fished from August to February; hauls of mackerel taken by seines sometimes reached 50,000 in one catch, there were thirty curing stations where fish was bought, cured, and packed for American markets, giving employment to hundreds, fish merchants were English, Scotch, and American, with a few local capitalists, with such an industry it was pitiable to see best of young men emigrating, sometimes crowds of fishermen had to watch shoals of fish but were unable to catch them as they could not launch boats for want of a pier, from Carinish to Cod Head there was only one half-finished pier, parish priest had constantly written to Congestead Districts Board asking for aid and it was hoped that something would be recommended by Commission, 45521.—Pier had been constructed at Garinish many years ago by Board, 45523-4—Work had been begun at Ballydonegan five or six years before, but was stopped because of difference between labourers and engineers, they were employed in fishing when engineer wanted to begin building and they did not want to leave fishing for smaller pay offered by Congested Districts Board, 45530-4.—They would gladly work for 2*s.* a day out of fishing season, 45535, 45540.—Sir Horace Plunkett had been to Ballydonegan and saw trouble there was in launching boats, etc., and said he would recommend something to be done, 45538.—Pier had been built at Cahakeern sometime ago by contract, and work was done satisfactorily for £200, 45542.—There was no Parish Committee in parish, though Father Barton had applied for it, 45544-5.

DUDLEY, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 143.

Congestion.

Whole district of Berehaven was congested; holdings were mainly uneconomic; out of 100 known to witness only five were uneconomic; potato crop was lost from time to time owing to exposed situation and absence of trees; 90 per cent. of houses were old, low, badly lighted and ventilated; congestion might be somewhat relieved soon, as Estates Commissioners were negotiating purchase of grazing land, 45546.

Fisheries and Piers.

Only industry was fishing; at Garinish ten seines, worked by 160 men, engaged in mackerel fishing from August to November; in years gone by fishermen could make £40 on an average; this could have been doubled if there were quay accommodation; at present there was only small narrow slip capable of accommodating two boats at a time, and even to this boats could not get at high tide; fish curing was much hampered through lack of quay accommodation; in fairly good season sum turned over would be £8,000; Garinish was one of most important fish-curing stations on south-west coast, and Congested Districts Board had neglected it badly; if properly equipped condition would be much improved; in April and May fish had to be sold at less price than in other places, as it had to be carted fifteen miles to Castletownbere to be sold; owing to delays fish deteriorated before reaching English market; merchants had to wait for payment until fishing was successful; if Congested Districts Board would improve quay accommodation fishing would be greatly improved; lobster fishing was carried on in summer months, 45546.—Pier which had been erected cost £1,500 or £1,600; it should be made right, 45549-50.—Slip was good as far as it had gone, but it was too narrow, 45553-5.—Fish was sent to Liverpool, thence to America, 45556.—Ballydonegan slip would be useful if completed, 45558.—A little work was being done at Dursey Island, 45559.—Dursey Island was being sold to tenants, 45560.—Pier at Garinish had greatly increased the fishing, 45564.

O'CALLAGHAN, Rev. JAMES.

See pp. 144-5.

Work of Congested Districts Board.

Congested Districts Board had done useful work in Eyries parish during last two years; Cahirkeem pier had cost £900; Board contributed £600; they had removed rock at Kilcatherine, and had made safe landing place, though it was not finished; fish had to be put in bags and hauled over cliffs if tide was not favourable; a little outlay would make it safe place; Board had built slip at Darrigroe, and had removed rock which blocked passage between sea and Loughane, and had made landing at Innisfanard; they had undertaken to make landing place at Trasalig, where nets were torn by having to be dragged over cliffs; Travera and Tranimod needed looking after, rough weather was best for fishing, but it was impossible to go out if there were not good harbours of refuge; Board had promised to build bridge over ford between Glenbeg Lake and Argroom River, 45569.

Suggested Improvements

Road had been promised to Cleandra, 45569.—Glenbeg Lake was one of finest water powers in Diocese of Kerry; re-afforestation should be undertaken; every man should plant as much as would supply him with fuel; if properly planted trees would improve, not injure land; seeds of ash and sycamore were easily obtained; heath produced best butter and sweetest mutton; if cut and crushed in mill driven by water power and afterwards partly fermented it would make good cattle food; mountain torrents should be diverted and made to scatter clay and stones over barren slopes; cows liked fuschia, and it should be tried as a winter food, 45569-70.—If people were encouraged to enclose and plant two or three acres there would soon be enough fuel, 45570.—Ash and sycamore seeds planted themselves; ash was best timber for planting; poplar was easily planted, 45572.

Fisheries.

Fish-curing should commence immediately fish was landed, as delay spoiled fish; if there was a heavy take local agents showed telegrams, real or bogus, stating that market was glutted, and stopped buying; when bargain was made in evening 10*s.* worth of fish had to be sold for 3*s.* 6*d.*; people should be protected from bogus telegrams, and curing of fish should not be delayed; inspection was necessary, and ice-houses should be provided, also sheds and troughs supplied by pipes, 45569.

Turbary.

Bogs should be cut down to gravel instead of in holes here and there, as that made it rot; people would not be able to manage without help from Congested Districts Board, 45573.

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 146-53.

Congestion in Parish of Muintinarara.

Five electoral divisions scheduled as congested in parish of Muintinarara, with population of 3,251 in 1901, 383 out of 478 families having valuation of less than £10; 629, or 24½ per cent., had emigrated from congested divisions since 1898; population had decreased by 616 persons, or 62 per cent., 45674.—There was such a craze for emigration that it was impossible to keep people at home; emigrants at Kaspar sent home invitations to others, offering good wages and £20 for expenses, 45695-6.

Improvements effected by Congested Districts Board.

Improvements on Board's estates, road-making, main drains, construction and improvement of houses

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

and buildings were very useful and well done, 45574, 45643-4, 45574.—Work on Bird, Beamish, O'Donovan, and Bandon estates began on 10th October, 1905; three gangers sent down, each employing about fifteen men, who earned 10*s.* a week in winter, 11*s.* in summer; they had made eight miles of road, main drains, and sixteen houses, 45643.—They were also to improve and help to build fifty new dwellings and numerous out-offices, a most important thing, since houses were in many cases miserable hovels, 45645.—Improvement effected had even exceeded tenants' anticipations, 45644.—Board had expended about £1,700 on roads, drains, fences, dwellings, etc., 45651.

Success of Kilcrohane Crochet Class.

Kilcrohane crochet class doing well, 59 pupils earning £353 7*s.* 4*d.* last year, 45574, 45726.—Board had expended perhaps £150 on lace industry, 45651.—Sum earned was very big, considering that children came long distances in many cases, 45727.—Only three girls out of every 59 who attended classes, afterwards emigrated, 45727-9.

Board's Rent-collecting System too exacting.

Board's rent-collecting system too exacting, 45574.—Instance on Bird Estate, receivable orders sent to tenants ordering them to pay a year's rent to the bank in a certain time, and setting forth balance of arrears due, 45618, 45634.—This public setting forth of indebtedness would have a bad effect on solvency of tenants, 45619, 45625, 45635.—Mr. Mitchell, the secretary, had cancelled orders when witness had called his attention to them, and sent his assistant to collect rents, 45621, 45634.—Technically the Board, not Mr. Mitchell, were to blame, 45622-3.—Question whether it was desirable for a man deep in arrears to be able to get a loan from bank did not arise; these arrears were not worth a year's purchase, 45624.—It was necessary to go to the bank; instruction seemed to convey that tenant must pay there, 45626-30.—Improvements on Bird Estate extremely good, 45636.—In another case Board had threatened to process 25 out of 40 tenants who were unable to pay second year's rent at Bantry and Skibbereen; witness wrote asking for a list of threatened tenants, and was told it should be sent when quarter sessions were over, 45636.—He wrote again, with result that no processes were issued, and tenants got time, 45637.—Larger tenants who were not benefited by Board's improvements could not get labour, because men were all employed on Board's work, and so found it hard to pay, 45639.—It ought to be exceptional to allow tenants to go without paying full rent, but in this case three months' time was not much to ask, 45640-2.

Sales of Land.

Scheduled division owned by eighteen landlords, of whom two had sold under Balfour Act, two under Wyndham Act to tenants; three negotiating sales at present, 45574-5.—Seven landlords had sold to Board, 45576.—Principal landlord, Lord Bandon, sold direct to tenants, one townland only to Board, because tenants could not agree among themselves, some refusing to touch Board, 45577.

Prices paid for Land.

One landlord was willing to sell at 21½ years' to 18 years' purchase, but Board had made the offer, 45575.—Pending sessions of Commission, Board was not buying land unless it was exceptionally fitted for their purposes, 45579.—Board had given 18 years' purchase of first and second-term rents for Furlong Estate, on which about one-third of tenants were second-term tenants, 45612-3.—Seventeen years' for Brown Estates, 45613.—There had been negotiations for the Wright Estate, but Mr. Wright refused to sell except to tenants direct at 20½ and 22 years' purchase, 45613, 45615-7.—Estate was the poorest in the parish; Mr. Wright did not get full rents, because tenants could not pay them, 45614-45618.—Compulsory powers needed for remaining landlords, 45574-5, 45645.—Dr. Barrett, who had bought reversion of Miss O'Donovan's property for £350, refused

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY.—*continued.*

offer which would give him 23 per cent. on £350 since death of M. O'Donovan; he also denied that he was landlord of Glenlough townland, though his agent had given receipt for rents six or eight months before, and he had sent a process to a tenant who was being evicted, 45579-87.—Most unreasonable for landlord ta refuse to sell unless insured against loss of income when tenants were entitled to get fair rents fixed in court, 45588-94.—It would be reasonable enough if net income were derived from second-term rents, 45595-8. —Another landlord, Mr. O'Sullivan, wanted 20½ years' purchase for property of ordinary tenanted land, four-fifths of it mountain in non-congested portion of parish, 45598-602.—This landlord had no costs of collection, his rents being collected in a shop in town, 45603-6.—Very exceptional for gross income to be same as net income, 45610.—30½ years' purchase would give gross income; bonus would be additional, 45606-9.

Compulsory Powers needed for Striping.

Compulsory powers needed for striping, 45574.—In case of a farm held in rundale the best field was divided into eleven plots; when this farm was re-divided one tenant chose the southern half, and seemed quite pleased; the inspector then decided to remove the dwellings, which had hitherto been quite close together, and when the tenant who had had his choice of a side of the farm found his neighbour getting £20 to build a house, he went to a solicitor, and threatened legal proceedings; there should be power to coerce such unreasonable persons, 45645.

Comkeen Townland.

In regard to Comkeen townland agreements to purchase had been lodged with Estates Commissioners 2½ years ago, 45574, 45647.—But the land should not be vested in tenants without some improvement, 45646, 45648.—Population was 75; valuation, barring two tenants whom witness wished to exclude, £73 16s.; rents for all practical purposes were second-term rents; lands terribly intermixed, resulting in a great deal of trouble and confusion, 45646.—Valuation Office knew nothing about it, 45699.—Impossible to vest sub-interests, as they were in any individual, 45650.—Migration was not a feasible remedy for congestion, and there was very little untenanted land available, 45574.

Thoreen Townland.

Thoreen was only townland in parish where population had increased since 1881; only one man had emigrated during last 9½ years, and he returned; valuation of townland was £13, population 32; they were isolated and contented, 45730.

Fishing Industry.

Mackerel, herring, hake, turbot, plaice, sole, brill, haddock, whiting, pollock, mullet, bream, sprat, lobsters, scollops, cockles, crabs, mussels, and periwinkles were taken in Bantry and Dunmanaway Bays, 45574.—446 men, practically one from each family; 116 boats, or one for every four men engaged in fishing; 265 men and 60 boats fished in Dunmanus Bay, 181 men and 50 boats in Bantry Bay; Board had helped local fishermen by building five boat slips, 45574.—And had expended on improvement of piers £182 in Thawcloonish, £469 at Glenroan, £455 at Gortavarig, £454 at Dooneen, and on roads and piers a total of £4,346 17*s.* 10*d.*; all expenditure on improvements to a certain extent useless unless things were carried a little further, 45651.—Four fish-curing stations, Traghruane, Thawcloonish, Lahane, and Tragatemple; average prices for mackerel during last four years £380, £600, £700 and £571, at the four stations, 45656.—Average total, £2,153, 45574, 45656.—At Lahane there were 600,000 herrings at 3*s.* per hundred, 5,000 hawked locally, 30,000 taken anywhere they could get a market, 45656.—About £750 paid annually for herrings; large quantity of fish sold locally, 45574.—Average price for mackerel at one station in 1902 for months August, September, October, November, December was: 4*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.*, 10*s.*-12*s.*, 6*s.*-14*s.* per 100 of 126 fish in 1903, 5*s.*, 4*s.*, 3*s.*-9*s.* 4*s.*, 4*s.* in 1904, 4*s.*, 4*s.*, 4*s.*-6*s.*, 6*s.*, 6*s.* in 1905; 5*s.*, 5*s.*, 6*s.* 3*s.*, 3*s.* in 1906, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*s.* 2*d.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, 10*s.*-11*s.*, 11*s.* 8*s.*; in June 1907, 8*s.*, 45656.

O'LEARY, Rev. TIMOTHY.—*continued.*

—Good deal earned on hake, £4 or £5 a man on an average, 45656.—Hake cured and hawked round, 45657.

Landing Places and Market Facilities Needed.

Landing places were needed at many more places, and market facilities were essential, 45574, 45651, 45654-6, 45659-60.—Piers needed at Tragher and Lahane, but Board had not sufficient funds, 45653.—Big piers wanted in only one or two places; landing of fish should be concentrated, but small landing places and facilities were needed for securing boats and taking nets up easily, 45661-9.—A motor service should be established to Kilcrohane or Ahakista, 45574, 45654.—And a monthly fair at Durrus would be useful, 45574.—Fishing was holding its own well; in some places expenditure on piers had increased amount of fish landed, 45670-3, 45680-2.—Piers asked for would not cost anything like £10,800, and the Treasury ought to return something for taxes paid on tea and tobacco, 45675-8.—Small landing places would cost perhaps £200, 45679.—Fishermen all farmed; there were no fishermen pure and simple except in town of Bantry, and there could not be unless they had boats large enough to take out in the winter months, 45691-4.—Dooneen Pier gave landing facilities for large mackerel boats, 45695, 45701.—A bit of land attached to fisherman's house was a great blessing, 45698.—Fishermen could easily be induced to concentrate their energies on fishing, and follow the fish all the year round, if they had landing facilities, 45697, 45699-700.—There was a tendency on part of fishermen to go in for large boats, 45704.—But small piers would always be useful, 45705-6.—Witness feared Government would not give the money for large piers, 45707.—Only at Durrus that a very large pier was wanted, 45709.—Church Island would be the place for the market, 45710.—People along the coast near Bantry itself did not fish; the district was not congested, and people could live on the land, 45712-4. —It was remarkable that with all the advantages of Bantry Bay there were not more big boats, but there was hardly any market except for mackerel; railway carriage was expensive, and fish did not reach Dublin in good condition, 45711-8.—Fishermen should be provided with bigger boats, and trained to get more out of the sea than they did now, 45720.—Take could be brought up to Bantry Bay on one side, 45721.—Dunmanus Bay catch would have to be taken to Ahakista or Kilcrohane, 45723.—The only two piers in Dunmanus Bay were one at Durrus, the other near Dooneen, 45725.—Pier at Dooneen was of very little use; the swell was said to be too great for boats to be moored there safely, 45726.

Parish Committee's Work.

Parish Committee had done good work, 45574, 45657.—But results were small, because when people saw Board were likely to buy estates they did not care to avail themselves of facilities offered, 45659.—Work done included building of twelve new houses and repairing six old ones, building six new out-offices and repairing three, and making of drains, roads, and fences; total of grants amounted to £162 10*s.*, and estimated cost of work to £814 13*s.* 6*d.*, 45574, 45657.—Or more than five times amount of grant received, 45658.

Potato Blight and Spraying.

Potato blight had ruined early potatoes in case of witness's curate, 45683.—That was not universal, 45684.—People believed in spraying, and sprayed carefully, twice this year in most cases, 45685-7.—It required a dry day, and that was hard to find this year, 45688-9.—No one had sprayed when blight occurred, 45690.

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See pp. 153-61.

Explanation of Canon O'Leary's Mistake in regard to Mr. Barrett's Property.

Mr. Barrett was right in stating that he was not the owner of a certain townland; Canon O'Leary's mistake was perfectly natural and due to receipt issued from witness's office, and the office was in the wrong, 45731, 45741.

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—*continued.*

Circumstances of Sale of Furlong Estate.

Mrs. Furlong sold her estate to Congested Districts Board at eight years' purchase because her tenants withheld the whole of the rents and she could not fight them, 45731-3, 45740.—Price was 18 years' purchase without the bonus, 45735-6.

Object of Act of 1903 was to tap a new Class of Vendors.

It was not fair to make comparison between Act of 1903 and preceding Acts; Act of 1903 was meant to bring about a great ameliorative change, and it was arranged at Land Conference that the prices should be increased in order to facilitate transfer of land, 45737-9.—Scheme of finance of Act of 1903 devised in order to tap a new class of owner; financial inducements of older Acts did not attract the landlord who looked to his rents as his sole means of income; selling was now a matter of business to both sides, 45742-4, 45768-9.—Two classes who sold under former Acts were the very rich landlord and the bankrupt, as a rule, 45765-7.—Lord Dillon had a fine place in Oxfordshire, 45770.

Means of arriving at Price of Land.

Usual procedure in sale was that tenant approached landlord directly or indirectly, 45748.—Landlords willing to sell if they got their net income, 45744-5, 45749.—Net income arrived at from rental of estate; books not submitted for examination to tenants; witness did not see why they should be, 45746, 45751-8.—He had never been asked to do such a thing, 45760.—No objection to placing rentals for inspection before the Estates Commissioners; it was an excellent suggestion, 45759, 45761-3, 45771-2.

Leahy Estate.

In regard to the Leahy Estate, when the terms of sale were arranged the tenants in the Castletown division were satisfied; Eyries tenants refused to purchase; it was decided not to split up estate, and rents had to be recovered; tenants of one division refused to pay rent and proceedings had to be taken; there was an idea abroad that tenants were harshly treated, 45772.—In consequence of proceedings a great many paid, but there was great unrest in the Eyries division, 45773.—There was no proposition at present for sale of property, 45774.

Demesne in Glengariff.

Father Harrington had stated that a good deal of the best land in Glengariff was in the demesne of Glengariff and in the hands of the landlord, but except for a small herd of fallow deer all the cattle in demesne were property of people in the glen, grazed at 2*s.* 6*d.* per month in summer and 2*s.* in winter, 45774.—Demesne did not hem in the people; two public roads going right through it were maintained by landlord, 45775.—Three years ago it was agreed between landlord and tenants to build a bridge over one of the rivers, landlord to build the bridge, tenants to make the approaches, but tenants never made the approaches, 45775-6.—There was no contribution from the District Council, 45777.—Bridge was in connection with one of the roads maintained by landlord, and replaced a board used as foot-bridge; the bridge was higher than the board, so that approaches were necessary, 45778-82.—Roads were perfectly free to the public, 45783.—Another demesne in Glengariff was Lady Ardilaun's, at Reenan, which was more a garden than a demesne; there had been an addition to it lately by the death of the Countess of Ferrers, 45784-5.

Boat Slip at Muccaragh.

Father Harrington referred also to the want of a boat slip at Muccaragh; there had been one there for three years, built by Congested Districts Board, with a contribution from the landlord, 45785.—Witness had not been there since slip was built, 45787.

Scheduled District of Bantry.

In scheduled district of Bantry—Bere and Berehaven—land was mostly poor and mountainous, with small portions of good land; tenants had grazing rights over mountains and were generally well off for fuel; there were valuable fishings on the seaboard, 45788.—Standard of comfort in Berehaven equal to that in poor parts of Kilkenny and Carlow; houses as good; no considerable extents of pasture nor of land suitable for dividing up; commonage fairly and fully occupied; cattle sold in autumn fairs in good store condition; bulls supplied by landlord in certain districts some years ago, 45801.

Fishing Facilities should be considered in fixing Judicial Rents.

Fishing facilities should be considered in fixing judicial rents; landlord was entitled to benefit from position since the drawbacks were considered in fixing rent, 45788-98.—Tenants often were fishing when they ought to be looking after the farms, 45789.—By Act of 1881 the Land Commission was directed to take into account all the circumstances of the holding, 45797, 45800.—Till recently Irish farmers had maintenance of all roads; their ability to take road contract being due to fact that they were farmers and had horses idle at certain times of year; that was another economic advantage of holding farms, 45799.

Age at which Stock was Sold.

Small men kept stock, as a rule, till two or three years old in Kenmare and Berehaven districts; in Longford it often paid better to sell as yearling, 45802-5.—Animals under a year old sold as calves at, perhaps, £3, but, as a rule, they were sold at home, 45806-9.

Causes of Emigration.

There was still a great deal of emigration owing to lack of congenial employment and impatience of parental control; cheap and improved means of communication had robbed emigration of much of its terrors; emigration would continue while standard of wages remained low, 45809.—Moreover, Irishmen got on well in new countries; in America a man always got a civic position or a vote from the Town Council, 48510.

Migratory Labour.

A few men migrated as labourers to South Wales and elsewhere; this temporary absence was very advantageous; men earned good money, which they usually saved and returned more tolerant and contented, 48511.

Berehaven Mining Company.

Berehaven Mining Company had their headquarters near Allihies and Ballydonegan; mines produced copper and were satisfactorily worked for many years, employing 1,300 men, but for some years past working had not been profitable; experts declared that mineral was there, but more capital was wanted and was hard to get because the mines were in Ireland, 48511.—Capital was very sensitive, and restless condition of affairs in Ireland kept it away, 45812-22.—People in London possibly thought industry would not bear the addition of more capital, there had been a request to comply if there were a prospect of industry struggling to its feet again, 45829.—Mines were on different estates, 45829.—A member of present Government looked at a very fine demesne for sale and said he would buy it at once but for the disturbed condition of Ireland, 45823, 45830-1.—He was frightened by the socialistic tendency of legislation though he was a member of the Government responsible for it, 45832-5.

Leigh-White Estate suited to be taken over by Board.

On the Leigh-White Estate, area was 65,000 acres, average rent, £6, rental, £11,000; estate was eminently fitted to be taken over by Congested Districts Board; tenants mostly small men, tenacious of rights and fond of litigation, needing someone in authority over them to arrange and stripe property and make them obey regulations, 45836.—Rents not exorbitant; full rental received from 1895-1905, and only two ejectments carried out; 28 years' purchase given on

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an average for tenants' interests, 45836-8.—Rents uniformly reduced by 25 per cent. last winter, entire reduction falling on landlord, 45838.

Landowners' Distrust of Land Commission.

Wholesale and uncalled for reductions of rent had made owners distrust fairness of Land Commission; all parties interested concluded that steps had been taken to lower generally accepted standards of value, 45838, 45844, 45847-8.—Witness could speak for many people in association with the land, 45846.—There was no great increase in cost of living or labour, 45839-40. —But standard of living had gone up and there must be some relation between cost and standard, 45839-43. —Reductions to which witness took exceptions were those on second term rents within last year or year and a half, 45850-1.—Additional inspectors and Sub-Commissioners having been appointed who took an unfairly low standard of value, 45852.—Act of 1906, by reducing inspection from two Commissioners to one had greatly weakened the Land Commission, 45853-5.—Men now appointed were apt to go if their services were not satisfactory to the powers that be, 45856, 45865.—Remarks applied in some degree to appointments made before last one and a half years, but test had been withdrawn and witness thought those appointments were really impartially made, 45857-60.—Removal of some of these men could only be explained by the exigencies of the political situation, 45861.—Witness would like to see the privilege availed of which existed, but was not sufficiently well known, that was, that landlord and tenant could apply for services of two Commissioners without any preliminary hearing or expense of valuing, 45862, 45866.—Appointment of valuers must remain with Government, 45864.—In case of disagreement there would be the ordinary appeal, 45868.—Appeals were rare, 45869.—Commission under the late Government, which was supported by landlords, had been strongly leavened with democratic element from the North of Ireland; the Tory Government were obliged to consider the Ulster tenant-farmer who was just as anxious as anyone else to get a cheap rent, though once it was fixed he paid it, 45869-75.

Administrative Persecution of Landlords and Socialistic Legislation.

Government had resorted to administrative persecution, 45876.—Witness had 100 land cases in one district, and three days before cases were heard a supplementary list of forty-six cases to be taken before the 100 was issued and witness's protest disregarded, 45877-81.—Tenants ignorant of law might require more indulgence from courts than the other parties, but that question did not arise in present case, 45882.—Cases were put in at request of solicitor for the forty-six tenants, 45985.—Legislation had been most one-sided; Act of 1857 empowered lessees, but not lessors, to get their contracts broken, 45876, 45897-8.—Act of 1896 refused to allow re-consideration when judicial rent had been fixed in error, while permitting tenant to have his case re-heard, 45876.—Much in Act of 1881 was unnecessary; it was panic legislation and might have been so framed as to avoid necessity for subsequent socialistic legislation, 45884-6.—It was socialism that State should do for an individual what he would do for himself, nothing could be more socialistic than purchase of land on public credit, 45887-8.—But witness had a good deal of sympathy with much that had been done in the way of making roads, piers, etc., 45889-92.—And preferred socialism to confiscation, 45893.—He was in favour of land purchase, as the only solution of the present deadlock, 45896, 45899.—Whole trend of legislation was socialistic, 45900.—Witness would give every facility to Congested Districts Board to take over Bantry Estate; he would leave the records for past twelve years with Commission, 45901-3.

Work of Board in Berehaven.

The Board had done much beneficial work in Berehaven, mostly by improving means of communication, 45903.—Board had declined to purchase Puely Estate on terms accepted by tenants, 45903.

Sale of Dursey Island.

Board had offered to purchase Dursey Island at a price that owner could not accept; property was

TURNER, Mr. A. B.—*continued.*

subsequently bought by tenants at a price 50 per cent. in excess of Board's offer, 45904-5.—Rents had been twice reduced and tenants were perfectly willing to give price named, 45934.—Zones had nothing to do with it, 45937.—Tenants were a better judge of what they could pay than Board's inspector, 45935, 45938. —Date of transaction was about two years ago, 45940. —Purchase was not yet finished; Estates Commissioners would have something to say to final arrangements as it was a judicially rented estate, 45906-8.—Board's valuer (Mr. Doran) had refused to supply witness with detailed valuation; this was a Star Chamber method of dealing fraught with evil, 45908-9, 45911, 45932, 45938.—Same thing happened in regard to arrangements for restoring evicted tenants, 45910, 45912.—There were considerations in case of evicted tenants which ought to affect price, which was another reason why figures should be given in detail, 45913-7. —No evicted tenants on Bantry Estate, 45920.—Witness had lately been invited to confer with Commissioners and hoped that reinstatement of tenants in question would result, 45921-2.

Price of Small Holdings.

Number of years' purchase went up directly in proportion to smallness of holdings; the market was wider for small holdings all over Ireland, 45923-5.—Average for large holdings was about eight years' purchase, for small, 20 to 25 years', 45925.—Small holder better security to the State than large holder, 45926.—Small occupiers in districts known to witness were excellent paying tenants, 45928-9.

ROYCROFT, Mr. E.

See pp. 162-6.

Congestion.

Area of Schull Union was 57,666 acres; congested portion 41,669 acres; poor law valuation £15,607 15*s.*, of congested portion £11,409 7*s.*; population 10,243, congested portion 8,159; people lived by fishing and cultivating small patches of land; seaboard was very congested, many holdings being only £2 or £3 valuation, 45944.—Large dairy holdings and untenanted land should be divided among small holders, 45993.—Many holdings were very congested, with grass for only two or three cows, but land available for migration was very limited; there were two dairy farms, one near Goleen, another at Dunbeacon; 300 or 400 acres would be available, and it was close to many holdings, so they could have their borders enlarged, 45994-9.

Piers.

More piers and slips should be built along the seaboard; Schull pier was quite inadequate for coal business and for foodstuffs landed, and ought to be enlarged and slip made at end of it; also sheds ought to be erected for curing fish, 45944, 45954-7.—Eight years ago Congested Districts Board had made contribution of £400, 45974-5.—Two or three small slips had been built at Dunkelly and other places, and more were required, 45976.

Fishing.

Seaboard districts of Dunmanus, Goleen, Toormore, Crookhaven, and Schull were congested; people lived chiefly by fishing, though some worked in mines and as sailors; fishing could be greatly improved if there were close season against trawlers in spawning season; also if small-meshed nets were used, so that immature fish might not be caught, 45945.—Sailing trawlers were allowed and steam trawlers under 20 tons, 45946.—Fishermen would not use large-meshed nets unless it were compulsory, 45950.—Some had modern appliances, but others could not afford them; if they had them they could better compete with Manx, Scotch, and French fishermen, and if Congested Districts Board could supply apparatus they could do much better, 45959.—Congested Districts Board had spent money on piers during past years, aided by grants from County Council, but amount had been too small, 45959.—Fish was sold straight to buyers and taken to Liverpool and America; spring

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mackerel were sold fresh; in autumn it was cured, 45960-5.—Mackerel was caught with seine nets; generally two boats to each net, 45967-72.—Probably 800 to 1,000 lived by fishing in Schull rural district, but a number of people did not live by fishing, 45983-4.—Some were half farmers, with one or two cows and an acre or two of potatoes, 46014-5.—Long-line fishing should be developed; men from Isle of Man all fished in that way; with proper appliances men of Schull would do that, 46016.—Herring fishing was more on the Bantry side; mackerel was more profitable, so people had gone in more for that; it was also easier, 46017-22.

Roads.

Roads were very much required in some congested portions; one place particularly was one mile from main road at Dunbeacon, and there was no way of getting to road except across fields; a grant from Board to connect that with main road was needed, 45981.

Re-Afforestation.

Large scheme of tree planting should be undertaken; there was plenty of waste land, and it would give employment and afford shelter, 45985.—There was some grazing on the land, but no tillage, 45987.—About 100 acres had been planted on Mount Gabriel 70 years before, but it had been cut down and sold by landlord before selling to tenant, 45988-91.—Another mountain belonged to Lord Bantry; before selling to tenants he had offered to sell to County Council for planting, 45992.

Land Purchase.

Good many tenants had purchased under Land Purchase Acts; Lord Bandon was first to agree with tenants; but other landlords and agents refused to come to terms; witness proposed that Congested Districts Board should buy from them and sell to tenants, 46000.—Dairy farmers were let by owners to dairymen; so that if Board bought all these lands would be available for enlargement straightaway, 46001-2.—They were on Mr. O'Grady's, Mr. Somerville's, and Captain Townsend's Estates, 46003.—Tenants were very anxious to buy, as they were paying much more rent than their neighbours; they offered same terms as neighbours had purchased at under Act of 1903, but were refused, 46004-8.—Longfield Estate was not in this district, 46040.—Lord Clinton had been approached, but he wanted too high a price, and gave a reduction of only 4*s.* in £; while tenants wanted 7*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* 6*d.* on first and second term rents respectively, 46041-8.—Lord Bandon, Mr. Hehir, Colonel Spaight, and Edenburgh Assurance Company were principal landlords who had sold, 46049.—Average had been 19 to 20 years' purchase under Act of 1903, 46050-1.—One had been sold under Ashbourne Act at 11 or 12 years' purchase, 46052.

Migration.

Small colonies of people would be glad to migrate if land were available elsewhere; if one out of three were migrated, land vacated would be used for enlargement of existing holdings; they would prefer migration to emigration, 46009-13.

Bacon-curing.

Bacon-curing factory should be started as that was good pig-raising country; people had to bring pigs a long way to market, 46022.—Pigs were now sent to Limerick, but home factory would save cost of transit and people in district would receive profit now received at Limerick, 46023-6.

Reclamation.

At Dough's Strand a lot of land was flooded, also at Lissagriffen; sea was encroaching; if this were drained and reclaimed it would free a great deal of land; County Surveyor had estimated cost at £600 to £700; but if Board would send down expert it would be more satisfactory, 46026-8.—There would be some local contribution to cost, but district was already paying heavy guarantees for Schull and Skibbereen tramway and Bantry extension, and could not undertake too much, 46030.—It was on Lord Clinton's Estate and was not sold yet, 46033-4.—Farmers were not getting any redress from landlords, but had to pay heavy rents all the same 46038.

ROYCROFT, Mr. E.—*continued.*

Tramway and Steamers.

Schull and Skibbereen Tramway caused great loss to ratepayers in keeping up rolling stock; curves were short and pull was great on engines; Congested Districts Board should give some subsidy; some time ago Board gave £500 a year to Clyde Shipping Company and their steamer used to call at Schull, but they had discontinued it; if £500 a year were given to Tramway it could be much improved and rates could be cheapened, 46053.—Line belonged to County Council, who ran it by Committee of Management, 46054.—When subsidised steamer ceased running foodstuffs, etc., were supplied from Limerick, 46056.—Steamer called once a week with meal, flour, and bran, 46058-60.—Clyde Shipping Company's steamer used to ply between Cork, Schull, Bantry, Castletown, Cahirciveen, and Dingle, 46061.—If Board would only transfer subsidy to tramway, it would greatly benefit the people, 46062.—Ninepence was paid in the pound as guarantee, 46063.—Tramway had been badly constructed, and contractor boasted that he made £25,000 out of it, as he had been able to gull old Grand Jury, 46064.—Greater part of light railway kept to the road, but contractor had bought bad land cheaply and run all sorts of sharp curves over it; £57,000 had been spent on it, but contractor did not spend £3,000 a mile, 46066-7. Two trains ran each way daily, sometimes three in summer, guaranteed at 5 per cent., 46068-9.—Treasury paid two-fifths, 46071.

Rates.

2*s.* 9*d.* in £ was not excessive rate for agricultural land; separate charges were what were complained of, 46073.—There were separate charges for public health, water, etc., 46074.

Postal Facilities.

Postal arrangements very very bad; mail left Skibbereen at 2 p.m. one day and was delivered at Schull at ten o'clock next morning; Schull, Crookhaven, Goleen, Ballydehob were last villages served, 46075.—Mails were not carried by light railway, but by mail car, 46076.—Postal authorities would not give enough subsidy, 46077.—Mr. Burke, of Skibbereen, gave evidence before Railway Commission respecting it, and witness might be called later on, 46078-80.—If subsidy were granted trains would be made to suit post office, 46081.—Authorities responsible would be willing to accept any fair terms to accelerate service, 46082-4.—Special train would have to be arranged which would also carry passengers, 46085-7.

Minerals.

District had large mineral deposits; Congested Districts Board should send down expert to test mineral resources and report upon them; if diamond-boring machine were sent down it would have good effect in developing mines from Skibbereen to Mizen Head, 46087.—People wanted Board to do boring, as they did not want to invest money without seeing what they were going to do, 46088.—Copper mines were working; £30,000 to £40,000 had been laid out on plant, and they employed a good many men, over one hundred, 46089-91.—State should do something for mineral resources of country, 46090.—If they did the testing, others would work them if worth while, 46093-4.—Miners earned from fifteen to twenty-five shillings a week; if mines were developed there would be employment for 600 men; this in addition to fishing would be great help, 46096.—Some copper had been sent to Swansea, 46097.—Smelting had not been done so far, but would be eventually; at Ballycummisky, plant costing £20,000 had been put up, as there was copper there; there was barytes mines four or five miles away; copper mines had stopped when copper got cheap; now price had gone up they had started again; if State did boring, capitalists would come, 46098.—Department had given almost a promise that they would send boring machine, 46099.

ROYCROFT, Mr. E.—*continued.*

Live-stock Scheme.

Regarding live-stock scheme, complaint was made that congested districts were not treated so well as richer districts, 46101.—Half-bred sires which had been sent down were not always suitable, though they sometimes were, 46102.—Nominations were given on basis of valuation, 46104.—Schemes were working well on the whole; good bulls had been sent, 46105-6.

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See pp. 167-70.

Congestion.

Witness had been negotiating sale of estate of 3,200 acres; average area of holding was 33 acres; average valuation £9; that meant poor land, as 33 acres would be valued at £20 if good, 46108.—Holdings could be enlarged by having cut-away bog and other wet land drained, and where holdings were badly arranged there should be re-striping and re-fencing; this would increase arable land from 15 to 20 per cent.; in many holdings out-offices and dwellings were bad and insanitary; improvements could be brought about by Government advancing cheap money at land purchase interest to people willing to improve on specified plans; agriculture should be taught in rural schools, 46109.—These uneconomic holdings of 33 acres, valued at £9, could be improved by better methods of agriculture, 46110-2.—£9 holding should be doubled to make economic holding, 46113.—60 or 70 acres would be required of that class of land to make holdings economic, 46114.—Plan for advancing money would cause great improvement in dwellings; Board of Works charged too high interest; expenses were too high, and time for re-payment was too short, 46116-21.—If farmer had 33-acre farm, and could get money at 2¾ per cent., and had sons to work for him, it would be inducement for sons to remain at home, 46122.—In time holding would be improved, though it might never be economic, 46123-4.—Agricultural Committee gave prizes to increase tillage, but most of prizes went to large holders of forty acres; prizes must be given to small holders, and doubled if people were to return to tillage, 46125.—Small holders really required three times as much help as large holders, 46127.—Prizes were given by County Committee of Agriculture for increase of tillage in Cork; no one was eligible for prizes who had not one-fifth of his holding under tillage, 46129.—Small holders were not eligible at all; valuation of £15 to £40 were in one class, from £40 to £80 in another, and over £80 in another, 46132.—Class below £15 belonged to Munster Agricultural Institute, not to Committee of Agriculture, 46133.—From point of view of getting land under tillage there was much to be said for scheme of County Committee, 46137.—And it had increased tillage, 46139.—Money should not be advanced on land not purchased, as landlord did not care for improvements, except to raise the rent, 46140-1.—Exceptions to indifference of landlords were Lord Bandon and Mr. Doherty, 46142.

Agricultural Instruction.

Agriculture should be taught in all rural schools; children were absolutely ignorant of everything pertaining to agriculture, 46143.—Plot should be attached to schools to teach children different soils, &c., and teaching should include knowledge of tree-planting and fruit-growing, 46144.—School teachers could not do this, but special agricultural teacher could attend two or three schools a week, 46145-7.—If children were early given taste for agriculture they were more likely to remain on the land, 46148-52.—Agricultural instructor had a few experimental plots in the district, 46153.

Fruit-Growing.

Fruit-growing should be encouraged; some parts of district were specially suitable for it; bounties or premiums should be given to induce small farmers to start planting orchards, 46153.

O'BRIEN, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

Rents and Valuations.

All holdings should be inspected before sales were concluded; no money should be advanced for agreements between landlord and tenant; landlords often offered some reduction, which tenants grasped at, when they might have had greater reduction by going into court, 46155.—Sometimes Land Commission fixed too high rent, but they were better than agents; when tenants were buying they took nothing into consideration except present advantages; on that account all holdings should be inspected, 46156.—33 acres with valuation of £9 was uneconomic holding, and it would be difficult to make it economic, but perhaps not impossible, 46157-61.—It would be mountain land and cut-away bog, 46162.—About one-fourth of such holdings could be tilled, 46166.—In one holding witness knew there were 52 acres, and 24 were arable, 46167.—Valuation of 24 acres would be about 15*s.* an acre, 46168.—Economic holding would be one valued at from 18 to £20; all arable land, 46170-1.—Department's definition was that there should be 50 acres of arable land to make an economic holding, but they reduce it to 30 where two farms would come together, and join horses for ploughing, 46172-4.—Congested Districts Board's definition was 25 acres, 46175.—There were many holdings under £5 valuation varying from 3 to 117 acres, 46176.

Migration.

People would probably migrate if they had not to go too far, 46177-8.—There was very little land in district available for enlargement; one dairy farm was held from year to year; there were about twelve cows on farm, 46179.

Dairying.

Dairy system was dying out, 46180.—There were no creameries in district; most holders were getting hand separators, and making butter themselves; price of butter was very poor, 46181-3.—Cause of decay in dairying was that money could not be made out of it; farmers were now going in for dry stock, 46213.—Ranching system was taking place of dairy system, 46214.—Such farms were really non-residential grazing farms, and should be taken for enlargement of holdings, 46216-9.

Parish Committee.

There was no Parish Committee, though Congested Districts Board had willingly given money, when asked, for other things, 46184-6.

Live Stock Schemes.

Live stock scheme had been started by Congested Districts Board, but taken over by Department of Agriculture, which had not improved matters, as there was no bull in district now, 46194.—County Committee was responsible, but majority of people took no interest in improvement of breed, 46195-7.—Now it took £12 to buy a pure-bred bull; Congested Districts Board used to do it cheaper, 46199.—Hackney stallions had been introduced, but were not a success, 46201.—Pure-bred draught horse and a thoroughbred should be sent, 46202.—Schemes which suited richer districts did not suit poorer ones, 46205.—Poor districts needed proportionately more help than richer ones, though tendency of County Committees was to give sums proportionate to rates raised, 46206-7.—There were only 13 nominations of mares in Bantry and Schull districts; value of each was £3; money should be halved and nominations doubled, 46208.—There should be special schemes suited for poor districts, as they had not same class of animals as richer districts had, 46209-11.

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See pp. 170-1.

Industries.

Principal industries were fishing and mining, if these could be helped by Congested Districts Board it would be great advantage to district, 46220.—Lace class had begun well, thirty or forty girls were in class and were doing well, 46237.

O'CONNELL, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

Piers.

Pier would require extension and sheds should be built for curing fish, 46221.—Pier had been extended about sixty feet some years ago, 46222.—State contributed half and county half, £1,200 was estimate, it would require to be extended another 60 or 100 feet, it was very inconvenient in fishing season, 46223.

Fisheries.

There had been no increase in fisheries lately, last year fish came very late, in December, 46225.—Mackerel was chief fish, and there was trawling for turbot, sole, and plaice, 46228.—Two islands, West Calf and Middle Calf, required slips, 46229.—There were only a few people on them, 46231-2.—Fishing was capable of development, but there was little competition between buyers, it had been suggested that Board should send buyer, 46242.—In autumn fishing many fish were cured, 46244.—There should be close season for trawling, 46244.—Larger-meshed nets fishermen could make themselves, 46245.

Parish Committee.

There was no Parish Committee though it would be very good thing; people were not persevering, they let things drop, 46234-6.—Where they had been started there was great improvement in out-offices, etc., it was not difficult to get one started, 46240-1.

Congested Districts Board.

District was not sufficiently represented on Congested Districts Board, it ought to have a representative of its own, 46237.

Postal Arrangements.

Postal facilities were very inadequate, car contract should be given up and letters should be carried by tramway, 46245.—Present contractor did it for £200 a year, railway company offered to do it for £250, post arrived at 9.30 a.m., just as train left, so if people were travelling they could not have letters before starting, 46246-9.

JAGOE, Mr. ABRAHAM.

See pp. 171-3.

Minerals.

Mineral resources of district should be developed, 46251.—Diamond drills should be provided for purpose of ascertaining what minerals there were, several mines were working, 46253.—No district had shipped any ore yet, 46254.—Barytes mines had been working for fifty years, they were not in prosperous condition, copper mines had been abandoned owing to low price of copper, but had begun again now, as copper commanded higher price, 46255.—They had better chance now as machinery was improved, 46257.—Price of copper was likely to be maintained, 46258.—Electricity had helped to bring it more into use, 46260.—Surface indications showed probability of copper, sinking shafts was expensive, but boring machinery would be cheaper, 46262.—No boring had been done, 46265.—There was geological survey of district which mining people said was accurate, 46267-8.—Witness had gone up to Dublin to Department, but they gave no encouragement as they said they had no funds available, 46269.—Drills were very expensive as they had to be renewed often, rock was soft, but hard was better, 46270-1.—Witness suggested that drilling machine should be provided by State as shaft-sinking was so expensive, 46272.—Man could lease mining rights for six months and then give it up, 46276.—District was congested, but there was very little untenanted land available, 46278-9.—Congested Districts Board should tap mineral wealth and so remove congestion by giving employment, 46280.

JAGOE, Mr. ABRAHAM—*continued.*

Piers.

Schull pier needed enlargement, 46283.—It had been enlarged by old Grand Jury, but that was not sufficient 46285.

Postal Arrangements.

Postal arrangements were very poor, Treasury had been asked for £100 a year as subsidy to tramway, but they would not give it, 46286.—£200 was present contract, another £100 was needed if tramway were to carry mails, 46287-90.—This would help rates, 46291.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Fruit and vegetables should be grown, witness had offered ten-acre pot for experiments to see what could be done, if this were encouraged Congested Districts Board should have depot for buying from people and then sending away in bulk, 46292.—They would go by rail to Cork, thence to England, 46293.—District round Schull was well suited to production of early potatoes, cauliflowers, etc. 46296-8.—Quick and through train service would be absolutely necessary, 46299.

Fisheries.

Fish was sent by rail to Cork, mackerel was cured there, spring fish were brought to Baltimore, a Liverpool man had steamers and took away fish for American market, 46300.

Tramway and Steamers.

Tramway carried bran, flour, etc., which came by steamer from Limerick, and Cork, 46302.—Russell's of Limerick ran their own steamer to Schull, 46303.—They distributed up and down the coast, but did not carry passengers, 46305-6.—Other firms sent down steamers occasionally, 46307-9.—Clyde Shipping Company had stopped running when subsidy was withdrawn, 46310.

DALY, Mr. RICHARD.

See pp. 173-4.

Mineral Rights.

Mineral Bill now before Parliament ought to be pressed on as far as possible; employment was the thing next in importance to Home Rule, 46314, 46329, 46346.—Tenants who had minerals on their lands ought to have the mineral rights, 46316-7.—They were not included in purchase; witness understood they would be vested in Land Commission, 46335.—In 1852. when Dr. Hickson bought the land, he bought the mineral rights, 46316, 46325-7.—Land would be exempt from that only by special contract, 46327-8.—The present Government would be more justified in selling the mineral rights because they were selling to tenants who had to meet them for 68½ years whatever happened, 46316, 46318, 46331.—Object of Land Purchase Act was to do away with dual ownership; if there were to be two owners of mineral rights that object would be defeated, 46317, 46330.—Witness believed that the Amending Act was to give Land Commission power to restore mineral rights free, whatever terms they would be under, 46319.—At present the landlord owned the minerals before sale and it was unfair to keep back mineral rights from purchasing tenants; either a deduction for supposed value of minerals should be made from purchase price, or mineral rights should be given over to tenant entire, 46321-4.—Tenant would be prepared to buy mineral rights if he could not get them free, 46332-4.—Or they might be leased to tenant in occupation, 46336-9.—But tenant purchaser should have first claim only when he was willing to develop the minerals, 46342-3.—A few men from Ballydehob were working in the mines, 46347.—Witness had a mine of his own, 46348.

M'CARTHY, Mr. FLORENCE.

See pp. 174-7.

Piers.

As far back as 1883 witness had tried to get the Piers and Harbour Commission to improve the piers, 46350-1.—Crookhaven pier was in a bad condition; the place was owned by Lord Eglinton, an absentee, who took no interest in anything but his rents; some members of the then Government came to Crookhaven in 1891, Lord Zetland, who was one of them, nearly having a fatal accident owing to the conditions of the pier, 46351.

Fishing Industry.

Witness had tried to start a co-operative fishing company, but was prevented by influence of some other districts and of the late Father Davis; fishing was altogether in the hands of English buyers, who treated fishermen worse than slaves, 46351.—Part of the money spent on Boards, Departments, and Royal Commissions would be more usefully spent on improving condition of the people; witness got a miserable loan from the Congested Districts Board to provide a boat, which he called the "Self-Reliance," it was this boat that effected the rescue of the Fastnet Lightkeepers some years ago; the loan was paid off; he also get a small loan of Sir T. Brady's private fund for helping fishermen, and these small loans had been very useful, 46351.—People from other countries came and fished while Irish people emigrated; Crookhaven was once the most prosperous place in Ireland and ten times its present size; its decline was not entirely due to want of fishing appliances, but largely to modern improvements which had ruined ports of call all over the United Kingdom, 46351.—At one time the County Council was prepared to offer a system of bounties for fishermen, and then again the Department stepped in and said the County Council had no power, 46363-4, 46366.

Transit Difficulties.

A mode of carrying fish was needed as well as piers and roads, 46352.—The tramway was fifteen miles away and twenty-one miles from another part of the district witness was speaking of, 46353.—Roads would require some expenditure before they were in a condition to accommodate motors, 46354.—Extension of the tramway to Crookhaven would be a means of collecting fish; it had been pressed on Mr. Balfour in 1890, 46355-6.—A scheme for carrying a line of railway to Crookhaven from Durrus in connection with carriage of mails had fallen through in consequence of increased speed of steamers, 46356.—If the tramway were extended *via* Dunmanus Bay it would tap the bay and relieve ratepayers of the district who paid about £4,000 a year in connection with the tramway which was built under a guarantee; £1 shares stood at 27*s.* to 28*s.* and the guarantee was 5 per cent., 46358-61.—It ought to be possible to pass a short amending Act compelling shareholders to sell their shares at par, 46361.—Line cost £4,000 a mile and more; it could have been made cheaper; part of it did not cost £1,000 a mile, 46362-3.—There was a short extension a few years ago at cost of ratepayers, which would be a great source of revenue if fishing were developed; the London Company man, Mr. Avigdore, came down and entertained members of the Grand Jury lavishly, with result that railway work was scamped, old engines and wagons passed, and in six months the whole thing broke down, new wagons having to be purchased and new engines hired, 46363.

Poverty of District.

During the distress of 1890 relief works were started at Dough; starving people were compelled to walk twelve or fourteen miles, men, women, and girls, and break stones on the roadside; the work selected was the widening of a road already too wide for the traffic, whereas the building of small piers near the people's homes would have been a practical and useful work, 46351.—Works carried out were monuments of the bungling associated with everything connected with Board of Works and had cost the district much money; over £200 special grant had to be made some years ago and the contractor relieved of his work; the road was constantly flooded and lives of children going to school in danger, 46351.—The Department had power to set up creameries, which were anything but a blessing to the towns and villages, 46364-5.

M'CARTHY, Mr. FLORENCE—*continued.*

Re-Afforestation.

Witness had done his best to push on tree-planting, and as much as 10,000 to 15,000 acres of land was offered for that purpose in the county six years ago; then Department of Agriculture stepped in and said that witness and his friends on the County Council had no power to do anything in connection with the tree-planting scheme, 46363.—Re-afforesting would give a great deal of employment and improve the climate; value of timber was increasing, 46367.—There was no direct importation of timber into Schull, but foreign timber was used, 46368-71.

Pier Built by Witness.

In 1891 two Manx Companies threatened to leave Crookhaven owing to the condition of the pier; to prevent their leaving and the consequent loss of employment witness spent £53 12*s.* 6*d.* out of his own pocket to improve the pier and had never been able to get the money refunded on the ground that no formal permission was given for its expenditure, 46371, 46375-80, 46384.—Formal permission ought to be required, but this was an exceptional case; there was a grant of £120 conditional on the securing of a contribution of £50; witness applied to Congested Districts Board who had not decided at end of four months; he then wrote to the Mansion House Committee and got the £50 on condition it should be refunded if the Board would contribute the amount; the Board wrote three days after the day when amount should have been lodged to say the matter would be considered at their next meeting, 46372-4.—The pier ran out just beyond witness's place of business, but private persons should not be expected to do public works, 46381-4.—Two or three members of the Board came on the Board's steamer to see the work on the pier and they were fully under the impression that they were doing the work themselves; they were in too great a hurry to go to Dunmanus Head or Dunkelly, having to keep a dinner appointment at Glengariff, 46383.—The Board were consulted; witness had been trying to get pier improved for ten or eleven years, and money was spent legitimately, but uselessly in other ways, 46387-95.

ROGERS, Rev. FRANCIS.

See pp. 177-8.

Pier and Road needed at Goleen.

A pier and road were much needed at Goleen, Board's consent had been nearly granted; at present no boat of any size could land; there was a small pier of no use except for row boats, 46397-8, 46402.—Witness thought the vote was actually made, but did not know for what amount, 46399-400.—It was five miles from Crookhaven by road, two by ferry, 46401.—The steamer called about once in three or four weeks, 46407.—Roads were greatly flooded on the strand owing to the sand choking it up, 46407-8.

MAHONEY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 178-9.

Pier and Road needed at Goleen.

Pier at Goleen and a little approach road of a few perches were badly wanted, 46412.—The Board was giving £400, but £200 more was wanted, and that was a stumbling block, 46413-4, 46419.

Board would do the Work better than a Contractor.

If the Board would do the whole thing they would do it better than a contractor, 46415-8.—That was Mr. Longford's opinion, 46424-5.—There were not many contractors in the district who would take up the work, 46426.

Floods on the Strand.

Another work that would have to be grappled with was the cutting of the sand bank, which was causing floods, 46420.—It would cost at least £500 and that, in addition to £200 for the pier, would be a very heavy tax on ratepayers of Schull Rural District, though

MAHONEY, Mr. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

not if it were on the county-at-large, 46420, 46423, 46426.—Landlord certainly ought to contribute to the opening of this drain, but the agent would do nothing except take the rent, 46436, 46442-3.—Only a little of the landlord's land suffered, and for that he still got rent, 46437-8.—His point was that the county authorities ought to do the work, it was a public road, 46438-40.—The cutting of the strand was a public necessity, and would not add anything to purchase price of holding, 46444-5.—There was a great deal of valuable manure left there by the sea, 46444.—There was a question about spending money on improvement of property that had not been transferred from owner to tenants, but witness did not see how that came in with regard to the piers, 46434-5.

Other Pier Accommodation in District.

A pier was wanted also at Dunkelly, 46426.—The Board had built a pier and contributed £90 (half cost) towards the making of a road at Gortduff, which had done a lot of good to the place, 46428-9.

Curing Sheds needed.

Curing sheds should be built and let to curers at a fair rent, 46430.—Witness did not know many curers resident in Schull, but he cured fish on his own account, 46431.—Witness had seen Mr. Green ten or twelve years ago with reference to his projects, and Sir H. Plunkett had come to Goleen and seen the need for a pier, 46432.—Mr. Oliver went out there some months ago, and the work was going to be done now, 46433.

Close Season for Fishing and size of Mesh used.

There had been some suggestions about a close season for fish and also something about a smaller mesh ; it would be a great hardship to stop a fisherman when he had a chance of making money, and if a large mesh were used all the fish would get meshed ; if they caught small fish they should let them go again, 46445-8.

COGHLAN, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 179-80.

Dough Strand: Closing of River Estuary and resulting Floods.

In regard to the Dough Strand and the closing up of the river estuary, there were several properties concerned as well as the Clinton estate ; all the farmers of the district took coral sand off the strand for manure, and it was very injurious to them to have the sand covered with the tide as it was, 46451-2, 46459.—The roads were flooded in winter, so that people could not get to a place of worship nor the children to school, 46451-2.—There were three public roads under contract submerged for six months in the year to a depth of three feet ; people used to walk on the fences, now they were down they had stepping stones, 46453.—It was too deep for a car to go through after heavy rain, 46454.—About a mile of road was under water, 46455.—The bank was formed about two years ago, 46456.—Twelve small farmers had got a seine net two years ago, which they could now scarcely use owing to the obstruction, 46456.

Cost of opening Strand.

County Surveyor estimated that £300 would open it, 46458.—The road contractor did nothing to that portion, and the landlord would do nothing, 46458.—An application had been lodged with the District Council to open the bank, and it was passed that the Rural District Council, the Congested Districts Board and the County Council should each give £100, but the County Council struck out their £100; the majority of the votes were in East Cork, and they would give nothing but what they could not help, 46460.—The strand must be opened on the land side, 46475.—Once opened it would not be allowed to close again, the Council would employ a man to keep out obstructions; one man and his family, with a boat, could do the work, 46476-7.

COGHLAN, Mr. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

Pier needed at Goleen.

A pier was much needed at Goleen, 46460, 46473.—Two steamers came once a month, and in winter were sometimes unable to land provisions, 46460.—The Congested Districts Board were contributing, the ratepayers were so heavily taxed that the opening of the Dough Strand was all that they could do, they would have to do that, 46461-5, 46474.—Ratepayers were taxed for the Schull and Skibbereen and the Bantry Railways; rates on the whole of County Cork were low, and the County Council had £30,000 to its credit; it would be reasonable for the County Council to contribute as was done in Mayo, 46466-72.—There was a seine net in Goleen, but until the pier was built there was no way of getting the fish to market, 46472.

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See pp. 181-5.

Inquiry into Question of a Brand for Mackerel.

People in Skibbereen were not enamoured of inquiries; an important inquiry affecting deep-sea fisheries and presided over by Mr. Green had been held a few weeks ago on a resolution unanimously adopted by Council of Agriculture in favour of a brand for Irish-cured mackerel; the inquiry ended in smoke, Mr. Green pooh-poohing the idea of branding or inspecting mackerel, and making no suggestion as to a remedy to the injury done to Irish-cured fish in America, 46478-9.

Congestion in Skibbereen.

Area of congested district in Skibbereen was 28,620 acres, valuation £10,191 12*s.*, population 6,769; of non-congested portion area was 83,746 acres, valuation £32,988 19*s.*, population 15,218; entire area, including urban district of Skibbereen, was 115,395 acres, valuation £49,245, population 25,195, 46479.

Extent of Skibbereen Fishing Industry.

Eighty-six large mackerel boats and 825 yawls, representing capital of £40,000, were registered in Skibbereen, 46479.—They were all local boats, 46480.—Port of Skibbereen extended from Gally Head to mouth of Kenmare River, 46480.—Use of a 2½-inch mesh by Penzance boats had had a bad effect; grading would have to come with inspection, 46502-3.—Spring mackerel season was a thing of the past; prices dropped after a week or two owing to the enormous quantity of trawled fish dumped into England, 46504.

Causes adversely affecting Mackerel-curing for the American Market.

There were three causes encroaching on the curing of mackerel for America; (1.) the excessive tariff levied by the United States, 8*s.* per barrel; price of a barrel fell to 8½ dollars last year, which left very little for the fishermen, 46840-1.—This was an opportune time to raise the tariff question as the United States and England were in communication over the Newfoundland fisheries; this question had been raised at the Colonial Conference, on which Ireland ought to have been represented, 46840.—Whatever facilities were given to Newfoundland or Canada Ireland ought to share; Ireland contributed a great deal to the American markets, and claims of Irish fishermen should be considered on this point, 46482-6.—(2.) Unfavourable conditions under which fish were cured; at present fish were cured along the open pier-head; Commission should press Government for a grant to fix suitable sheds on all fishing centres, 46486.—The uncertainty of the fishing industry prevented this from being done by private enterprise, but small buyers would be only too happy to pay for accommodation; at present cost of labour, barrels, and tariff was so great that with any further expense there would be nothing left, 46487.—

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

(3.) Want of a brand and inspection for fish, 46481.—In evidence before Inquiry held by Mr. Green it was stated that some badly-cured fish sent to America had given a bad name to all Irish fish; last year thousands of barrels remained unsold, 46488.—In Mr. Green's summing up witness found no reason for his having overruled the application; his statement that Donegal herrings were fetching a higher price than others branded or unbranded was not a fact; Donegal people were in favour of brand, 46489.—As to the trade not being prepared to bear the cost of branding, the curers would be willing to pay a share, but they considered that Government should provide a large portion of the funds; if Mr. Green would not recommend them to give all that money why did he not experiment with a voluntary brand?, 46489.—Ireland got the privilege of branding in 1819, and it was taken away in 1829—since when there had been no trained inspector, 46489-90.

Branding.

Cost of branding was held out as a sort of bogey, but it was the duty of the Government to undertake it; 4*d.* a barrel on 100,000 barrels would realise £1,666; £2,000 more would be enough to meet the difficulty, 46490.—Curers would be willing to undertake the restrictions imposed by adopting a brand; the small curers would certainly co-operate, 46493-5.—Witness was willing to have the brand voluntary at first as a test, 46496, 46506.—If it were voluntary no one could accuse Government or Congested Districts Board of arbitrary action, 46500.—It was most important to regain the ground lost in America, which was the only market for Irish-cured mackerel, 46496, 46505.—Herring brand in Scotland was purely voluntary; in 1898 1,260,000 barrels were not branded but 500,000 were, 46497.—Witness knew that branding had paid in Scotland, but Scotland had had many advantages not shared by Ireland, 46498-501.

Grants made under Marine Works Act and by more incomplete.

£5,000 granted a few years ago under Marine Works Act was expended to provide Island of Cape Clear with a harbour of refuge; Congested Districts Board had given £220 for Crow Head and £25 for a road, but many other places needed help; landing stages were wanted at Tralisheen and Sherkin Island, 46491-2.

Extension of Railway from Skibbereen to Baltimore incomplete.

Some years ago Government gave a free grant to extend railway from Skibbereen to Baltimore; £60,000 was available, but line was not completed, it was still 300 or 400 yards from deep water; its completion would be a great advantage, 46506-7.—Estimated expenditure was £10,500; there would have to be a pier in connection with railway; Congested Districts Board had agreed to give £3,500, thus recognising the value of the work, 46508-10.—At the time the absence of through communication at Cork was the great obstacle to the continuation of this work, 46511.—That obstacle would be removed, a Bill had been passed through Parliament to that end, 46506, 46512-3.—The Cork and Bandon Railway were giving £15,000 and the Cork Harbour Board £10,000, 46513.—The English Great Western Company was also concerned in it, 46514.—No doubt some of the American liners would call and mails would be dropped at Baltimore, 46515.

Congestion on Coast-line between Skibbereen and Courtmacsherry.

Portion of coast-line from Skibbereen to Courtmacsherry needed attention; there was no possibility of getting grants unless district was scheduled, 46515.—There were no untenanted lands in district, but a tenant farmer in Castlehaven had 500 acres which could be had if a satisfactory price were paid, 46516, 46518.—The farmer lived on one part and farmed the whole under the dairy system; the land had been

SHEEHY, Mr. TIMOTHY—*continued.*

cleared of tenants 50 years ago, 46517.—It was exactly in the centre of the congested area from which many young men emigrated, 46519-20.

Benduff Slate Quarries.

The Benduff Slate Quarries near Carberry had been working for 50 years, and the slate was of splendid quality; help was needed to provide up to date machinery; the managing director would take £500 for new machinery and £500 for development, and pay reasonable interest on it; at present he could only employ 15 or 16 men and could not fulfil the orders coming in, but with improved machinery he could employ 50 or 60, 46521.—It was a family company, James Swanton, Limited, 46522.—It was paying, but in Ireland it was difficult to get advances from the banks for industrial purposes, 46523-4.—Government might be asked to assist, because the employment provided would be a public benefit; the work had slackened since an accident which happened 8 or 10 years ago, 46526.—Considering the way in which England strangled Irish industries in the past it was not unreasonable to ask for restitution; three or four millions a year for 50 years would not pay back what had been taken, 46527.—Creditable character of houses in the district was due to the slate quarries, 46528.

HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH.

See pp. 185-8.

New Pier needed at Glandore Harbour.

A pier at Glandore Harbour was almost useless for trading purposes, it was used chiefly for curing mackerel; to get mackerel to the harbour they had to be taken out of fishing boat into a small yawl and hawked again at the pier; this handling detracted from quality of fish and made perfect curing more difficult, 46529, 46532.—A quay was wanted where fishing vessels could come alongside at any state of the tide, 46530, 46533.—There were thirty-five boats, half of them local the rest belonging to Manx companies, but manned by local men, 46534-5.—Herrings had been taken off Glandore, but mackerel was the great fishing, 46537-8.

Improvements needed on Unionhall side of Harbour and at Leap.

On the Unionhall side of the harbour there was a quay built twenty or twenty-five years ago; it was entirely inadequate for the requirements of the fish-curing alone; it could be cheaply enlarged, a T-piece should be put at the head of the pier, and the channel should be deepened, 46538, 46540.—Improvements might not increase the quantity of fish but fishing would be prosecuted with greater industry, and time now wasted in discharging could be given to fishing, 46543.—No portion of the coast between Crookhaven harbour and Courtmacsherry was scheduled owing to the fact that there were one or two large farms in the district, 46539-40.—At Leap, at the head of Glandore harbour, a great deal of sand was discharged; a great deal more could be done with proper vessels and a good harbour, and there would be a market for the sand; the channel up to Leap should be dredged and the quay there enlarged and improved, 46540.

Railway needed from Clonakilty to Deep-Water Pier at Glandore.

A railway ought to be constructed from Clonakilty to the deep-water pier at Glandore Harbour, about fourteen miles, 46544-5.—The gauge should be the Cork and Bandon gauge, 46546.—Witness would not be prepared to give a baronial guarantee; part of the district through which line would run was aready paying a guarantee for the extension of the Cork and Bandon Line to Courtmacsherry, and the charge for the Schull and Skibbereen line extended to Leap and almost into Ross, 46547-9.

HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH—*continued.*

Extravagant cost of Schull and Skibbereen Line.

Cost of Schull and Skibbereen line was £4,000 a mile for construction and rolling stock, 46550-1.—Witness believed that was extravagant; the contractor boasted that he made a good deal of money out of it; inferior and unsuitable rolling stock was put on, which had to be changed by the guaranteeing area soon after the line was built; at one time the railway was idle for want of rolling stock, 46552, 46554.—It was constructed under the supervision of the Grand Jury—the County Surveyor, 46563.

Benduff Quarries.

Witness believed the Benduff quarries had been worked for over a century; he had seen as many as 200 men working there; work was done by contract, unskilled men drawing 12*s.*, and skilled men 15*s.* a week, the excess amounting often to £2 for unskilled, £3 10*s.* for skilled men being paid at the end of the month; they worked in gangs of twelve, 46554-5.—Not more than twenty men were now employed owing to the failure of Shaw, who was President of the Munster Bank when it broke, and owned half the quarry, 46556-7.—At that time machinery was up-to-date, but the failure of the bank shortened the capital of the quarry, and the work began to dwindle; then it was taken over by the Munster Bank and still greater loss occurred; a cliff fell down and seven men were killed, 46558-9.

Transit Difficulties.

If the railway were made it would pass the gate of the quarry which would be an excellent feeder for it; at present the railway company having refused to continue to allow the loading of slates at a siding, and Clonakity station being difficult of access, the company had to cart slates eleven miles to Skibbereen and rail them fifty-three miles from Skibbereen to Cork instead of thirty-two miles from Clonakilty, 46559.—These facts had not been brought before the Railway Commission so far as witness knew, 46560.

Legal difficulty hindering Completion of Landing-stages at Prison Cove, Cow Cove, and Blind Harbour.

Prison Cove, Cow Cove, and Blind Harbour needed a landing-stage or shelter for the boats; witness had approached Department of Agriculture in autumn of 1903, and in May, 1904, the County Council having officially asked the Department to consider the question, Department offered to contribute two-thirds of the estimated cost, the remaining third to be provided by the Council and the work to be carried out as a county undertaking, 46560-1, 46568.—The County Council agreed to this, and tenders were asked for, when (in October) the Department postponed the matter owing to a legal difficulty which was not yet overcome, 46562, 46563-4.—The difficulty was that under the Local Government Act the Department had no power to co-operate with the County Council in such matters, 46562, 46566.—The legal adviser to the County Council said the Council was free to pay the moment the Department paid in their contributions, 46568.

Reclamation of Land.

In country around from Dunmanway and further north a great deal of land ought to be reclaimed; some could only be used for tree-planting, and that ought to be done, 46568, 46571.—County Councils were slow to undertake such work until land was transferred to tenant, it would be better for the thing to emanate from an official source, 46569.—Many cutaway bogs comprising hundreds of acres could be made useful for tillage by a reasonable outlay, 46569-70.—It would not take long, 46572.

HURLEY, Mr. JEREMIAH—*continued.*

Mineral Resources.

The place abounded in slate quarries, and people who knew said there were plenty of minerals in Glandore, 46572.

Glandore Lighthouse.

Little lighthouse outside Glandore harbour was erected by a local Committee ten years ago, and up to the present, maintained entirely by contributions from fishing boats and from private sources; some months ago, the Secretary, Mr. Callinan, got a grant of £5 for three years from the Department, 46572.—The light was kept going for seven months of the year; it was first erected in interest of the fishing fleet but had become useful for more purposes; the Department should give a substantial grant so that the light could be maintained all the year round, 46572A-3.

COOPER, Captain RICHARD W.

See pp. 188-90.

Objections to breaking up Grass Lands—Effect on Cattle Trade.

Splitting up grazing lands to any extent would be a great injustice to small farmers in the South who depended on the up-country market for their stores from soon after Christmas till the English market opened, 46576, 46593, 46605.—Graziers usually bought cattle at 1½ to 2 and 3 years old, according to the part of the country they were to be taken to; 1½ year olds costing £6 to £7 stayed a year on a Tipperary farm, then being worth £12 10*s.*, were taken on to a farm in Westmeath, going out fat at £19 5*s.* to £19 10*s.* in following November, 46577A.—Small farmer must sell his 1½ year olds to make room for the new calves, 46605-7.

Effect on Value of Land.

Another objection to breaking up grass lands was the certainty that the land when laid down would be worth about half its present value; in County Cork the whole object of tillage was to renew the land, but if fattening land were broken up it took years to get it back into heart; witness remembered seeing a field of such land broken up by a Scotch steward who took one crop off it, then con-acred it out in potatoes, and then laid it down; that field was still only a storefield, 46577A-83.—The return on tillage was very poor; witness had been paid for oats double the price of beautiful oats from Odessa, 46584.—To get a judicious system of tillage you must till only according to your requirements, 46585-6.—The people who would be brought in if grass lands were broken up were little better than labourers, 46590-1.—Assuming a good system of tillage inferior grass land might pay better under tillage if you could be sure of the price of produce, 46592.—Tillage was a gamble; in witness's view the less tillage the better, 46608-13.

Stall-feeding and Employment for Farmer's Family.

And witness's experience of stall-feeding was that it was a dead loss, 46594.—As to advantages to small farmer of having employment for his family, all round Carrigaline the farmers' children could get employment; the girls did lace work, and did not like farm work, which ruined the hands for lace-making, 46595-9.

Best Training for Boys to teach them to be Handymen.

Best thing for agricultural boys would be to teach them to be handymen; witness had worked as a farm labourer in America, and could have earned double if he could have done blacksmith's or carpenter's work, 46600-2.—The young Irish farmer often thought it *infra dig* to work, 46602.—Mothers were more to blame than fathers; if local people would interest themselves in this question it would do a great deal of good, 46603.

COOPER, Captain RICHARD W.—*continued.*

Effects of Free Importation of Canadian Cattle.

In regard to Canadian cattle, the important thing was protection from disease; the United States were full of disease, and there was 3,000 miles of border between them and Canada; it was really a question for the cities; they would be the sufferers if the milk supply were cut off, 46614, 46616.—Importation would not affect the price of store cattle at home; it would affect the price of dropped calves, as it did before, 46615.

CARROLL, Mr. JOHN T.

See pp. 190-3.

Distribution of Nominations.

Nominations for mares and cows in County Cork were given to farmers, cottagers, etc., in lower valuations; £25 in West and £50 in East Riding; mare nominations were distributed *pro rata* over rural districts, but as this was considered to work unfavourably to poorer districts the County Committee adopted the Bishop of Ross's suggestion whereby number of working horses in each district was taken into account as basis of distribution; this almost doubled the nominations in some of the poorer districts, 46617-8.

Location of Premium Bulls and Boars.

In regard to location of premium bulls poorer districts in South and South-west were pretty well served, 18 bulls being in or near congested districts; the greater number were bought under Department's Loan Scheme, which was gradually being understood and availed of, 46618.—They were mostly Shorthorn bulls; there were a few Polled Angus, 46619-20.—Number of premium boars would be materially increased but for the difficulty of obtaining suitable animals; six of the 16 subsidised were in congested areas, and County Committee intended to increase the number in the poorer districts, 46620.

Grants for Local Shows.

County Committee gave £700 annually in grants to local shows, viz., £200 to Cork, £15 each to Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Bandon, Mallow, Coachford, and Midleton, £25 to Cork Poultry Show, and £90 for small butter and poultry shows in places remote from these centres; the latter shows usually finished up a month's course of lectures in one or more districts and created great local interest as well as leaving a permanent impression on those who attended the classes; the best was at Bantry, which embraced several congested areas; the six county shows were very important as interesting people who would not attend a big central show, and they had done much to grade up cattle in their neighbourhood; it was a condition of the grant that special provision should be made in the prize list for farmers of low valuation and there must also be classes for poultry, which were particularly applicable to poor districts; in Ballinhassig, where a few years ago there were not two dozen pure-bred fowl, there were 600 entries last year, chiefly owned by labourers' wives, and the Department bought a considerable share for stock purposes in other counties; two poultry, two dairy, and two agricultural class instructors and one instructor in horticulture and beekeeping were employed, 46620.—In grouping farms to compete at shows £25 was about the fair average for smaller valuations; in some classes at Skibbereen valuation was as low as £15; it varied in different parts of the county, 46621-2.—The man under £10 valuation was dealt with locally, the people of the locality having practically a decisive voice in making these divisions, 46623-4.—There were no special prizes for congested districts, 46625.

CARROLL, Mr. JOHN T.—*continued.*

Egg Stations.

There were 54 egg distributing stations in the county, 40 turkey and 20 geese stations; 20 of them in, or in easy reach of congested areas; eggs sold from stations this year would probably amount to 80,000, 46625.

Butter-making Instruction in Congested Areas.

In regard to lectures, special favour was given to poorer districts; for butter-making all congested portions of the county had been visited except Castletown district, where the West Cork instructress was soon due; the instructress spent about a month in each district, taking six to twelve pupils who attended daily through the whole routine, and in the intervals visiting private dairies where asked, 46625.

Horticulture and Bee-keeping.

There were 16 demonstration plots for horticulture and bee-keeping under the superintendence of the County Horticulturist, who also made it his special business to visit cottages and small farmers; a second man would have to be provided in October; to effect a permanent impression the instructor must come round again and again to the same place, 46625.

Central Market in Cork.

The establishment of a central market in Cork would be a great help to the poultry and horticultural industry; Department had set aside £500 for making necessary alterations in a suitable site in the Corn Exchange, 46626.

Agricultural Instruction.

Agricultural instruction was given by lectures during winter and early spring at suitable centres and visits paid between whiles to neighbouring farms; over 250 demonstration plots were arranged in various kinds of crops and manures; 2,000 copies accompanying report had been circulated through local shows, District Councils, etc.; 80 of 117 demonstration plots in West Riding of the county were in congested districts and had good results; witness did not agree with evidence tending to discredit usefulness of Itinerant Instructors, but their work might with advantage be supplemented in poorer districts by a system of resident instructors localised centrally in a small model farm, which could also be used as storehouse for distribution on loan or sale at cost price of sprayers, etc., and also for distribution of boars and other animals from Departmental institution; this system would have the merit of continuity, which was specially needed in poor districts, 46625-6.—Two agricultural class instructors were employed to teach science as applied to agriculture in six centres; train centres had been selected hitherto, but it was hoped soon to get into more remote places; the classes had been very successful and popular, 46626.—One of the largest manufacturers of artificial manures wrote attributing increased demand for manufactured fertilizers during last three years to County Council lectures, 46639.

Prize Scheme to encourage Tillage and Home Consumption of Produce on Large Farms.

A trial scheme of prizes for large farms had been arranged chiefly on the basis of a revival of tillage and home consumption of farm products; for this there were 124 entries; the scheme was framed by the Bishop of Ross; there were to be three inspectors, as the scheme involved a system of accounts and keeping of books and the ascertaining at end of year of amount of farm produce consumed on the farm, 46626-8.—Committee contributed £270 to Munster Dairy School Governors, who had charge of a scheme of prizes for cottages and small farmers (under £15 valuation), 46626, 46629.

CARROLL, Mr. JOHN T.—*continued.*

Working of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act had been put in operation extensively with good results, especially to poorer classes; Act of last year was a poor substitute for its predecessor, 46631.—Resident instructors were needed to prevent the sale of bad seed and calf meal; the latter was outside the 1906 Act because it was mixed, and a good deal of it still came into the country, especially the remote parts, 46631.

Veterinary Relief needed in Congested Areas.

Some system of veterinary relief was greatly needed in congested areas; there were only 15 veterinary surgeons in County Cork outside the city; less than 1 for every 7,000 farmsteads, 46631.

Difference between method of Department and Congested Districts Board.

There was a good deal of confusion when Department first took over the working of the congested areas; witness had no personal knowledge of methods of Congested Districts Board, but he feared that, as might be expected from a centralised governing body dealing directly with unformed and mostly apathetic units, there were no permanent results; there was also a difficulty in getting people used to a spoon-feeding system to take any initiative in matters involving an element of risk, such as the purchase of a bull, etc., and but for the energy of the priests matters would be almost hopeless; however, things were improving, 46631-7.—The Committee spent £100 a year in premium bulls alone in congested areas, 46631.—There was no question but that poor districts required more help than better-off ones, 46638.—It would be admirable to have subsidiary grants available for special requirements of poor areas and administered by County Committee through, perhaps, a local committee; the Department had made special payments for subsidiary schemes, but there was nothing like the amount that would be needed, 46639.

Creameries and Tillage.

Cork was a great dairy county, and there were a considerable number of creameries in some parts of it; they were chiefly co-operative, 46640-2.—Witness did not think they caused a decrease of tillage, 46643--4.

TOWNSEND, Rev. Precentor.

See pp. 193-5.

Land for School Farms.

Witness had tried to promote tillage by giving land for school farms, but parents would not avail themselves of it, 46645.

Board's Tracts and Papers.

The Board had done a great deal of work as regards tracts and papers; they should have some depot in a country town where people would know they could get them for 1*d.* or so, 46645.

Soil in Skibbereen District.

Soil in Skibbereen district was generally light and moory on a clay slate foundation; where red sandstone came in the union of the two made a better soil; butter from such soil getting ½*d.* more in the market than that from clay slate farms, but the general character of the land was small fields with rocky, uneven surface, 46645.

Conditions of Tillage on Rough Ground.

Tillage did not pay because farmers did not know how to make it pay; advanced machinery could not be used in the district and tillage by manual labour must die out; it would take a hardworking farmer

TOWNSEND, Rev. Precentor—*continued.*

ten to fifteen days' manual labour in addition to horse labour to plant an acre of potatoes; if they would only work with a drill plough and make the drills they would do it in less than half the time, 46645.—Lazy beds were made almost universally for drainage purposes in rough and rocky places but on average land because it was a tradition, 46646-8.—Witness thought a great deal of the rough land in the West must lapse into grazing, 46645, 46648.

Agricultural Instruction suited to District needed.

A better system of irrigation was needed and instruction as to improving very poor pasture land, a class of instruction not as a rule given; witness's father had found Leicester sheep too delicate for the country, but by using common ewes of the country with the South Down ram had produced lambs to sell in April and May, whereas formerly lambs were never seen in the market till June or July, 46648.

Kind of Cattle needed.

It was the same with cattle; Shorthorns were rather delicate for the country and they were very bad milkers; with Shorthorn bulls, bullocks sold well, but for milkers some of the old Irish cows were needed; the Aberdeen Angus also had the name of being very bad milkers, though thirty or forty years ago they got prizes at the Dublin Show as the best milkers from anywhere; Board should apply their attention to getting a race of milking cattle for this district, 46648.

Labourers' Cottages and the Supply of Labour.

Present system of labourers' cottages tended largely to emigration; in many ways cottages were a boon, but the vice of the system was that they had no connection with farmers on whose land they were put up; as a result, the acre or half-acre of land attached was exhausted by continual potato growing; the labourer had no certainty of employment and the farmers could not find labour, 46648.—Many of these cottages were now empty, 46648, 46651.—Many farmers gave constant employment and more would do so if they could get the men, 46649.—The usual practice was to have a six or twelve months' agreement, the labourer getting a cottage and land and so much wages, 46650.—Chief cause of emigration was the decrease of labour, as farmers gave up tillage, 46653.—Better system of tillage would give more employment; labour should be spent on the most productive land, but the tendency was for farmers to farm as much land as they could work with their families, having a few cattle here and there and one person to attend them both, because it was the easiest way and because of the scarcity of labour, 46656-62.—The labourer's cottage should be part and parcel of the farmer's holding, and the farmer should pay the rates and give the labourer a separate acre of land each year, 46663-4.

Fruit-growing and Vegetable-preserving.

The return from fruit-growing was uncertain, but vegetable preserving would employ a number of women; there should be an instructor; witness was not in favour of the factory system, which tended to break up home life, and at the Cork Exhibition most interest was taken in large factory work; witness had had a little drying machine made and could have excellent green peas, beans, etc., in winter; there was a good sale for preserved vegetables all the year round; the drying process was very simple and there was no difficulty in keeping the vegetables, 46664, 46669-72.—Witness had not been in communication with Department; he had only worked locally, 46673.—Early potatoes did better near the sea on account of the late frosts; they had not been very successful, 46674.—The through service to Cork would help to provide market for them, 46675.—There was a local market for fruit, but with railway rates and deterioration from handling it did not pay to send it to Cork, 46665-9.

O'MEARA, Dr. T. J.

See pp. 195-7.

Congestion in Coast District from Toe Head to Roaring Water Bay.

Coast district from Toe Head to Roaring Water Bay, including islands of Sherkin, Cape Clear, and Hare, had an area of 20,900 acres, population of 5,750, of whom about 1,260 lived on the islands; land was mostly rocky and soil light; greater part of district was congested; inhabitants were poor, dietary defective, general health not good, houses were bad, and their surroundings very unsanitary, 46676.

Dietary—Effect of Creameries.

Dietary consisted of bread and tea, dried fish and potatoes; tea was largely used, milk and porridge hardly at all, 46676.—Substitution of tea for new milk in feeding children was a serious matter, 46689.—Creameries would eventually interfere greatly with general health of the country; the farmers sent as much milk as possible to the creameries and would not keep it back to sell locally even at an increased price, 46676-84.—Separated milk was not used; it had a disagreeable taste and deteriorated quickly; as food, it was nearly, but not quite so good as skim milk but for the taste, 46685-8.—Typhoid had broken out in connection with creameries before they were established on a proper sanitary basis, 46688.—Return to former simple dietary was much to be desired, 46716.

Diseases Prevalent.

There was an amount of tea drunkenness in the country, 46689.—And anæmia and dyspepsia were common owing to defective dietary; other diseases prevalent were rheumatic ailments and typhus fever, which was endemic, 46690.—Typhus germs had been in the country a long time and remained owing to defective sanitation; it was a disease that might arise *de novo* from insanitary conditions, 46691-2.—It was worst in Toe Head, Aughadown and Hare Island; there had been numerous outbreaks during past twelve years; one in Hare Island in 1886 very severe; after the last outbreak on Toe Head in 1903, Mr. Justice Ross, in whose court the estate was, on requisition being made to him gave directions that some twenty houses should be better ventilated at estate's expense, 46693.—It was difficult to say who was liable for putting houses in a sanitary condition; the estate was in Chancery and was administered by Judge Ross, 46644-6.—Witness, like all other doctors, was very loth to prosecute his patients, 46693, 46700.—But twenty or thirty people on Toe Head were prosecuted at his suggestion, 46693.

Prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was very prevalent, especially in Aughadown, Hare and Sherkin Islands and Cape Clear; its incidence was greatest in places to which consumptive Irish-Americans returned, 46696, 46700.—When the disease was introduced into houses which, from their structure could not be properly disinfected frequently, the whole family died out, 46696.—Persons suffering from tuberculosis should have their cases notified at port of landing to medical officer of district to which they were proceeding, 46696, 46715.—American regulations as to landing of consumptives were extremely stringent, 46699.—Witness believed the disease brought from America to be especially infectious, 46698.—Girls had often been employed as housemaids in America; men worked in factories and the work was very hard; it was a curious fact that in America as in Ireland the Celtic race seemed subject to tuberculosis, 46697.—A form of neucrosis was also common among young women returning from America, 46700.—Causes of high death-rate from tuberculosis were—(1) general weakening of health of people owing to emigration and defective dietary; (2) defective housing and sanitation; (3) return of consumptive Americans, 46715.

Condition of Houses.

The houses, except poor law cottages, were low, thatched, ill-ventilated cabins, with earthen floors, consisting generally of two apartments; at front and back were cess or manure pits; the conditions were highly conducive to disease and difficult to rectify for many reasons; dispensary medical officers as Medical Officers of Health were naturally and to a great extent properly unwilling to prosecute their patients, 46700, 46702-3.—There were no separate medical superintendents except for large centres, 46701.—County Medical Officers of Health should be appointed who would give all their time to sanitary work, going among the people and instructing them; prosecutions were not much use where people were too poor to put sanitary officer's recommendations into effect, 46704.—Landlords ought to keep houses in sanitary condition, but it was difficult to get them to do so when the land was passing from them to the tenants, 46705-7.—Witness believed there was no power in Ireland for the medical officer to do the work and recover from the landlord, 46707-8.—There were many houses without chimneys, and in those people suffered from ophthalmia, 46709-11.—Grants-in-aid should be made, through Parish Committees or otherwise, in the poorest districts for improvement of surroundings of dwellings, putting in proper windows and cementing floors; many people could build houses by local co-operation if they got a grant for slates and timber, 46711.—Average valuation in Hare Island was £4; in some parts houses were built in villages so that "bawns," *i.e.*, manure pits, of four or five houses adjoined, which added materially to the evils of congestion; the origin of building in villages had nothing to do with relationship, 46713-4.

Number of Houses unfit for Habitation.

In Toe Head, population 175; seventeen out of thirty-seven houses were unfit for habitation, the remaining twenty were almost all defective; in Hare Island, population 300; forty out of forty-six houses were unfit for habitation; in Cape Clear, population 620; twenty-five out of 120 houses were uninhabitable; in Sherkin Island, population 300; only six or eight out of sixty houses were unfit, 46714.

Fishing Industry in Sherkin and Cape Clear.

People of Sherkin and Cape Clear, especially the latter, were all engaged in fishing industry and were not badly off, 46715.

O'SULLIVAN, Rev. JAMES.

See pp. 198-9.

Congestion in Aughadown South.

Population of congested districts of Aughadown South was 1,400; there were thirty or forty uneconomic farms on mainland and on the islands (Hare, Skeam, and Calf) they were all uneconomic, 46717-8.

Compulsory Powers for Board proposed.

There was no word of property being sold to the Board; so far only two estates had been sold by private arrangement direct to tenants, 46719-20.—Such districts as Hare Island and Toe Head should pass through hands of an improving authority, 46721.—Overtures had been made for other estates, but prices asked were too high; Board should have compulsory powers particularly with regard to Hare Island, where sanitary improvement and definition of boundaries were much needed, 46736.

Agricultural Instruction needed.

A large proportion of land was cultivated, but imperfectly; plots should be attached to National Schools, where children could be instructed theoretically as well as practically, and there should be itinerant teachers or inspectors coming round from year to year, 46721.—Teachers would have to be trained, 46722-3.—It was on the mainland that instruction was needed and some plan should be adopted to secure good seeds, 46729-30.

O'SULLIVAN, Rev. JAMES—*continued.*

Creameries and their Effect on Health of Children.

There were creameries in the district, 46721.—They certainly had a bad effect on children's health; separated milk had a disagreeable taste and very soon became unfit for food, 46724.—People could not be induced to retain sufficient new milk for the children, 46725-7.

Needs of Island Fishing Population.

Fishing population, especially on the islands, was greatly in need of piers, 46730.—Hare Island causeway was intended as a passage from Hare Island East to Hare Island West; at high tide there was six feet of water on the strand and the tide came up very rapidly, 46731.—Work was not yet begun; it was originally expected that a quay or slip would be built in connection with the bridge and this was badly needed, 46732-4.—There were large mackerel boats and a large number of lobster boats on the island; lobster fishing would be very successful if there were a good permanent market, but except last year there was only one buyer and prices hardly paid for fishermen's labour; the Frenchman who came last year might not return, 46732-3.—A road was made through the island for the first time in 1892; Lord Zetland came down on the island to see it and through him witness succeeded in getting the road, a slip at east end of island, and a large quay at Roaring Water Bay; slip on the east was not sufficient, there should be a quay with a slip at the end of it allowed to run out; when there was a glut of fish and price was low in Baltimore, mackerel boats would come over and employ women to save fish for their own use; a quay was wanted on the mainland; all the engineers who saw the place were in favour of proposed improvements; two more little roads, north and south, were also needed, 46735.

O'SULLIVAN, Rev. JAMES—*continued.*

Cork needed Representation on the Board.

District was badly congested; valuation about 12*s.* per head in Hare Island, but the Board had never given anything except for the bridge; Cork ought to have a representative on the Board, 46736.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

EIGHTY-FOURTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Courthouse, Listowel.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL examined.

42127. CHAIRMAN.—You are Clerk of the Listowel Rural District Council?—Yes, my lord.

42128. You are nominated by that body to appear before us?—Yes.

42129. You have prepared some notes of evidence, and if you proceed with your statement we shall ask you any questions upon it. I think that would be the best way?—Very well. There are ten electoral divisions congested in this district; population, 10,784, roughly a third of the population and area of the Union. The Rural Council think that the remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that the average valuation per head is only £1 19*s.* 3*d.*, and of the congested divisions £1 3*s.* 2*d.*

42129A. That is a difference of 16*s.*?—Yes. The thirty shillings per head rule should be abolished, and the Board should have a discretion to schedule a townland, or a group of townlands, as it would see fit. The present method is no guide. For instance, Kilshenane, one of the scheduled divisions, has only a valuation of 16*s.* 3*d.* per head. The cause of its low valuation, of £486, is because the land, reclaimed bog largely, was of little value in 1852, when the valuation was made. A holding of only five or six pounds valuation in Kilshenane may have from ten to fifteen cows. Lisloughtin, Tarmons, Liselton, Urlee, and other places are more congested. The instance of this division is given to show that the rule at present in force should be abolished.

42130. Then, in your opinion, if a revaluation was made of this particular place the valuation would come out much higher than it is at present?—Yes. Then, with respect to untenanted lands, as to what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion, I submit a schedule of the untenanted lands in the district, which was sent to the Commission in October last.* Also the replies received from some of the owners of these tracts. Since then the townlands of Baunacaulig, Coolagown, and Ennismore have been sold to the Estates Commissioners, and the holding at Gurtcreen has been sold to a tenant. The most considerable area of the best land in that schedule is in Kilehenny, 846 acres of very good tillage land, and the letter from Messrs. Reeves and Sons, solicitors to the Scottish Provident Institution, states that they were in communication with the Congested Districts Board as to sale. It will be observed that in this schedule demesne lands are excluded.

42131. Tell us a little about this untenanted land. Is all this land that you have got in this scheduled area available for agricultural purposes? Is it all grazing or tillage land?—It is, my lord.

42132. It does not include bog or mountain?—Well, wherever the bog is it is indicated in the schedule, but all the other lands are as a rule, I think, in fact almost entirely grazing lands.

42133. All the land except the parts that have got "bog" in front of them is suitable for tillage purposes?—It is.

42134. Then when you say that the most considerable area of the best land is this 846 acres of very good tillage land, is that all under tillage now or in grass?—Portion of it is under tillage. In fact I think it is the only holding in the schedule that is farmed in a mixed farming way, that is tillage, grazing and dairying.

42135. Do you know what proportion of the 846 acres is under tillage?—Well, I do not know, but I should say there are 15 to 20 acres farmed by the Scottish Company.

42136. You say 15 to 20 acres out of 846?—Yes, I should say that there is only that.

42137. If it is good tillage land why is not more of it tilled at present?—Well, really, I do not know. It is situated near the town of Ballybunion, and in the season from June to October there is a very good market for milk there, and this farm supplies the whole village. That is the reason, I think, that there is not more tilled.

42138. Is it all in one hand?—It is.

42139. And the land is used as a dairy farm, and it pays better as a dairy farm than if it were broken up and tilled. Is not that so?—Probably they find that that is so in Ballybunion.

42140. The local market for milk necessitates a large dairy farm?—It does.

42141. Now, would you suggest that that farm should be broken up?—The suggestion I make is later on in the statement, and it is to the effect that should the company come to an agreement with the Congested Districts Board, while a part of it might be given for holdings, a large share of it should be vested permanently in the Board for the reason that I state. But I will come to that.

42142. What do you mean by the company—is it the Scottish Provident Institution?—Yes, the Scottish Provident Institution.

42143. Are they the owners of this farm?—Yes, the owners and occupiers.

42144. Owners, and occupiers also?—Yes.

42145. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say they occupy it. In what way?—Well, they held a mortgage of it, and it came into their possession.

42146. How do they manage it—who occupies it for them?—A caretaker.

42147. A bailiff, I suppose?—He is a farm steward and caretaker.

* See p. 206.

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Mr. M. O'Connell.

42148. CHAIRMAN.—You say it came into their possession as mortgagees?—Yes.

42149. Where is the head office of this company?—Edinburgh. Then as to the question of cottiers and milk supply, with a view of improving the condition of small occupiers, rather than increasing their number, it may be well to consider whether, in the case of congested localities situated near tracts of untenanted lands, it would be practicable, in the case of buying any of those tracts, to vest only a portion of such land in the Congested Districts Board permanently with a view of enabling that Board to let such lands for the grazing of a cow by each cottier whose present holding is too small to feed a cow. I am informed, and believe that, while in the towns milk can be got in the rural districts for six months of the year, very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. The nurses tell me condensed milk is used to feed children, and even during the summer months it appears to be the practice, generally, that in the absence of a continuous and certain demand for milk, such as contractors provide for, farmers cannot see their way to sell any of their milk by retail, as the whole of the milk is engaged to be taken to the creameries, and also for feeding calves.

42150. You say that while in the towns for six months of the year milk can be got, in the rural district very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. Do you mean that in the other six months milk can be got in the towns?—Yes; and throughout the year.

42151. But in the rural district very little is to be had by the labouring class?—That would be the winter, or rather the six months of winter and spring.

42152. Then I suppose that during that six months milk would be also rather scarce in the towns?—Well, they manage always to get the milk in the towns. That is my experience.

42153. In your opinion, in the towns they can get milk all the year round pretty regularly?—Yes.

42154. And the nurses that you refer to, are those the nurses that look after the children of the labouring class?—No; they are maternity nurses—midwives.

42155. Then the condensed milk is used for feeding the children when they are very young?—Yes.

42156. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you say that milk is imported into Kerry?—I do say it, decidedly.

42157. Condensed milk?—Yes, sir. I can give you day and date, name and place.

42158. CHAIRMAN.—Is it only since the establishment of creameries that you have observed this lack of milk?—Well, I did not say that really, but I should say that the establishment of the creameries has, in fact, intensified the evil. It has made it more difficult to get the milk now in the rural districts in the winter time.

42159. I suppose there is a tendency to send all the milk to the creameries?—There is.

42160. To leave the household a little short?—Yes. Many hold the view that the appearance of the children at the rural school shows, as a rule, they are not well nourished. Suppose, then, the land is obtained near congested places, the question will then arise, in the case of these people, how are they to purchase a cow, and if they get a loan to buy a milch cow, where there is no cow already, or to replace an old tuberculosis cow, what security can they offer for the repayment of the money? Bearing upon this point, I submit a report made by me on the 7th ultimo to the Guardians, from which it will be observed that, out of a seed loan of close on £2,000 in the rural district there was actually collected out of the first instalment £986, over 99 per cent., leaving only an arrear of £13 uncollected, and in not one case out of over 1,800 recipients of seed potatoes was any attempt made to repudiate the debt.* It is to be borne in mind that a large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any sort of security; they were trusted; they proved themselves worthy of trust, and I think it may be submitted that they would also repay a loan to buy a cow.

42161. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You suggest that the land should be provided by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; the suggestion is that the Congested Districts Board should keep a portion of this scheduled land permanently vested in themselves rather than to multiply the number of small occupiers, and seeing that there is not enough of land to go round all, and that there will be a large number of small occupiers who would not have sufficient means of feeding their cows in the winter, it would be well that they should have grazing given them somewhere.

42162. Your suggestion is that the Congested Districts Board should let it to these people at so much a year?—Yes.

42163. Of course, that contemplates the permanency of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, yes, or some similar institution.

42164. Under a local body?—Well, possibly a rural district council.

42165. Do you think they would be willing to undertake a duty like that?—I should say so.

42166. They have already to provide cottages?—They are having the providing and the letting of cottages.

42167. Are there many such people in the places you refer to?—Oh, yes, I should say so, especially in the congested districts. There are lots of people with half an acre, or an acre, or less than two acres.

42168. In fact the same class of people that you provide labourers' cottages for?—The same class in fact. We expect to have 800 Union cottages, having an acre of land each.

42169. In the Union?—No; only in the Rural District, not the Union. The Union goes into Limerick as well as Kerry and we exclude Limerick. For instance, that would be one portion of the Union, with 800 people having only one acre of land each.

42170. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you give an acre now?—Yes; a statute acre.

42171. Do you think this common grazing would satisfy the people as well?—I think it would be a very popular thing, and it would be very satisfactory, I should say.

42172. CHAIRMAN.—Does the question differ from that of providing holdings? What I understand from you is this: that having built a certain number of labourers' cottages you now want to see some provision made for communal grazing for the cows belonging to these people?—Yes, and others like them.

42173. Others like them, who may have small cottages and land, but too little land for grazing a cow?—Yes.

42174. And you want some provision made for them to keep a cow?—Yes.

42175. But it is distinct from the labourers' cottages?—It is distinct from the labourers' cottages.

42176. Would not they be inclined to live on the acre of land and the grazing and tillage and not to labour?—No; that is not my experience at all.

42177. You have not had any experience of that?—I have not, but I can give you cases of tenants of Union cottages who have succeeded from one cause or another, chiefly their own industry, in making a considerable share of money, and they are just as willing to work to-day as labourers as they were before.

42178. Because as you are aware labour is short in the country and if you reduce the number of labourers you do great harm to the farming class?—Well, I consider that if there was a large extension of the Union cottages that would not prevent them from working, and it does not prevent them. We have a large number of cottages and I have yet to learn that they are not anxious to work.

42179. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Of course an acre and the grazing of a cow would not keep a man from labouring?—No; not at all.

42180. It is no inducement to cease from labouring?—No; the object is by some means or other to try to get, not only milk, but sound milk, which is very much more the point, sound milk for the children of those people, who have, as a rule, very large families, and I think it will be also found that as a rule when those people have a cow it is an old hard-skinned, probably tuberculous, cow.

42181. CHAIRMAN.—There is one other matter. You say in the first place that you want the Congested Districts Board to provide land for those people. Then, as I understand, you further say that you would like to see them making loans to the labourers for the purchase of calves?—Yes.

42182. Is there any way now in which those men can borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest for the purchase of a cow?—There is not.

* See page 208.

42183. Have you no co-operative banks here?—No.

42184. If you had a co-operative bank would not that provide the machinery you require?—Yes; that would be a great improvement, my lord, if we had a co-operative bank. But although I am not conversant with the working of those banks I should say that the question would then arise: What about the security?

42185. Well, the security is the security of friends who stand security for the borrower?—Yes; but I have mentioned the instance of the seed loans. It was I who had the giving out of it; the guardians gave it all over to me, and I found a large number of the people were so poor that they could not get any local man to give security for them, and the Inspector said to me, "You may as well do the best you can," and we did, and they paid it all off.

42186. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The security was in fact their own character?—Their own character.

42187. CHAIRMAN.—And in the case of the bank it would be their own character backed by the personal guarantee of two others?—Yes.

42188. Really it amounts to personal character?—It does, my lord.

42189. Would you agree that if some automatic machinery could be found by which self-help could provide the necessary capital for these people to get a calf it would be better than to throw that responsibility and burden upon a certain State institution like the Congested Districts Board?—Well, it would be well to try and see whether it would succeed. I think it would be a very great improvement if we had those banks.

42190. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But, of course, you would suggest that the Congested Districts Board should provide the land?—Yes; it would mean that the Board should provide the land, and then let their successors, whoever they might be, administer the estate afterwards.

42191. I think it would come largely to the personal character of these people, and there would be no need to trouble the Congested Districts Board?—But they would have to get the land.

42192. But as to the price for the land?—It would be a great improvement if they got the land independently. It would do away with the question of loan.

42193. CHAIRMAN.—But is it not nearly always the case when these people find the money to purchase a cow that it is customary for their relations in America to help them in a case of that kind?—No doubt their relations in America help them, but in a large number of cases these people have large families, and it will be a bad cow that they possess, where they do possess a cow; it is probably a menace to the public health.

42194. Then you think that if there was some way in which they could get a loan to purchase a cow it would be likely to be a much better cow?—A much better cow.

42195. They would get a cow independently of the resources of their relations?—Yes. It will be found that the poor man's cow is often worth only £2, or £1 10*s.*, and an unsound cow. I know numbers of cases of it. Now that deals with cases near untenanted land. But it is suggested, respecting the supply of milk to the poor throughout the year, in the localities not situated near untenanted tracts, if it could be arranged to have contracts with the local farmers, made by the parish committees and the Board's local agent, to see to a weekly collection, it is possible that there is no economic or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth any farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and a portion of the money paid for dear tea, which is largely consumed, would, in this way, be diverted for a supply of milk, which is so badly needed for the children of the poor, who, perhaps, have often to drink the milk of tuberculous cows—hence the high consumptive death-rate amongst the poor. In maternity cases, the supply of pure milk is of first importance.

42196. You say the parish committees could make arrangements with farmers, and enter into contracts with them to provide milk for the use of the labourers?—Yes; I think it is possible to organise such a system. If it could be so arranged, there would be a weekly collection of the debt. I think it is possible that that could be done. Taking a townland, for instance, or two or three townlands, where there would be perhaps from twenty-five to thirty farmers, if one farmer was selected out, and a contract made with him to supply milk at a reasonable rate throughout the year, say, 7*d.* per gallon, I see no impossibility in that.

42197. But there is nothing to stand in the way of doing that at the present moment?—There is organisation wanted.

42198. I suppose all the farmer wants is to have a price for his milk?—But how are you to supply it without organisation?

42199. If any one individual chooses he can do it. I suppose any individual could set himself up as a kind of middleman, and enter into a contract with a farmer to supply him regularly with milk for the use of these people?—Yes; but there must be some machinery or organisation to bring that about, because you cannot expect a farmer to break his existing contract with the creamery, and keep a proportion of his milk, unless he was sure of the other arrangement.

42200. But if he was sure that a certain amount of milk would be taken from him every week, and that he would be paid regularly, why should not he be willing to break his arrangement with the creamery?—The point is to bring about that state of assurance.

42201. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say there is a necessity to get the milk?—Yes. Well, the fact is that the necessity is there, and that the thing is not done.

42202. CHAIRMAN.—Do the creameries pay better prices?—No. The creameries pay, perhaps, only about 4*d.* per gallon for the milk, where it is certainly worth about 7*d.* per gallon to the consumer.

42203. And the people would pay that?—No doubt of it.

42204. Are they co-operative creameries?—No; they are proprietary creameries. Proper organisation and a business arrangement would seem to be the only things necessary to carry out this reform. Now, there are 444 cottages provided in the Listowel Rural District—310 completed and occupied, and 134 building, or near completion. There are 516 applied for at the inquiry now going on; and, allowing, say, for 350 to be passed, that will be 800 cottages provided, but as the rate limit, a shilling in the £, will be reached when the 800 cottages have been built, some other sources must be sought to improve the condition of the remaining unsanitary houses. The paper I have handed in shows the ascertained result of the working of the Act to 31st March last.*

42205. Have you any parish committee?—No, my lord; we have no parish committees at all.

42206. Is there any reason why you should not have one in Listowel?—No reason whatever.

42207. If you had one in Listowel, would not that do a great deal to improve the condition of the unsanitary houses?—No doubt about it.

42208. Tell me exactly what the procedure is for the erection of those cottages—the Rural District Council erects them, does it?—Yes.

42209. And does it take the land compulsorily?—Compulsorily.

42210. From anybody it chooses?—Anybody it chooses.

42211. Where does the money come from?—It comes from the Board of Works. It will now come from the Land Commission; but, of course, it is Treasury money.

42212. Is it money advanced by the Board of Works to the Rural District Council?—Yes.

42213. And when does the Rural District Council get it back?—They get a portion of it back in the shape of rent at the rate of £2 15*s.* for each cottage, and the rates often have to bear the remaining portion, up to £3 7*s.* 4*d.* per cottage erected.

42214. The County Council levies a rate?—Yes.

42215. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it a permanent charge or for a number of years?—For thirty-five years.

42216. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of a rate—is it a county-at-large rate?—The rural district-at-large.

42217. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is now acting rather better than before?—Much better.

42218. You don't lose so much?—Nothing like it. It reduces the liability. The ascertained liability for one would be, say, £3 7*s.* 4*d.*, and that is reduced down to £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

42219. CHAIRMAN.—Who selects the men to go into those cottages?—Well, the present Act, very properly, gives the first refusal to the man who applies in the first instance. It gives him the right of refusal. That is to say, that the man who applies in the first instance for the cottage gets the first chance of the cottage.

* See page 268.

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42220. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The individual applicant?—Yes.

42221. CHAIRMAN.—That is under a section of the present Act?—Yes.

42222. But under the old Act?—Well, under the old Act it was practically the same; but under the old Act the Rural District Council had the privilege of selecting any *bona fide* labourer. It was not passed really for any individual.

42223. The Rural District Council had the power of selecting the individual?—Yes.

42224. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Now, may I ask you what do these cottages cost?—As a rule, the gross total cost, including everything, is £137 10*s.* per cottage in the Listowel Rural District up to March last. That would be from £105 to £106 for the cost of each building, and from £30 to £33 for the land. And then there are various other expenses, such as engineering and inquiries.

42225. What accommodation do you give for that?—A kitchen and three bedrooms—two bedrooms on the ground floor and one overhead.

42226. No outhouse at all?—Yes, of course, there is. Under the Public Health Act it is necessary to have a privy attached to the house. That is, of course, a technical necessity under the Public Health Act.

42227. Now how much do you pay for the expense of compulsory acquirement?—Well, it is nothing now, but it used to be a considerable sum until last year, because the owner or occupier had a certain right of going to the Privy Council, and that might be very expensive.

42228. And I suppose you find in practice that the existence of the power of compulsion makes the seller more reasonable?—Yes, we find that.

42229. And have you to exercise the power of compulsion at all?—Practically no.

42230. Now you speak about unsanitary houses. May not a house that was unsanitary before be made sanitary?—Yes, possibly.

42231. But not commonly?—Not commonly. The houses are generally provided for people who have no house, who are lodging with their father-in-law, or a person like that.

42232. And then, in the case of a building which is unsanitary, what do you do?—We pull it down. It has to be done, and it is done. We have pulled down many.

42233. CHAIRMAN.—The Rural District Council collect the rents?—Yes.

42234. Have you had any trouble about rent?—No trouble. Out of a rental of £722 odd the arrears due up to March 31, amounted to £75. That amounts to just about five weeks' rent, or 5*s.* per cottage.

42235. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is any of the arrears of long standing?—No. It is all paid since. It is practically all paid. There is no trouble in Listowel about rent.

42236. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What do you charge a week?—From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; say 1*s.* 1*d.* a week.

42237. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any provision in the Act by which the charge can be reduced—does the shilling in the pound remain a fixed charge on the rates?—Well a shilling in the pound is the maximum. You could not strike a rate of more than 1*s.*; but the actual rate struck was 4¾*d.* to cover the liability so far.

42238. I understand that in Cork they have already reached the maximum?—In Cork it would be.

42239. Is there any machinery for gradually reducing that debt?—Oh, yes. Up to the present the loan in Listowel is a thirty-five years' loan, and more than half of that is expired. Eighteen or nineteen years of it is expired. As we pay off the old loan it relieves the pressure on the rates.

42240. The shilling in the pound maximum on a certain number of years pays off the debt?—It does.

42241. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But of course the rate will be reduced as you pay the debt?—Yes. Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, seeing that a sub-sanitary officer, on whom the practical work falls of enforcing the Public Health Act, is paid at the rate of £10 a year, it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties. That is put in chiefly by the Rural District Council in reference to evidence that was given by a witness from the County Mayo. There was rather a sweeping statement made by an important witness to the effect that there was really no return given by the sanitary officers (which would, of course include the medical officers) for the salaries they received. I hold that that does not refer to this part of the country.

42242. You say that the Parish Committees who act under the Congested Districts Board should do a very large portion of the work?—Yes; and in fact the Rural District Council say that Parish Committees should be formed to assist the sanitary authority in such work as removal of manure from near houses, lime-washing, inspection of dairies, and so on.

42243. CHAIRMAN.—Why do you say that the two things should work together—you say in the first instance that you have every reason to be satisfied with the sanitary officers, and then that Parish Committees should be formed to assist the sanitary authority?—I say that when a man is paid £10 a year it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic in the discharge of his very disagreeable duties.

42244. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And he will only do £10 worth of work?—Well, he does the work, but the suggestion about the Parish Committees is put in for this reason, that the people who are noticed to remove manure and lime-wash their houses are generally the poorest people. Sometimes they are not, but as a rule they are, and the only remedy for that is to bring them before the magistrates at Petty Sessions. Well, they have no option but to impose a fine, and that is fining very poor people.

42245. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why does the poor man not remove the manure heap?—Well, of course, he should do it, but he is not able to do it.

42246. It is for his own benefit?—Yes; but with respect to that, we think that Parish Committees would be more effective.

42247. CHAIRMAN.—Then, it comes to this, that you yourself admit that the sanitary officers are not able to do the work in consequence of the poverty of the people, and that because of this inability to do the work, a voluntary body—the Parish Committee—should be called in to do it?—Yes; the point is that their work is not as effective as it should be.

42248. But the Parish Committee has a small amount of money to make little allowances?—Yes.

42249. To grease the wheels and make things go a little quicker?—I understand that the Parish Committee themselves, or somebody acting through them, use their funds to encourage these people to keep their houses in a neat way and give prizes to encourage them.

42250. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I can perfectly well understand a farmer not being able to expend money on sanitary works, but poverty is no reason for not keeping his house clean?—Well, that is so. At the present the work is not as effective as it should be. Hundreds of notices are served to remove manure from near the dwellings, but the manure, if removed, is shortly afterwards allowed again to accumulate. A local Committee, including the clergy, with an instructress who should have some such qualification as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, to enable her to deal with such matters as ventilation, &c., should have the proper authority to deal with such matters. The county instructress should visit the houses of the poor—at present those who attend the classes in towns are educated ladies, many of whom are qualified to be instructresses themselves. To improve the general sanitary condition, I hold the view that you must commence with the schools, but the sanitary condition of the schools is "a menace to the public health"—see reports received in April and May, 1907, from medical officers of health (that is an extract from the report of Dr. Dillon of the Listowel District)—and the Chief Secretary says the condition of the premises is "infamous;" yet nothing is done. An improvement was recently suggested by the Rural Council of Listowel to the Resident Commissioner of Education with a view to the use of earth closets (*paper enclosed*), but as the Commissioner's reply merely threw the responsibility on the managers, this seems to be evading the question, as the managers have no funds for this purpose.

42251. This is a serious statement, Mr. O'Connell. You say that the schoolhouses are in an insanitary condition?—A most insanitary condition, and knowing a great number of them I adopt the statement of Dr. Dillon that they are a menace to the public health.

42252. Do you say that of the schoolhouses?—I do.

42252A. From your own knowledge?—I do, decidedly. The Rural Council suggest that forest trees, in lots of four or five hundred, should be given through the

Congested Districts Board, in congested areas, free to occupiers under £10 valuation, and at half-price, or 1*s.* 9*d.* per 100, to occupiers under £20 valuation, to plant shelter-belts.

42253. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think they would plant them?—I do.

42254. If they did would the land be more valuable for crops?—Well, my lord, I think the idea of planting trees for shelter would be very likely to be adopted. I know some small occupiers discussed the matter with me and they said they would be very glad to have them.

42255. Now, with regard to your proposal about shelter belts, do you think that that is work which might be done to some extent by the Parish Committees—that the Parish Committees might give prizes or encouragement for the planting of trees?—Well, I think they might get the trees for small shelters.

42256. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You would require, in the first place, to withdraw the areas from pasture or cultivation, and then you would require to enclose them?—Oh, yes; to enclose them first. Well, I would not give trees to any man who did not enclose the place. Of course it will be always found that one side is fenced in already, and you have only to put a paling, which is only a very small matter, at the south side of that.

42257. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think the people would plant the trees?—Oh, yes, they would.

42258. Do you think that at 1*s.* 9*d.* a hundred there would be a great rush?—Well, I am sure that some would be planted. The fact is that they are not planted already. *July* 3, 1907.

42259. I should say it would be an object lesson in planting. If they saw other people doing it they might take it in hand then?—Well, if you have four or five thousand trees to plant it will take four or five thousand to make a shelter belt for, say, a six or eight-acre plot, and I think that would be something. Mr. M. O'Counell.

42259A. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where would be the nearest nursery?—Mr. Power's of Waterford. An occupier having this year—March last—planted an acre (Irish measure) with 304 apple trees, twelve feet apart either way, with small fruit trees in between, I am able to state, if it is of any interest, what the precise cost was. For fencing a sod fence six feet high at north and west sides and paling at south and east thorn-quicked with furze on top, cost of trees at 9*d.* each, three years' old, approved sorts, pitting, planting, everything, £17 9*s.* 2*d.* Though the soil is a very heavy, retentive clay, light surface, about eight inches, and quite unsuitable for tillage, the trees all grew well and in sheltered places some ten or twelve are yielding this year as many as ten to eighteen apples each. The land will be meadowed, as if it were not planted, and in five or six years' time it is expected the whole money will be made in fruit. This instance tends to prove that, if sheltered from north-west, apple trees flourish in poor, cold land, which is not suitable for tillage; but, to encourage planting, trees should be provided for small occupiers at a much cheaper rate than 9*d.* each.

Mr. WILLIAM M'MAHON examined.

42260. CHAIRMAN.—You are a County Councillor, I believe?—Yes, my lord. Mr. William M'Mahon.

42261. You have some notes of evidence?—Yes, my lord; and the first point I wish to mention is that the Congested Districts Board should have more powers, powers for extending the congested areas and for other purposes; and that the Congested Districts Board ought also to have compulsory powers for the purpose of purchasing untenanted grazing and unreclaimed land, and for building houses on those lands and for the enlargement of an uneconomic holding, and giving plots and houses to farmers' sons, labourers, and artisans; and that the whole of Listowel Union ought to be treated as "congested."

42262. Would you say scheduled as congested?—Scheduled as congested. The reason for asking that, my lord, would be that there are already ten congested electoral divisions in the Listowel Union, and that we consider, and the Rural District Council and a number of the inhabitants consider, that all the other electoral divisions ought to be scheduled as well. There are thirty-two electoral divisions, and there are already one-third of them congested, or very near on it; and another reason is that a great deal of the congestion is not in the congested electoral divisions at all, but scattered throughout the union, and for that purpose it would be necessary to have the whole of the union congested.

42263. Why?—Otherwise you will not be able to take the untenanted land that would be suitable for the migration of the large population of the congested areas.

42263A. There is nothing to prevent the Congested Districts Board going outside the scheduled areas. They can do that now?—That is the reason that we ask that the whole of the union should be scheduled as congested. And we also ask that there should be one elected member on the Congested Districts Board for each of the counties congested or partly congested. We consider now in Kerry that we are entirely forgotten by the Congested Districts Board, or nearly so, for this very reason, that we have not any member from Kerry to recommend to the Congested Districts Board the wants of the county and of the congested areas of the county. We see more money spent up in Donegal and other counties than in Kerry, and we ought to have—the same as they have in Donegal—an elected member on that Board.

42264. They have not got an elected member for Donegal. In fact, there are no gentlemen on the Board that are acting or are supposed to act as representatives of any particular place. However, I understand your object?—Well, then, if not, still they look after their own counties better than they do after outsiders.

42265. How do you propose that the constitution of the Congested Districts Board should be dealt with?—I propose that the County Council should nominate a member, subject to the approval, say, of the Lord Lieutenant.

42266. Is it your proposal that a County Council should nominate one member?—Yes.

42267. Do you suggest that that member should be necessarily a member of the County Council?—No, I would not. I would think it would be enough for the County Council to nominate a member.

42268. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But that a member of the County Council should not be excluded?—No, because we think that there might be members of the County Council that would be admirably fitted. I know myself that there might be some, and there might be others as good; those men might not like the position. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have encouraged the fisheries in the rivers by establishing hatcheries, and giving money for boats and nets, and protecting the mouths of the rivers from trawlers and from fishing boats, because a great many people are of opinion that those boats with large nets prevent the fish from entering the river; that salmon and other fish are prevented from coming into the River Feale and the River Shannon, too.

42269. What trawlers do you refer to?—To those trawlers at the mouth of the Shannon.

42270. Would you put a stop to the fishing altogether?—Only not to come too near the river. I do not want to prevent them going on outside, but it is since the establishment of boats with nets for mackerel fishing round the coast that the salmon fishing is injured.

42271. But they fish for other fish round Ireland?—But they prevent salmon entering the rivers with their long nets.

42272. Are the nets set in the sea for catching salmon?—Not that I am aware of, but for mackerel and ling and cod and other fish.

42273. They are not set for salmon?—But their nets are deep and they are often four or five miles long, and when they are across the mouths of the rivers they frighten the fish from coming into them.

42274. Do they come so near as that?—They do.

42275. Is there any salmon net fishing at all in Ireland?—Oh, yes, there is a good deal. Even in our river, the Feale, for six or seven miles there are

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thirty or forty nets fishing for salmon. It is the nets outside that prevent the salmon coming into the river.

42276. Then would not these men catch them with their nets?—Certainly; that is what we want; that these people should catch these salmon.

42277. Then it is not a question of where they are caught, but who catches them?—These men make a livelihood by it near the rivers. If it would not be out of place I remember now hearing at the time of the Japanese and Russian War that the reason for taking the island of Saghalien was that the Japanese used to fish that island all the way before that and that the amount of shipping frightened the fish to the north, and it is very probable that the amount of shipping at the mouth of the Shannon frightens the fish from coming up the Feale river and other rivers.

42278. Have those representations ever been made to Mr. Green, of the Agricultural Department?—Well, they have been; hatcheries have been asked for, and application made to the Department of Agriculture, and there was some little help given, but not much.

42279. But how about the damage to the local fishermen by the trawlers—has that ever been represented to Mr. Green?—It has been spoken of, but I do not know that it has ever been represented to the Department of Agriculture or the Congested Districts Board.

42280. Would not it be a good plan if you think that there are any grounds for that allegation to ask him to hold an inquiry?—Well, I suppose that is the procedure if the Congested Districts Board could do anything to help them.

42281. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is a serious thing, is it not, to interfere with the sea fisheries?—I do not know that it would be interfering with them much at any rate. It is only there outside the mouth of the Shannon. That is all that we are interested in—the mouth of the Shannon, and if the trawlers were kept a mile or so outside it, it would give the fish an opportunity of coming in. But their boats and nets frighten the fish. Any of their nets are over three miles and some of them five miles long, and when their nets are spread the fish almost will not come inside them. They are frightened away.

42282. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Has the salmon fishing gone down?—Yes; very much.

42283. Even for net fishing?—Even for net fishing.

42284. And the opinion that you express about the trawlers is the universal opinion?—It is the opinion of those that have studied the subject, but, of course, a great many pay no attention.

42285. I wonder you did not write to the Congested Districts Board?—Well, upon my reading the Board of Agriculture would be inclined to do very little for us.

42286. CHAIRMAN.—I think it comes under the Congested Districts Board, not the Board of Agriculture, does not it?—I think so; but, my lord, there is a lot of salmon killed by those boats that are only fishing for mackerel and fish that are of very little consequence. They say that there is, but I have no proof of it. And also, in the spawning season, up the rivers would want to be very well protected, because they are often caught at night, and some of the fish killed in the act of spawning, which causes a great loss and is a great detriment to the fisheries.

42287. CHAIRMAN.—Have not the Fishery Conservators people watching the river?—They have people watching the rivers, water-bailiffs, but they have not enough of them up the rivers.

42288. Is there much destruction of fish?—No, there is not much of that. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have powers to work and develop the industrial resources of the country and power to buy land for the better development and encouragement of the peat industry.

42289. The peat industry?—Yes. I hold that there could be a wonderful amount of employment given by the bogs of Ireland, and at a scientific conference of engineers in Dublin within the last twelve months, and presided over by Sir Charles Cameron, an engineer there—Mr. Rigby—told them that there were over 2,340,000 acres of bog in Ireland with a depth of 20 feet, and he said that that peat could be utilised for many valuable purposes, the extraction of ammonia and other purposes, and the production of a fuel with which all the railways of Ireland and all the canal barges of Ireland could be worked at much less cost than with the fuel that is at present in use, and after scientific experiments as to the gas-producing power of peat, he stated that two tons of dried peat had more gas-producing power than a ton of the best coal, and that the works for driving all the railway locomotives in Ireland and all the barges on the canals of Ireland might all be planted in the bogs themselves, where cheap labour could be got.

42290. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—He does not say anything about the gas-producing powers of an engineer?—Oh, he says it would be the means of giving a large amount of employment and the starting of factories in Ireland in consequence of the cheap fuel that would be produced, and that it would be the means of starting large industries in Ireland and giving large employment, and even if it were properly worked for ordinary fuel for ordinary purposes it would pay and would give a large amount of employment.

42291. There are lots of peat deposits in other countries as well as in Ireland, and they have been experimenting for a number of years, and the results have in no case come up to the expectations of the engineers?—But what about this case down at Celbridge. It is at work now about a year and a-half. It was hardly able to pay any profit at first; now it is yielding £75 per week after paying all expenses.

42292. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is only for fuel?—Oh, yes, it is; and for paraffin and wax, and other purposes. And there is a large amount of oil in the bogs. But there is another matter I would like to mention.

42293. CHAIRMAN.—We don't interfere with this if you can show that there is a commercial success in it?—Well, there is no doubt about it that if it were properly worked it would be a commercial success.

42294. Would people put their capital into it?—I am afraid they are very slow in Ireland. We have got very little help from the English Government. When any commerce was prospering in Ireland they were sure to put a veto on it.

42295. Do you suggest that they should put up machinery for working it?—Well, of course, it is a mere suggestion, but to bring it under the notice of men like you, my lord, would be a good deal itself.

42296. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have been hearing a great deal of it for twenty years from engineers?—Well, I think that if it were in England that it would be done, but you will forgive me, my lord, for saying that now there is great apathy in Ireland in starting any commercial undertaking because it has been shown to them from time to time that there is hardly any profitable industry formed in Ireland that would be of general good that is not handicapped. Even if it is not done by the British Government, English manufacturers send their agents here and they will under-cut for a time till they cut down the trade in Ireland, and I ask you to put a protection tariff on all manufactured goods coming into this country, as the only remedy for Ireland and its trade. People may laugh at that, but we are today suffering from it.

42297. CHAIRMAN.—We see that Ireland lacks industry and that you are anxious that no opportunity should be lost of establishing industry in the congested districts. That is your point, is not it?—It certainly is, but not put in any way insulting or annoying by any means. We also think that the Congested Districts Board ought to have powers for the draining of floods and marshes and wet land, and powers for making dams for protection against river flooding. We have a large amount of these now in our Union—flooded lands and marshy lands.

42298. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the name of the river?—The Feale and the Brick are the principal rivers.

42299. CHAIRMAN.—And are there other places?—We have a lot of flooded places all along the rivers, and I think you will have evidence here about the flooding of Lixnaw from Mr. Julian.

42300. And you want to give evidence about this?—Yes, my lord, but I think it is a more general thing. I think there are about 1,800 acres at least along the river Feale flooded. The low-lying lands along the banks ought to have a protection from these floods. And then there is a great portion of the river Brick which would want to be scoured and

cleared, but you will have all that evidence from Mr. Julian.

42301. Has the County Council any power to undertake large drainage of that kind?—No.

42302. No power at all?—No; nor even any power to compel a tenant or landlord who by neglecting to scour those large drains cause the roads to get flooded.

42303. I understand that that is due in a great measure to the rising of the tide?—Yes; it is helped by the rising tide.

42304. And that the land is below the level of the high tides?—Yes.

42305. Have the County Council any power to erect a tide wall or anything of that kind?—No. There were some letters passed with regard to drainage some time ago. It was left in the hands of a Committee, and that is all. But I think the Government is proposing some scheme which they will probably adopt, and in the meantime these lands are flooded.

42306. In your opinion the County Council are powerless?—Yes, because that was tried before.

42306A. It was not tried by the County Council, was it?

Mr. J. E. J. Julian.—My lord, Dublin Castle suggested the other day that the County Council should take up the work which they have pressed us to do—to take up the work of the Cashen Board. The Cashen Board is at present defunct, but I think by an order of the Lord Lieutenant their functions could be taken up by the County Council with all their powers and duties.

CHAIRMAN.—That is a Drainage Board?

Mr. Julian.—A Drainage Board, my lord. There are not enough of the members left alive to form a *quorum*, so that the whole thing is at a deadlock. I understand that under an Order in Council of the Lord Lieutenant the County Council could stand in the shoes of the now defunct Cashen Board, and Dublin Castle suggested that the County Council should do so. It was proposed at the County Council, but the question was adjourned in order to find out during the course of the current three months what responsibilities would fall upon the County Council if they undertook those duties.

Witness.—Also we think that the rural district of Listowel ought to be scheduled as congested for the purpose of giving small holdings to the working classes for gardens, and for the means of supplying milk for themselves and their families, and also for encouraging industry and for other beneficial purposes. Our market towns are going nearly into decay, and this is a matter that is discussed in nearly all the small towns. The town of Listowel now that I speak of was dependent entirely on its market, and twenty years ago there used to be 2,400 pigs in the market here once a fortnight and over 2,000 firkins of butter. Well, Listowel has not now 200 firkins, so that that trade coming into Listowel is entirely lost.

42307. I suppose that is in consequence of the creameries?—In consequence of the creameries established in the different villages; and a good many people are of opinion that the creameries will not benefit Ireland, but only cause a great loss.

42308. Why?—Because the dietary that the working class formerly used had to be changed. They could not use the creamery milk as food. They were depending mostly on milk and potatoes for their food formerly, and they had to change the diet to other things much more expensive that they could not grow themselves, and the cost of the diet of the labouring class has so much increased that their employment has fallen back very much in the country districts, and there is very little employment in the country districts in consequence of it.

42309. You say then that by the establishment of the creameries the diet of the people is changed?—The cost of living has increased very much.

42310. Why does that affect employment?—Because the farmer cannot well pay for labour; the cost of dietary has increased so much that they must try to do without labour. The people find hand-separators would be much more beneficial to them, and we ask on behalf of the poorer class of farmers that they should get loans for the purchase of hand-separators.

42311. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How much would they cost?—They are much cheaper than they were. They were £25 some years ago. They are down now to £10 or £12. I am just informed that £14 10*s.* is the proper price.

42312. CHAIRMAN.—You say that because creameries are established the dietary has changed. I can perfectly understand that the price paid by the creamery for milk demands that the farmer shall send all his milk to the creamery, and that in that way he leaves himself short and his family suffer. If he was a wise man he would keep back as much from the creamery as he used to consume himself?—And for his servants and workingmen; but they do not do that, and a good many of them get money in advance to purchase stock from the creamery, and they would then send all their milk to the creamery in order to repay the loan.

42313. They get a higher price now than they used to do when they made butter themselves?—They carry the skimmed milk home. They utilize it for their calves and pigs.

42314. But before the creameries were established there was not so much milk used for butter. Suppose a man had so much milk that he would consume himself, say, one-third of his total supply, could he not turn the rest into butter?—But, my lord, he would not consume any of the new milk, but only the milk after the cream was taken off it.

42315. In the old days?—Oh, certainly; only what would colour his tea if he had it.

42316. Then he would consume the skimmed milk?—Yes.

42317. He cannot do that now?—He cannot, because in the first place there is no nourishment in it and there is contingent sickness.

42318. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The old separation was by hand and the present is by machinery?—Yes.

42319. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What do they do with the skimmed milk?—They give it to the calves and pigs. The men won't use it and their servants won't use it.

42320. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose the real difference is that in the old days, when the cream was separated by hand, the skimmed milk contained much more fat than now, when it is skimmed by machinery?—Quite so, my lord.

42321. And the skimmed milk now that is separated by machinery at the creamery is of less use for feeding people?—Or for feeding calves and pigs either.

42323. And formerly it was of use when it was separated by the hand?—It was looked upon as wholesome and good food, and it was used.

42324. But he gets an equivalent in the greater amount of butter which is extracted at the creamery?—The creamery has that.

42325. But it may pay him?—Well, they make a good deal more butter with the hand-separator today, a good deal more than they did out of the other.

42326. If his gross amount of milk was the same?—Ah, no; they do not get the same return of milk back as they carry.

42327. Do they get the same amount of milk from the cow?—Oh, yes.

42328. Then the use that they choose to make of the milk lies in their own hands. They can, if they like, keep back a certain amount of it for their own consumption?—Oh, certainly.

42329. They need not send the whole of it to the creamery?—They need not, my lord.

42330. Then why is it a disadvantage to have an organisation which makes the best use of the butter and gets them as good a price as possible?—But we have not it any way, my lord.

42331. I think the creameries do that?—I do not think they do, my lord. The creameries are established, most of them, for profit.

42332. The creamery makes a great deal better profit than the individuals?—Well, I don't think so, but it goes cleaner into the market than it used to go in the old form; but if you had your own butter made in your own house you would prefer it to the creamery.

42333. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the difference in price?—In the English market it is from 2*s.* to 6*s.* or 7*s.* under it.

42334. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the price at Listowel?—It differs from week to week very much.

42335. What was it for a long time?—For a long time they were getting five guineas a firkin for it, and now they get only £2 5*s.* You will see the price is down all round as well as in the Irish butter.

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42336. CHAIRMAN.—When was this time of the five guineas?—Twenty or twenty-five years ago—five guineas, even £5 10*s.* for three quarters of butter.

42337. Then it dropped considerably from that before creameries were established?—It did.

42338. What were you getting just before creameries were established?—It was down to much the same price as it is to-day, my lord.

42339. How much is that?—From 40*s.* to 52*s.* You might average it 56*s.* for the year.

42340. How much is the price to-day of a firkin of butter?—The average for the year would be about 49*s.* or 50*s.*

42341. How much milk does it take to make a firkin of butter?—The creamery manager says it takes three gallons to a pound. I have tested it myself, and you could make a pound of butter with a little over two gallons.

42342. How many pounds are there in the firkin? About seventy pounds to the firkin.

42343. Then it takes 210 gallons of milk to make a firkin of butter?—Some of the farmers says it does.

42344. Would 210 gallons of milk represent more than 50*s.*?—Well, it would represent something more.

Mr. Pierce.—Threepence farthing per gallon. That is the price in my place for the last fortnight.

Mr. JAMES E. J. JULIAN examined.

Mr. James E. J. Julian.

42345. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the County Council and a justice of the county?—Yes. I have been asked by the County Council to represent it and also by the United Irish League and the Land and Labour League of Lixnaw, of which I am president. The work of the Congested Districts Board is sporadic, and is overlapped by the Department of Agriculture. As far as my information goes in this county we find that in one place the Board has done a good deal and in another place it has done nothing. In Brosna, in this county, it has done a good deal of work, and it has done a good deal of work in Killorglin. In my own division of Lixnaw until quite recently it has done practically nothing at all.

42346. What sort of work have they done in these places?—What they have done lately in the Lixnaw division is they have bought an estate of Ardbeg which they bought from Mr. Hussey. They have re-arranged the land and spent a great deal of money on it, I believe in a way extremely satisfactory to the tenants. They used to subscribe £25 a year to the Kerry Agricultural Society, of which I am also secretary. They withdrew that grant last year, as they wished to confine it to holders under £4 valuation who lived in the congested districts, and the Society finds it almost impossible to accept the grant on those terms.

42347. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At what limit would the Society have been able to accept the grant?—We divide the exhibitors into two classes, those who are over £30 valuation and those who are under. We find, from our experience, that usually small men won't come in to show. It would be ridiculous to ask a small farmer or a cottager to bring in his exhibits and show them in Tralee at the show. Of course if it had been a question of expending the £25 in prizes for the cottages and things produced on the small farms or for the best kept farm we would have accepted it, but we are met with the difficulty of going round to view the farm and the expenses involved.

42348. Would it have been difficult to provide for the expenditure of that subsidy from the Congested Districts Board within the scheduled area?—It would all over Kerry. Suppose we had offered prizes for the best kept farms we might have had to send an inspector down to Cahirciveen, in one direction, and Tarbert, in another, to look at two farms, and the expense would be prohibitive. Even judging green crops we found two years ago that the expense of sending judges round was £12 or £14.

42349. Would the Show Committee be able to submit a scheme providing for the expenditure of that little grant within the scheduled area?—We thought if it were cut up and a small sum were given to each scheduled area, and the local people were let distribute it, that in such cases it would be useful. They bought the Ardbeg Estate. They gave a grant of £40 last year to the Ballyduff Parish Committee. That was burthened with certain conditions which were troublesome and hardly helped them very much.

42350. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of conditions?—The conditions were that all the work was to be completed before any grant could be given to them. If a man came and said he wished to do £10 worth of improvements to his house you could not advance him any of the money until the whole of the work had been completed to the satisfaction of the Board's supervisor. That meant to say that the man had to get credit for the timber and the slate or iron and whatever material was required, or from the masons. If we had a co-operative bank or any local people at the time who would have advanced the money it would have helped us considerably.

42351. Take the conditions which you found hampering; are they the same conditions that are made when grants are given by the Congested Districts Board in other places?—Practically the same. Things would have been much easier if I had been living in the district, but I am living ten miles away. Practically the only help we got was from the dispensary doctor. He was on the committee. That gave us great assistance. If I had been living on the spot I should have been in a position to have advanced the money myself or got the neighbours to have secured it. We began rather late, and I daresay with a more energetic secretary we might have done better.

CHAIRMAN.—What I don't quite understand is why we have not heard of that disadvantage being felt in other places; it seems to me so easy to see that it would be difficult for a man to find the money out of his own pocket before he gets the grant and that a little on account would be of great use to him. This point seems so reasonable that I don't quite understand why it has not been raised in other places.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I believe under the old schemes there was a provision for payment of instalments as the work went on. I think that still continues in Mayo and, probably, in Galway. It is not so in Donegal. Nothing is paid until the work is completed. No doubt they do complain.

42352. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does not that arise in part from the fact that the work done must be certified by the Board's certifying officer before it is paid for?—I don't know what the Board's reason is; I only know the fact as hampering us. In the next case the Board gave a grant of £15 to make a road to some holdings that were cut off. The people came to me and said that they had no money and I advanced the money for them, and received it back again when the work was completed.

42353. Surely it is quite wrong that the successful working of a thing like that should depend on the fact that there is a good-natured man in the district willing to help them?—It looks like that. I don't know what they have done in the Killorglin district. They have done a great deal of good; but I certainly found that difficulty up in Ballyduff. Out of the £40 they promised we have only expended £20. One widow wanted to concrete the floor of her cottage. The expenditure there would be almost entirely cash. You could not get anybody to secure them for this amount.

42354. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think, as Mr. Sutherland suggests, we may take it that the reasons for the arrangement are two: giving the grants by instalments involves considerably more expenditure, and the fact of the payments not being made until the work is quite completed would in itself be a spur to hasten on the completion?—I have nothing to do with the reasons. I was only mentioning the fact at present. There was a poultry farm established at Kilflynn. I think it has since been given up. That is all I can trace that the Board have done in a district reaching from the Cashen mouth down to the other parts. With regard to what they have not done, and what I suggest they might have done, grants to fishermen at the Cashen mouth for nets and boats are very badly wanted. There is a large settlement of fishers just at the mouth of River Feale who are very badly off. As I

understand, they live on credit during the winter and pledge their takings during the summer months. A grant from the Congested Districts Board for more modern nets and more modern boats would, I think, assist them considerably. I am not sure whether that is in a scheduled district. The electoral division of Ardagh is congested. I think some of these fishermen live outside it. There again the strict rule about the boundaries of the scheduled districts hampers us a great deal.

42355. Have these fishermen made any application for boats or nets?—I cannot really say that they have. I think some grant was given by some body, I don't know whether by the Department or the Congested Districts Board, to some fishermen at Ballyheige, but they fell through, the fishing being unavailable on account of the roughness of the tide and the want of a harbour.

42356. CHAIRMAN.—Do you know whether the Congested Districts Board have even a fishing representative in the County Kerry?—I don't think they have.

42357. Do you think that that would be a good thing?—I think all round the western coast it would be specially useful indeed. When you get down to the Dingle district you will hear more about fishing. This is a little settlement in itself.

42358. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On the north or south side of the river?—On the north side of the river, Ballymore is the name. It is close to the Coastguard Station.

42359. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think are the wants of the fishing class more likely to reach the Board if we will say Kerry and, perhaps, Cork, were blocked out as a district for a permanent resident fishing inspector or superintendent?—Yes, I think it would be a very good thing. I made application to the Department of Fishery on behalf of these poor people. They said they were not giving any grants to inland fisheries. It is practically in the estuary that these people are fishing.

42360. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are not sea fishers?—I think they are not. As a matter of fact, their boats are not good enough to cast nets right in the mouth of the Shannon itself.

42361. What do they fish for?—Salmon used to be a great fishing industry. The supply of fish has partly fallen off—I don't know what the reason of that is.

42362. CHAIRMAN.—You have told us that the work of the Board, in your opinion, has been confined to a few places?—Yes.

42363. Would you say that the selection was a bad one?—It seems to me that would rather depend on the people who were asked.

42364. You don't think that the money spent by the Board has been spent with the poorest part of the county?—I don't know that it was spent with the poorest part. Until two or three years ago when Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Member of Parliament for West Kerry, took it up, no money was spent in Kerry.

42365. Suppose that the Board found that the amount of money available for County Kerry was limited, would you say that that small amount which they have devoted to Kerry has been badly spent, and that there were other places more necessitous on which it should have been spent?—No. I don't think so at all. Ardbeg was very good. The estate next it should have been bought also—Muckinagh.

42366. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was it offered?—I don't know that the owner offered it, but it is one of these estates that should be taken over compulsorily. It is a case of a bankrupt landlord and mortgagees who cannot agree. The tenants are extremely poor. It is a sort of oasis in the middle of a lot of bogs, and is subject to floods and swamp fever, and something should be done.

42367. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by saying that the mortgagees and the landlord cannot agree?—It is a question of getting hold of the bonus. If you have got a bankrupt estate, if you can persuade the landlord to lend his name, you can get the bonus; if the mortgagees sell themselves they get no bonus.

42368. No bonus is paid on a bankrupt estate?—On a regular bankrupt estate there is not.

42369. It has to be passed through as an estate that is not bankrupt?—Yes.

42370. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it your view that an estate such as the Muckinagh estate should not be sold to the tenants without the holdings being improved?—Yes. I think some of the tenants should be migrated. There was a farm which was offered to the Board. They offered £400, and it went for £606. I think it was a great pity that the Board lost the opportunity.

42371. Was the price that the Board offered insufficient?—It was insufficient to secure it. I am told that the profits of the farm are amply sufficient to repay the interest on the £600, and that after paying that there would have been a profit of about £100 a year by taking in graziers.

42372. You consider therefore that the Board's offer was not sufficient?—Yes.

42373. You consider that it was value for more?—Yes, I consider that it was value for the £600 which was given, and the Board should have found that out and increased their offer.

42374. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that this partial treatment you complain of would be met by what was suggested by another witness, that there should be a representative of Kerry on the Board?—I think it would be an extremely useful thing if we had someone more intimately connected with Kerry than any of the gentlemen who are now on the Congested Districts Board. Of course I think that at the root of the whole matter is the want of more money. If you ask me whether I would rather have the man or the money, I would say more money.

42375. You think that the Board are short of money?—Yes.

42376. Are you in favour of representatives of congested districts counties being on the Board?—I should think so.

42377. How would you suggest that these representatives should be appointed?—I don't mind if they were appointed by the Castle. I think that would do just as well as any other way. The last time there was a vacancy on the Board it was suggested that somebody from Kerry should be chosen, and Lord Shaftesbury was appointed. I think we were informed that he would have special instructions to look after Kerry, but I think that somebody who lived in the county would have been more useful to us.

42378. Suppose that each county was to have a representative in that way, do you think that there would be any danger of the funds of the Board being gradually apportioned too much to each county or each representative rather than concentrated upon necessary work in any one centre?—It is rather hard for us to see the value of concentration in Galway.

42379. But from the public point of view, it is a point to be considered?—Yes. I suppose it is right that the Board should find out where the money is most wanted.

42380. If that is the effect; if the advantage of the money of the Board was to be divided into watertight compartments and merely allotted to different counties, not so much because of the necessities of the county as because of the representations made by the representative, that might lead to loss of power, might it not?—It might.

42381. Looking at the congested district question as a whole, it might be better if the Board were empowered to say: "We are sorry to overlook this particular county, but there is another place where the money is more needed, and therefore we will concentrate it upon that until the work required to be done is finished"?—It looks like the case of a landlord who has several estates. Each estate thinks that it should have its share. The Board's funds not being sufficient, some people get more and some get less, but I have a sort of idea that a good deal depends upon who asks or makes the representations.

42382. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you say that they act through favouritism?—No, but I say that the people are inarticulate. They don't know what they want and they don't ask. We have a proverb that dumb priests get no parishes. I asked a grant for Ballyduff and I got it. I daresay I could have got it for Ballymore equally well.

42383. CHAIRMAN.—Therefore you think the effect of representation would be very often to bring to the Board knowledge of work required to be done in places where it is not done?—Yes. It would voice our wants. Nothing was done in Kerry until Mr. Thomas O'Donnell took the matter up. Since then they have bought five or six estates.

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42384. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—About that I would like to ask you a question. Are you aware that before those estates were offered the Board was exceedingly anxious to buy estates in Kerry but could find no one to sell?— Idare say if our representative had been there he could have pointed them out.

42385. That would be one advantage?—Yes.

42386. You were quite right in stating that when Lord Shaftesbury was appointed to the Board he was supposed to have a special eye over the needs of Kerry?—Yes.

42387. Your statement is that one living in the county and knowing its wants will bring those wants better before a public Board than anyone else?—Yes.

42388. You don't mind whether he was elected or nominated in some other way; if he was there he could speak for the wants of Kerry better than anyone living at a distance; that is your point?—Yes.

42389. You may take it that the Board was most anxious to buy estates in Kerry and could not find estates offered for purchase. You said a moment ago that until Mr. O'Donnell called attention to the state of the county nothing was done. Are you aware that long before that time the sea-works of Kerry had received considerable attention from the Board?—I believe they had.

42390. More than in any other county?—Yes. We had several piers and so forth built by the Congested Districts Board.

42391. Are you aware also that before that, while the Congested Districts Board had charge of agricultural instruction and the live-stock schemes, the County Kerry received its due share of attention?—I presume it did.

42392. Do you know yourself of any practical scheme put before the Board for the improvement of the county which it declined to entertain?—I don't know that any scheme was put before the Board.

42393. Would it come to this: it was very largely through the misfortune of estates not having been bought in Kerry that the Board was unable to discharge those functions which you said operated far too rarely in your experience?—I don't know that it was the Board's fault, if that is what you wish me to say.

42394. You wish to get to this, that the County Kerry undoubtedly suffered owing to the fact that estates were not sold to the Board in the County Kerry?—I never knew that the Board asked for them.

42395. The Board never go to an owner and ask him to sell; but in private ways they try to ascertain in every county what estates are suitable for their operations. Were those inquiries made in Kerry?—That, of course, I cannot tell anything about. The first instance that I remember in which the Board bought one was the Rea estate, since then they have bought the King estate, the Hartopp estate, the Ardbeg, Sandes, and Brosna estates. All that is within my own knowledge.

42396. Was there much grass land which might be acquired in Kerry either under voluntary arrangement or compulsory powers for the enlargement of holdings?—In my district there is one place to which I would like to call attention, the lands of Ennismore. But I would first like to go back to the question of the quay at Lixnaw. There is a small landing place for sand boats. The fishermen at the mouth of the Cashen were in the habit of loading up sand in lighters and bringing them up the river, but they pursued their occupation under difficulties owing to there being no proper landing place, and the County Council agreed to put one up at a cost of £380 if the Congested Districts Board or the Department of Agriculture would give half of it. The Department presumably said they would not give, and the Congested Districts Board said they could not give it because it is about 200 yards outside the boundary, and so the matter has more or less fallen through. But it would be extremely useful work, because all the farmers in Kerry are now using sea-sand instead of lime, and giving employment to these people to bring it up.

42397. What is called coral sand?—Yes.

42398. For manuring purposes?—Yes.

42399. Might it be represented that although that work was outside a congested area yet it would be of considerable advantage to people in the congested area?—Yes. It would be useful to the Board itself in Ardbeg.

42400. If that be so, the mere fact of its being outside the congested area would not stand as an objection?—I think it did in this case. I spoke to Mr. Doran about it one and a half years ago, and he said he thought it might go through.

42401. You put it before the Commission as a useful work for the Board to do?—Yes. I also instance it as a case where this strict scheduling of districts has interrupted what would be a useful work. I think the Board would have done it if it were a hundred yards further up.

42402. You said to Lord Dudley that when you made application for a parish committee the committee was established?—Yes.

42403. What grant does it receive exactly?—It got £40, out of which it expended £20 this year.

42404. Are you aware that the grants as a rule are considerably more in the County Kerry?—I believe they are. In some cases they amount to £120. £1,500 was given altogether in grants this year. I think that the maximum was £120.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you will find that the reason most of the grants in Kerry were made higher than elsewhere is because of the fact that the Congested Districts Board has not been able to acquire land for improvement in the County Kerry.

42405. Chairman.—Have you got any idea in your mind as to how what you call the strict scheduling should be got over?—I should abolish the electoral division, and let them take it up by townlands as they can.

42406. Would that meet your point?—It would be more convenient than the present system. If your lordships look at the map that is there you will see a big gap in my division a great deal of which might be scheduled. Down through the centre of Kerry there is a big tract of bogland running out from Abbeyfeale down to Ardfert. Some of that is not scheduled. You could schedule that by townlands, but not by electoral divisions.

42407. Suppose that the valuation per head in any of these townlands came to over 30*s*., what would you do then?—I think that the 30*s*. limit is no proper guide at all.

42408. Do you propose that there should be no valuation limit at all?—Yes. Send inspectors round who will say—"This is a poor district; let it be scheduled."

42409. How are they to make up their minds?—By ordinary experience. You can tell when you are in a poor district by the number and condition of the houses, and so on.

42410. Practically you would leave it to the discretion of the Board?—Yes.

42411. Without having any division?—Yes.

42412. Mr. Kavanagh.—If the present funds do not reach over a restricted area how are they to provide for an enlarged area?—You might not enlarge the area. You would cut out a great deal of country now scheduled that is not congested. A large portion of the country you passed through to-day is non-congested. As regards a considerable amount of those rich lands on the left-hand side, there is no necessity why they should be scheduled. On the other hand, in the middle of non-scheduled districts you sometimes find places like Conamore, where a whole crowd of people are living up on a bog on the top of a hill. I never knew of their existence until I went canvassing at the county council elections, and I don't know anyone else who goes there except the tax collector.

42413. You say there are certain places that do not need to be scheduled. Would you approve of power being given to the Board to exclude any area, townland, or group of townlands which in their opinion need not be included?—I don't think I would exclude too much. There might be a great deal of harm in excluding too much.

42414. Would you give them power to exclude when they have done all that they can be reasonably expected to do?—No; I don't think I would quite do that. On the Ardbeg Estate I would not say to the people—"Now, we have set you on your legs, you must go on. You won't be entitled to any benefit under any larger scheme that we may make."

42415. Do you think it unreasonable that the

Board, having bought an estate, restriped the holdings, improved the houses, and generally put them in as good condition as their funds would allow, should be able to say—"We have done everything we can for you, and now you must go out of the scheduled area"?—They have that power now, without unscheduling.

42416. They have the power simply to do nothing?—Yes.

42417. Then there is always the possibility of further demands being made?—If you are going to keep the basis of dividing valuation by population I don't think you will ever get rid of them on that basis.

42418. CHAIRMAN.—When the Act was passed originally there was a power given to the Lord Lieutenant of including or excluding for a year any electoral division which he chose. That lapsed after a year. Would you say it would be unreasonable to revive that power?—I don't think that there would be any reason for not doing it.

42419. If the electoral division were changed into a townland, would that commend itself to you?—You would get rid of a lot of them.

42420. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you limit the operations of the Congested Districts Board in any way—would you say within certain counties?—I don't see why, if the funds would admit, any part should be excluded. There are just as poor districts in parts of Wicklow as in Kerry.

42421. CHAIRMAN.—You would let them operate in any part of Ireland where, in their judgment, it was found desirable?—Yes.

42422. That would give them an extraordinary power?—The whole Congested Districts Board is such an extraordinary phenomenon. It is not an economic thing. I suppose it was originally invented for particular cases and particular circumstances. The poor people in parts of Wicklow and upper Antrim want help just as much as the people here.

42423. The idea is that poverty is not so widespread. You may find poor patches in towns. The idea is that here along the western seaboard you have poverty which is great and widespread, and the definition was of course made to bring in these districts, and no others. If you now go to the full extent of your argument, and give the Board power to schedule as congested any townland which in your opinion is poor, no matter where it is situated in Ireland, you will get the whole of Ireland mapped out into a kind of check board?—I think the Board's work is extremely well adapted to Ireland. It would not do for England; but in a place like this where we want paternal government and there is no resident gentry to help the people, the operations of the Board are extremely well adapted for doing good

42424. How about your representative if you allowed the Board to operate in any part of Ireland. Probably in every county in Ireland there would be some little space that is congested; every county would be entitled to send a representative to the Board, and the Board would be nearly as big as the Parliament at Westminster?—What I want particularly to call the attention of the Commissioners to is the flooded lands at Lixnaw. It is really a very serious matter, and it is very hard that something cannot be done between all the departments to take the matter up. All the land there which you passed through yesterday receives the drainage of nineteen mountain streams. The original area of the catchment of all that river, the Feale, Brick and Galey is 280,000 acres, of which about 11,000 is subject to flooding. A comparatively small expenditure might reduce the damage. This is necessary for the sake of the farmers and the health of the people, which suffers very much in these damp districts, and also to save the ratepayers the cost of repairing the roads, which has to be borne very often now on account of the ravages of the floods.

42425. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the distance from the River Brick to the foot of the mountain?—It is not, I should think, more than two or three miles.

42426. Is the place quite level?—It is level at the bottom; the biggest rise is at Lixnaw on the road you came up to-day. That is four miles.

42427. Do you know what the difference in height is between the sea-coast and the foot of the mountain; what fall has the river?—Taking the River Brick from Ardfert to its mouth at Cashen, I should not think that the fall was more than fifty feet—not quite that.

42428. How many miles does that cover?—Between ten and twelve miles. It is less than four feet to the mile, and the fall is thirty-two feet according to the survey map. If the river were dredged it would make a great deal of difference, because at present there is not room for the water that gets into the river to flow out of it, and it spreads over the country. I was speaking yesterday to a man who has a farm of sixty-five acres, and all of it except six acres is under water.

42429. CHAIRMAN.—Has anybody gone into this?—Mr. Doran knows all the facts.

42430. Has Mr. Doran gone into it for the Congested Districts Board?—Mr. M'Clean gave me these facts which he said I might read. I went up to the Arterial Drainage Commission to give evidence. I think my evidence given then is published. He says:—"For your information, the following are the principal points to bring before the Drainage Committee. The Cashen river is formed by the junction of the rivers Feale, Brick, and Galey. These rivers and their tributaries drain an area approximately 280,000 statute acres. The Cashen being a tidal river, the principal flooding occurs along the tidal estuary and thence along the Feale, Brick, and Crumpaun, a tributary of the Brick. Owing to one ford in particular, which is situated below the ferry bridge at Derrycove (which ford is formed by a deposit owing to the action of the incoming tide and the river) and to a large volume of salt water which flows in at high tide, water to the depth of eight feet in the River Brick and from ten to twelve feet in the Cashen is locked up. If the obstruction below the ferry bridge were removed, and other smaller obstructions, it would reduce the average level of the water in the rivers uniformly about two feet, and furthermore increase the storeage capacity of the river in time of floods. With the exception of the fords or obstructions at the Cashen mouth, Ferry bridge and the junction of the Feale and Brick, the rivers are sufficiently deep, and if these obstructions were removed considerable good would be affected by allowing the river to drain out at least two feet below its present ordinary level. Furthermore, the navigation of the river would be possible at ordinary tides for the purpose of transfer of sea-sand to the inland districts, which sand is largely used for agricultural purposes owing to its high manurial properties. The area of land which is flooded and rendered unfit for cropping is approximately 11,000 acres statute." The rest is rather technical.

42431. Has anything been done to carry out the suggestions made there?—Not since the Cashen Board spent £12,000 and never finished the work, but rendered things rather worse than they were before.

42432. What would it cost?—I cannot say. I think £5,000 or £6,000 would do a good deal.

42433. No one has ever gone into it sufficiently to say absolutely what it would cost?—No.

42434. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—On whose estates is that area?—On a good many. On Lord Listowel's, Lord Ormthwaite's, Sir John Chute Neligan, and Mr. Talbot Crosbie, of Ardfert. Those are the chief ones.

42435. Are they sold to the tenants?—Most of them are—Lord Listowel's and Mr. Talbot Crosbie's.

42436. They are actually sold?—Yes. Lord Listowel tried to make some arrangement between the tenants and the Land Commission, that a certain sum of money should be put to one side for maintenance, the burden of which will fall on them.

42437. Had those estates been sold to a public body and had that public body command of the whole area, it might be able to do a great deal to improve the drainage before re-selling to the tenants?—Yes.

42438. Are you aware that large drainage works of that class were done in Mayo by the Congested Districts Board under Mr. Doran's supervision?—I believe there were.

42439. And that although the fall was very small?—Yes.

42440. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was that £12,000 actually thrown away?—I don't think so, but they appear to have built a long embankment all along, and they changed the mouth of the estuary, making it narrower, apparently to get a bigger scour. The sea

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broke in and smashed a great deal of the embankment, and the failure was largely due to the fact that they spent the money before they undertook dredging operations.

42441. Would the £5,000 which you have estimated be for the completion of the work?—Yes, practically to complete it. You may have noticed passing the Cashen river yesterday a little embankment on each side. That was done by the Cashen Board, which is now defunct. It never held a meeting for ten years during which time most of the members died.

42442. CHAIRMAN.—Who is responsible for the failure to hold meetings?—I don't know.

42443. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there a drainage rate raised for that £12,000 now?—The landlords are paying the Board of Works for the £12,000.

42444. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean to say that there is no authority in Ireland that has the responsibility of making appointments to a drainage board or of seeing that the thing goes on in some way?—Apparently not. I believe that they had the power of co-opting themselves. It took three to form a quorum and only two are alive now.

42445. Is there no power of proceeding against them?—I am afraid that it has gone too far.

42446. When was this Board established after the Board of Works did this work?—They did it themselves. They were established and got the money and spent it.

A member of the audience.—The landlords were the people who were interested in having the embankment. The owners of land along the banks were formed into a Drainage Board. I was the agent. I had my own particular views on the discretion of several members of the Drainage Board as to the engineer that was employed in carrying out the work.

42448. CHAIRMAN.—Under the Local Government Act of 1898, the County Council can make provision for taking over drainage undertakings; has there been any proposal that the County Council should do this?—I proposed it before the County Council, so that if any provision was made we should be in a position to take advantage of it, and the chairman wanted to know whether we should be undertaking any obligations, and I am supposed to be making inquiries at present to see whether the County Council can take it up safely without incurring any responsibility, because what the County Council were afraid of was that probably they might come down on us and say:—"Now you stand in the shoes of the Cashen Board and you must do so and so and spend money on it." The County Council objects to spend money on it.

42449. At any rate, it is now being considered by the County Council whether they should do the work themselves or not?—No. They have quite made up their minds not to do the work. There are too many charges on the county already. It is a sort of local thing. Men in Waterville and Cahirciveen would not care to have it put on them. Then the question would arise as to how the works should be paid for. I say that the riparian owners would be willing to pay, and I think that the others ought to be made pay.

42450. Others living in other parts of the county?—No; but a great deal of damage to health is done in the neighbourhood of where floods occur. The whole neighbourhood is poisoned. If you took up a whole lot of children together you could pick out the Lixnaw ones by their unhealthy appearance.

42451. Suppose that the County Council did the work and put the rate on the people who were benefited, would it be possible to get from them the cost of the work?—It would. In a case in which I appeared for a man who was having a fair rent fixed, most of his land was valued at fifteen shillings an acre, but the part that was liable to be flooded was valued at eight shillings. The area of land of this sort is 11,000 acres.

42452. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So that even if the occupiers contributed to the expenditure, they would be much better off than they are now?—Yes.

42453. CHAIRMAN.—That is an argument in favour of the County Council doing it?—Yes, but it may not overcome their prudential desire for economy.

42454. Yes, but if they could get back the money from the people who would benefit by the work, there would be no question of economy?—They are rather shy about it.

42455. Is it because they don't know what the effect of it would be?—The rates are particularly high in Kerry, and you don't want to put sixpence in the pound on the people along there.

42456. Because you are not sure whether they might get that benefit?—They might not get the benefit.

42457. Therefore you are afraid that if the benefit was not as great as had been hoped there might be friction if this rate was put on the people?—I am afraid if we were an English body we would say, "do it yourself." As an Irish body we are rather hoping that if we don't do it some other body will do it.

42458. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has the County Council any expeditious machinery for recovering money due to them under schemes by occupiers?—No. They would have to make a special rate on the area, the same as in the case of a sanitary rate.

42459. And the County Council is hampered there?—Yes. Of course if we could get it in the form of a special rate like the railway rate or the sanitary rate we could recover it quickly.

42460. The County Council has no means of recovering additions to the instalments of tenant purchasers because of drainage?—No.

42461. CHAIRMAN.—If they took over the powers of the Drainage Board they could throw on these people a special rate for the money they had spent on the drainage?—I dare say they could.

42462. Would the County Council make a grant?—There is one thing I would suggest. It is rather an idea of my own. The County Council got £33,000 free at the time of the railway amalgamation. The barony of Clanmorris, in which these floods are, received about £7,000. I think some of it is still left, and is being devoted to the relief of rates, which seems to me to be rather frittering away things. If a couple of thousand pounds could be got out of that for the flooded area it would go a long way towards giving relief.

42463. Is any of the flooded land sold?—It is nearly all sold now in the Lixnaw district. It is an intolerable nuisance that all that country should be in that state.

42464. What do you propose could be done by the Congested Districts Board?—I think if the Congested Districts Board gave something towards it, let the county give something and let somebody else give something else.

42465. Who is to do it?—Suppose that the County Council had the choosing of the Board to do it.

42466. In your view the County Council are the people to do it on condition that they get a grant in aid from the Board?—That is my private opinion. I am not speaking for the County Council.

42467. That is a very different arrangement from what was carried out in Mayo, to which his lordship has alluded. I understand that the Board have acquired the estates on each of the rivers, and have carried out the drainage, the cost being paid by increased annuities on the holders; but, obviously, if the land has been sold already to the tenants the opportunity of doing that in this case is lost?—The landlord redeemed the rate when he sold his land, so that at present there is none existing.

42468. These people having bought the land at a certain annuity, the Congested Districts Board could not now spend £15,000 and then seek to increase the annuities?—They could not do it. The only people who could do it would be the County Council or the Cashen Board.

42469. And get the money back in the form of a special rate?—I have not read the report of the Arterial Drainage Commission, but they may have made some report which would be useful to us.

42470. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that you could reclaim 11,000 acres of land at a cost of £4,000 or £5,000?—When I mention that amount I only suggest it could be done by clearing away the partitions and rebuilding the mouth; that would be taking about half what was spent previously; but I am not an engineer.

42471. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it your opinion generally with regard to this that if the expenditure mentioned were made it could be reclaimed to the extent that it could be made tilled land?—Some of it could be tilled. At present it is hardly fit for

meadowing. I think a great deal of it could be made fit for tillage then.

42472. In the case of grants such as you mention by the Congested Districts Board, would you expect the Congested Districts Board to maintain these works in future?—No. I suppose not. They would be a rather broken reed to depend on.

42473. Works of that kind require constant repair and attention?—I think the burden of maintenance should be thrown on the riparian owners. At present they have undertaken it together, with the promise of a grant from Lord Listowel, on the Listowel Estate.

42474. CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean to say that in that case the County Council, in the form of a Drainage Board, would do the work of maintenance, and there would be a permanent rate upon the riparian owner?—I think each owner would have to keep up his own.

42475. Would that be possible?—I think it can be done. I think Mr. Hussey did some works in that way that were kept up, but it is very necessary work. I think it would be very useful if the Congested Districts Board were to send an engineer to thoroughly inquire into the matter, or if the Department would take it up, because at present it is a great loss to the people, and it is almost too big a work to be done locally in any way. I think, then, that some of the cost might fairly fall on the Treasury. I wish, in concluding to refer to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion with regard to the labourer's cow. It is an excellent idea. A great many labourers at the present day have cows which feed along the road. I met a labourer the other day and told him I could give him grazing for his cow. He said if he got it for nothing he would take it, but at present his cow was doing very well along the road. It is rather a nuisance to the public, and I would be very glad to have that cow confined. In reference to schoolhouses, I may say that Kilflyn schoolhouse answers the description which has been given. It is in a most disgraceful condition. There are no sanitary arrangements at all.

42476. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are not the examples for good sanitation that they ought to be?—No.

42477. CHAIRMAN.—Is the Muckinagh estate of which you have told us one that is bankrupt?—Hopelessly bankrupt. It is in the middle of the floods.

42478. You say in your precis: "I sold my property to my tenants about four years ago. I do not think the Act has relieved congestion in the Lixnaw division which I represent." Which Act do you mean?—I meant the Board. As far as I know, all the areas are just as much congested now as they were then.

Mr. HENRY DORAN re-examined.*

42479. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you have come here to give the Commission some information about this drainage scheme?—I was instructed by the Board at the request of some representative persons of the County Kerry to appear before the Commission to give some general information that I had collected with reference to this Cashen River Drainage. I think I will have to explain to you this map, so that you may understand some special features of the scheme.† The map shows the Drainage District as fixed by the Cashen Drainage Board. The catchment area of the Cashen River and its tributaries comprises about 430 square miles. This area is drained by the rivers Feale, Galey, Brick, and Crompaun. The rivers Feale and Galey join about six miles from the sea, and from their junction to the sea the watercourse is called the Cashen River. The Cashen River, therefore, is really the outlet of the waters of the rivers I have mentioned. The Feale, which is the principal, rises in County Cork, and passes Listowel; the Galey, which flows in this direction (*pointing out on map*); the Brick, which comes along here with its tributary called the Crompaun. The striking feature of that district is that about 5,000 acres of the lands coloured blue on map are practically only about the same level as high water mark of neap tide, and were it not that these rivers are embanked on both sides for seventeen miles, the tidal waters of spring tides would cover most of the 5,000 acres. Outside the 5,000 acres which are so near the high water level, I estimate there are in or about 5,000 acres more, which, although not subject to surface flooding, are water-logged and comparatively unproductive. The total area that would be directly benefited by an effective scheme of drainage would be not less than 10,000 acres. The lands coloured blue on map comprise about 5,000 acres, those coloured yellow about 15,000 acres, or a total of 20,000. You motored through the centre of this area yesterday afternoon. Taking a boundary on map from Ballybunion to Listowel, and from Listowel to Kilflyn, from Kilflyn to about Causeway, thence in the direction of Ballybunion, you have enclosed an extensive district which is practically a swamp, with the exception of small areas scattered through it which are above the flood level of the rivers. There is not such a large area, I think, in any other part of Ireland comprising land of a character so capable of being made valuable agricultural land by drainage as this. Very little of it is bog or waste land, and practically all is land that would have a very considerable agricultural value if thoroughly drained. About three-quarters of a mile nearer to the sea than where the Feale and Galey join the Brick river discharges into the Cashen, bringing with it the waters of the Crompaun. The Cashen River flows within tidal embankments to the Ferry Bridge—Ferry Bridge is the one you passed over last evening in the motor car—a distance of about 2½ miles from the junction of the other two rivers that I have mentioned; and from that bridge for about a mile on the lower side on its course towards the sea it is also embanked. From that point on (*pointing out on map*) it traverses what may be called a tidal slob-land, which covers an area of about 500 acres. Of the catchment area there are about 5,000 acres of land, the surface of which is not more than eleven to fourteen feet above low water mark; and were it not that the waters of the rivers are confined for many miles of their course within tidal embankments the greater part of the 5,000 acres would, as already stated, be covered in high spring tides. The spring tides rise about 13 feet 6 inches over low water mark.

42480. Then the surface of 5,000 acres is actually lower than the high-tide line?—Nearly all is lower than high water mark of spring tides. The tides affect the Cashen River for its entire distance of about six miles.

42481. I suppose the very fact that you have these embankments increases the level at high tide. Supposing it was the natural state of things, and the high tide as it came up distributed itself over the fields, the level would not be so high?—It raises the water-level within the embankments by reason of the tidal pressure banking up the fresh water.

42482. And also by reason of the fact that it is confined within the embankment?—Yes.

42483. If it was not so confined you would not have the same height of water in the river?—No. It would spread over the adjacent low-lying land. These points are important, so you will excuse my repeating them. All tides affect the Cashen River for its entire distance of about six miles, the Feale for a distance of five miles further on, and the tides come along these rivers up to these points (*pointing out on map*); but it affects them much further than the tide flows by reason of the flowing tide preventing the free discharge of the fresh water down stream. The Brick is affected for a distance of four miles, the Galey for a distance of two and a half miles, and the Crompaun for a distance of two and a half miles. About seventeen miles of these rivers are embanked on both sides, and the drainage of the lands adjoining is discharged through sluices, inserted in the embankment, which open when the tidal waters in the rivers recede. Owing, however, to the neglected condition of these water-courses, many of the sluices only act for a short interval between the tides, with the result that the greater portion of the low-lying lands are comparatively worthless. If the tidal waters were prevented from flowing up into these rivers, the sluices would act continuously except when there were exceptionally high floods

* For former examination see Appendix to the First Report of the Commission [Cd. 3267, 1906], pp. 75 *et seq*

† See map (Appendix II.) facing p. 208.

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in the river, and the efficient drainage of this large area would thus be secured. The advantages to the land-holders, and to the district generally, resulting from the conversion of what is, comparatively speaking, a barren tract of water-logged land, into land capable of producing good meadow and pasture would obviously be very great. This latter view must have been shared by the owners of these lands for generations past; for a large expenditure of money was made from time to time in the construction of the tidal embankments. These, however, were found to be insufficient, and about the year 1884 the proprietors of the flooded lands formed a District Drainage Board, and obtained a loan from the Board of Works to lower the outlet of the Cashen River to the level of low water mark at neap tides from the seashore for about 125 perches up stream. That is, the project was to lower the outfall of the Cashen estuary by cuttings where you see marked red on the map, the idea being that by lowering the outlet the river waters would discharge more readily into the sea in the lower stages of the tide. The design to effect this object provided that two cuttings should be made—one opposite Kilmore School, about 900 feet long, and a maximum depth of 13½ feet. It was intended to extend this cutting towards the sea, the depth of the lower section being about 5½ feet for a length of 800 feet. The first cutting which was furthest from the sea appears to have been made to about the specified depth; but they seem to have abandoned the proposed second cutting, which was to be about there (*pointing out on map*). On taking the levels now, we find the bottom of the new cutting at the lower end is about three feet lower than the river bed where it stops, so the expense of sinking that additional three feet was money thrown away, as they did not deepen the river bed below the end of new cutting to allow it to discharge to its bottom level.

42484. You say the bottom of the cutting was not deepened?—I say that the bottom of the only cutting made is at present three feet lower than the river bed where the cutting ends.

42485. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But, if the whole scheme was carried out, it would be eight feet below the natural bed of the river?—No, about five feet six inches lower. The work, as originally designed, was estimated to cost £5,800. The actual cost amounted to £10,000, and this sum was levied on the drainage area as shown in that map, although the works originally contemplated were not completed. I have here the award showing the proprietors, and what each contributed, based on the value of the land owned by each proprietor, the amount of the annual contributions for maintenance, as well as the proportion of the original cost. The total amounts to £10,054; the lands drained or improved are set out as about 5,784 acres. The estimated value before drainage was put down at £1,126 15*s.*, and the estimated increase in value was £972 17*s.*

42486. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the annual value?—Yes, the estimated prospective increase in annual value. Now, these figures are important in this sense, that if a project of the kind was about to be revived landholders in that area would naturally be slow in undertaking all liabilities in connection with it, for they would be afraid that engineers coming forward to promote another drainage scheme might be as inaccurate in their forecast as the previous promoters. Mr. Julian stated that although people admitted that there were 11,000 acres of land now practically a swamp that could be drained for, he says, £5,000, the landholders directly interested would not of themselves undertake the work. This, no doubt, is because it is feared the actual cost may far exceed the estimated cost, and the improvement effected be far less than was anticipated.

42487. Can you form any idea why what was estimated to cost £5,600 should have cost £10,000?—The estimate must have been very imperfect or the work must have been very badly carried out or supervised.

42488. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does that include the cuttings?—Yes. And another feature of it is that while the expense was estimated at £5,600, the increased annual value is put down at £571.

42489. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I was going to ask whether you agreed with the estimate of the improved letting value?—Mr. Julian tells me that the general opinion is that the value of the land has not increased, and from what I have seen, it is my opinion that it could not have increased much, because the whole scheme is a failure.

42490. Do you think that it would be successful if more was done in that direction?—I don't think that it would be successful. In round numbers, it cost double the estimate.

42491. CHAIRMAN.—Without the scheme having been finished?—Yes. As I have already said, the work as originally designed was estimated to cost £5,600, and the actual cost amounted to £10,000, and this sum was levied on the drainage area, although the works contemplated were not completed. That award you have in your hand shows the apportionment of the expenditure of £10,000 against each of the landed proprietors. It appears to me probable that the promoters abandoned the project, having ascertained that the cutting had not the anticipated effect in relieving the flooding. In my opinion the design was fundamentally wrong, as it merely provided for the lowering of the discharging outfall of the river waters without making any provision to regulate the inflow of the tidal waters. The mere lowering of the outfall would facilitate to a greater extent the inflow of the tidal waters, because the sudden rise of the tide would give a greater head and pressure to the inflow than the outflow of the fresh waters could possibly have. The result would be that more tidal water would flow through the cut into the slob area above the Kilmore ridge than could have entered before the cut was made. The drainage scheme should not only have provided for facilitating the discharge of the river waters as far as it is practicable to do so, but also to shut out the tidal waters. The tide rises here from eleven to fourteen feet in the space of six hours and if a cutting be made there (*pointing out on map*), near the entrance to the sea, the head of water, rising about two feet per hour, will exercise far greater pressure in forcing the flowing tidal water through the cutting than the whole river area could at any time exert in forcing the water out. To lower the discharge of the fresh water outlet and at the same time provide means for regulating or cutting off the inflow of the tide are two conditions that must be secured if the drainage is to be done efficiently. You will observe the very striking little difference there is between the level of the water in the estuary even in neap tides and the surface of this area, which shows the necessity for complete control of the waters at this point. These results could be secured by erecting across the estuary a tidal wall provided with flood-gates which would shut out the inflowing tide when it had reached about half the height of neap tide, and impound the fresh water in the large area of slobland comprising 500 acres, during the interval of the last half of flood tide and the first half of ebb tide, when the flood-gates would be opened and impounded waters allowed to escape. This would mean that practically no tidal water would flow to the upper side of the tidal wall, and that the fresh waters would be impounded for a maximum period of six hours on each side, or twelve hours in the twenty-four.

42492. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you estimated how high these would rise?—Yes, but I do not trouble you with much details.

42493. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think it would be more than six hours in the case of spring tides?—No, I don't think so. As already explained, the flood of every tide affects the rivers mentioned for a distance of about seventeen miles, and in the case of spring tides the influx of tidal water does not all escape before the next flood tide. When there are spring tides the whole estuary or slobland is covered. The tide flows up the rivers for seventeen miles, and the fresh waters for miles higher up are banked up, causing more or less flooding by the fresh water. When it happens that you have spring tides and very wet weather concurrently there is a considerable accumulation of waters on these sloblands and in the river for several days, and sometimes for longer periods at a time.

42494. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If the wind was from the west or from the north-west?—That would at present have the effect of heaping up the land in its waters in the estuary, and raising the water level to a very considerable extent. The flood-gates, however, would shut out the tide. We have the large area of slob-land to impound the fresh water, and if you cannot shut out the tide you cannot efficiently drain

the whole area. It is obvious that when the tide rises practically to the level of the land, making a deeper cutting in the tidal way won't prevent flooding.

42495. The tidal water would have to go back?—It would have to go back. My suggestion, shortly, is that the fresh water impounded by the closing of the flood-gates would, in the intervals from half flood tide to half ebb tide not accumulate over the slob area to a greater depth than two feet when the sea waters were shut out. The surface of the impounded water at this level would be from two to three feet below the surface level of the land that I have referred to, whereas at present an ordinary neap tide rises to the level of a great portion of the 5,000 acres of land, and spring tides, which rise from two to three feet higher, would practically cover the entire 5,000 acres were it not for the river embankments which confine the tidal waters. The completion of the work as originally designed, which Mr. Julian suggests might be done, would, in my opinion, not be effective—in fact, I think it would be useless expenditure—and unless my suggestion of shutting out the tide by the erection of a tidal wall be carried out, the land referred to must be considered incapable of profitable improvement. That is, I do not think that unless the design I suggest, or something similar to it be adopted, you can get the land sufficiently drained, because there will not be a sufficient interval between ebb and flow of the tides to allow the sluices to let off the land drainage. The unproductiveness of this area in its present condition is not the only loss to the country, as the fact of having such a large extent of flooded land in the district must have a very bad effect on the lands immediately adjacent to it, which are at a slightly higher level, but are waterlogged although not subject to surface flooding. It is also likely to have an injurious effect on the health of the people. I am of the opinion that the construction of a tidal wall with flood-gate and sluices and the removal of the principal obstructions in the river could be carried out for a sum of about £10,000. This would mean about £2 an acre, even if the area of charge were confined to the lands directly subject to tidal influence—that is, the 5,000 acres, and if the money were advanced by a loan repayable in thirty-five years at 5 per cent., it would mean £500 per annum, or an annual charge of two shillings per acre for the period. This would be exclusive of maintenance. Considering that the original project was carried out under the supervision of a Government department, and that the drainage of this large extent of country would be of immense benefit to a large portion of the county, I think it would not be unreasonable to expect that both the Government and the county would make substantial contributions towards the execution of the work, thus leaving the lands benefited liable to a very moderate annual charge. I have already pointed out that in addition to these 5,000 acres of land which are directly subject to tidal influence, I estimate that there are approximately about five thousand acres outside the zone of the tidal influence, at a somewhat slightly higher level, which would be very much improved and ought to be included in the area of charge, but at a lower contributory rate.

42496. How do you justify that?—By reason of the benefits conferred.

42497. What benefits?—A great deal of this land, although not subject to flooding, is, say, only eighteen inches over the flood level, and where the level of the water in a flooded area is only eighteen inches higher than the adjacent land, the latter remains wet and very much in need of drainage. It cannot be cultivated—it will not produce good pasture or meadow—it is what I call waterlogged. But if you lower the water level say two feet six inches to three feet, that land would be substantially improved.

42498. The water is taken quickly away?—That is one advantage, and you would have a superior kind of herbage replacing the aquatic grasses, &c., which grow there now. I had met the objection you were suggesting to a drainage charge when I stated that although this should be included in the area of charge, the contributory rate ought to be lower.

42499. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not the rate over the 5,000 acres in a year be able to maintain the whole system?—It ought, but the water-logged area would be substantially improved, and should contribute to the cost.

42500. What is the expense of maintenance?—If the work were well done the expense of maintenance would be comparatively small. I should say if it were really well done £50 a year ought to maintain it.

42501. Mr. Sutherland.—Of course you are contemplating the gross expenditure. Still the inner works would require scouring and to be kept clean?—Yes, and the embankments would be maintained.

42502. Mr. Kavanagh.—They have to be maintained now?—They have to be.

42503. And are they?—Yes, but in a very imperfect way. Although a Drainage Board was formed to carry out this work the Drainage Board ceased to act. Things were allowed to slide, and members who died were not replaced. I believe myself that these rivers are in a worse condition now than they were in 1884—in several places at any rate. They could scarcely be in a much worse condition than they are at present.

42504. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Then £50 would not cover the cost of the caretaker?—The caretaker for which, my lord?

42505. For the drainage?—I am referring to the maintenance irrespective of the caretaker of the flood gates. I have only gone into the matter in a general way. I desired to indicate a general scheme, and to point out that I think it is hopeless to attempt to efficiently drain that area by a continuation of the works on the lines on which they were started. That is really the most important idea I want to put before you, and to throw out the suggestion that if the people are prepared to do something more practical than grumbling and complaining, they ought to declare their willingness to be taxed to the extent of the annual value of the benefit actually conferred—not a problematical benefit—and that the County Council would contribute something, I have little doubt that the Congested Districts Board would also assist, inasmuch as the rivers do injury to the congested areas. Unless something such as I suggest is done I am afraid this district will remain a swamp.

42506. Chairman.—Who do you propose should do it—who do you suggest should go about it?—First of all, I do believe that the Government ought to contribute. It is largely because of a Government Department sanctioning and ratifying an imperfect scheme that the failure has followed. The men who own the land should agree to contribute towards the cost of the work to the maximum extent of the benefits conferred measured in the following way:—The land should be valued by competent valuers in its present condition, and say two years after the work was carried out, it should be re-valued by equally competent valuers, and each landholder should be liable to contribute annually as a maximum figure a sum representing the difference between the present estimated fair rent of the land and the estimated fair rent of the land in its improved condition after the work was concluded, and that he should not undertake any liability to pay more than that. This limited liability would keep the landholder in a safe position. He would have his land improved without any risk, for he could not be charged any more than the fair rent resulting from its improved condition. If the capitalised annual value of the improvement actually effected did not cover the cost of the work, the Government and the county should betwen them contribute the deficiency. But I may say that I believe the increased annual value of the land would in this case repay the cost.

42507. Your proposal assumes this—For two years at any rate you cannot determine what the contribution of the landholders will be?—Not safely.

42508. Therefore somebody has got to pay up the money first?—Yes.

42509. And do the work before these holders are taxed?—Yes.

42510. You say that that is to be divided between the county and the Government?—Who is to spend it? Is it to be spent by the County Council with a Government grant, or by the Government with a County Council grant?—The way I suggest is if the landholders agree, as I have just explained to you, to have their lands taxed to the extent of the ascertained improved value resulting from the drainage works, they would then form a Drainage Board, and they could then borrow money from the Board of Works to carry out the work. That money would be

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repaid to a Department of Public Works in the shape of an annuity payable by these landholders through this Drainage Board, or possibly through the County Council. The lending Department should approve of the plans, and exercise efficient supervision and control over the works conjointly with the Drainage Board.

42511. Will you tell me if I clearly understand what you propose. In your opinion the first step is that the landholders, or, in this case, the tenant purchasers, should, by agreement to a scheme of that kind, create a new Drainage Board?—Yes.

42512. In place of the semi-defunct Board we have already heard of. That they should undertake the cost, and the work should be met by them from the actual increased worth of their holdings, and that if they did not repay the full value of the work the balance should be made up by contributions from the Government and County Council?—Yes; and that these terms should be settled and agreed upon before landholders should take the risk of embarking upon the scheme.

42513. That assumes that the work would be carried out by engineers of the new Drainage Board created by the holders themselves?—Yes. I may say in connection with these details that we have recently had an Arterial Drainage Commission. I gave evidence before that Commission, and suggested how, in my opinion, a Drainage Board ought to be formed, and that we ought to have in this country a Department of Public Works—people don't like the name of the Board of Works, but if the existing Board of Works is not an efficient body that is no reason why a reconstituted body to undertake the control and management of land improvement schemes should not be created. This Department ought to take the initiative and supply the people with the necessary plans, estimates of cost, etc.

42514. Are we to wait until some new Board of Works arises?—Well, last year, my lord, we were told that we might expect changes in that direction this year, and it now looks as if they were as far off as ever.

42515. Is it essential to your scheme that a Drainage Department or a remodelled Board of Works should be created?—In my opinion, if the Congested Districts Board had control over these districts, and in the absence of the Department of Public Works which I say should be in existence, the Congested Districts Board ought to undertake the responsibility of initiating and managing land improvement schemes of this character. I should not be afraid to undertake a scheme of this kind. Before commencing operations we would require the landholders to enter into a legal agreement defining the extent to which they might be taxed, and if we could not get them to be reasonable we could abandon the scheme. My opinion is they would be reasonable.

42516. What control have you in your minds?—At present we are only interested in about a sixth of the drainage area.

42517. Do you mean to say that the fact that part of this catchment area lies outside the congested area would debar the Board from taking steps to get the authorities to agree to the scheme?—The Board would not be justified in undertaking responsibility of that kind at present, because only a comparatively small proportion of the area affected is within the scheduled congested districts.

42518. There would be no greater financial responsibility on the Board—I mean they would only play the part of organisers to obtain the Government consent?—Yes.

42519. Their scheme to do that now would not involve a greater financial responsibility than it would if it had a larger area?—Not necessarily, but they should pay the officials engaged in making the arrangements.

42520. Yes, but also for the congested districts as well?—Yes, incidentally for the congested districts affected.

42521. Yes, but you have very often undertaken to carry out schemes outside congested areas for the benefit of people inside?—For the benefit of people inside.

42522. Would not this be regarded as a scheme for the benefit of people inside?—It could be, and might properly be so considered, but having regard to the small area scheduled, the Board may not feel justified in undertaking a work when the proportion of the total outlay assigned to the congested area would be very small.

42523. Then it comes to this, that before the Board could properly act in a matter of this kind a larger area would have to be scheduled?—Not necessarily if the Board had control over the whole of a county containing congested districts.

42524. That means scheduling the larger area?—Yes, or that the artificial line of congested and non-congested districts be removed.

42525. In some way or other throwing the larger area on the responsibility of the Board?—Yes.

42526. Does the Commission understand that in your case it is useless for the County Council or any body locally to move in this matter until the Board is placed in such a position as to enable them to take the initiative?—What I meant to convey was that there is nothing to prevent the County Council acting at once, or the people directly interested acting at once, and inviting the co-operation of the Congested Districts Board, but it is a large scheme, and the landholders would be very chary about taking it up having regard to their previous experience. It is a work of such magnitude that some Government Department should undertake the management of it, and not to leave its fate to the accidents of local control.

42527. You would have to pay the total, while you would have to pay any damage you might do to fishing interests?—Yes. I am glad you mentioned that. I overlooked it. Persons may have what might possibly be called vested rights in the fishing in the estuary who would object and say, "If you shut out the tidal waters our fishing will be injured." I understand the fishermen only fish when the tide is near the full. That is a very important matter, and it should be considered. There is also the question of navigation to Lixnaw, which is only possible in the higher states of the tide. A possible way to meet this difficulty may be to lower the bed of the river.

42528. I only mentioned it because all these things might increase the cost considerably?—Yes, and might possibly put an end to my project altogether. I am right, I think, in saying that no part of the river is navigable in low water at present.

42529. Mr. Sutherland.—That is when the sluices are open they could not go up and navigate?—Yes, in the present state of the river bed.

42530. Is it possible to navigate up to Lixnaw?—It would not be possible in the present state of the river bed, except in high water.

42531. Chairman.—I am surprised at what you tell us about the old Drainage Board, and the way they have apparently been allowed to drift out of existence. Is there no statutory authority or no means at all for ensuring that when vacancies occur on the Drainage Board they shall be filled up?—Oh, yes, there is. When a Drainage Board is formed under the Act of 1863, under which this scheme was carried out, the members are bound to hold a meeting in September of each year. In the event of a member of the Board dying or ceasing to act provision is made in the Act for the election of new members.

42532. Why has not that occurred in this case?—Because the promoters found, as far as I can see, when the money was expended that the drainage scheme was a failure, and they thought it would be throwing good money after bad to continue operations.

42533. Could not the actual holders of the land which has become worse by the neglect of the Drainage Board—could not they bring an action against the Drainage Board to compel them to do their duty?—They could; and under the law it is the duty of the Board of Works while any of the money advanced remains unpaid to complain they found that the Drainage Board were not properly maintaining the drainage system, and to notify the Drainage Board that it was not in an efficient condition, and to have it immediately put right, and, failing that, the Board of Works have the power to have the work done themselves, and on the assessment table which you have before you to apportion the money they have expended upon it against the several proprietors. But the Board of Works, like the Drainage Board, apparently let matters slide. We have had several cases lately on estates which we bought where works of this kind were carried out many years ago, and where the Drainage Board ceased to act, as in this case. The Board of Works lay dormant until

they found the Congested Districts Board bought the estates, and then they served the Congested Districts Board with notice to put the drainage system into an efficient condition.

42534. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The material design was not a suitable one from the start?—In my opinion it was fundamentally unsound.

42535. Would not that be a reason why the local Drainage Board felt itself without heart?—That is what I have said—that when they found money expended without the anticipated results being realised they neglected the matter.

42536. In your programme there are two parts—first there is the material or physical, and then there is the plan for carrying it out. I suppose, barring the difficulties of navigation or fishery rights, you would look upon it as good economic expenditure to erect a tidal wall?—Yes.

42537. Would there be any chance of lowering the bed of the river at a moderate expenditure and allowing facilities for sea-sand to be drawn up for manurial purposes?—That I did not look into, but I don't think so, because most of it traverses alluvial ground and probably would be easily lowered; but I cannot speak emphatically on that, as I did not examine the river bed carefully.

42538. It is not unlikely?—It is not unlikely.

42539. What kind of fishing is there in the estuary?—Salmon are netted.

42540. We do not know exactly whether the owners interested would object to the construction of this wall?—No.

42541. As regards carrying out the work, let us see what might be done. What step would be necessary in order to put you in the same position with reference to this work as you were in when you drained the Lung river?—We could not be quite in the same position, because the Board were landholders in the latter case of nearly all the lands affected.

42542. If the whole district were scheduled, then the owners who have not yet sold to the tenants would sell to the Board?—Yes.

42543. So far that is a possible thing?—Yes.

42544. If that were done, do you see any chance of getting the proprietors to work it?—They would, I believe, co-operate with the Congested Districts Board or other Department that would undertake the direction of the work.

42545. How would you work it out?—For the purpose of carrying out this work a Drainage Board would have to be formed. This Drainage Board would be constituted by representative members of the landholders holding land within the drainage district. Instead of having all landlords on the Board as formerly you would have several tenant-purchasers on it; they are the landlords of their own holdings.

42546. You don't think the number of estates sold prohibit that method here?—I don't know how many estates in this area have been sold.

42547. But you consider that the sale of the estates is not a serious obstacle?—Yes, unless the people, having satisfied themselves as to the extent of their liability are desirous of carrying out the drainage work.

42548. If a Drainage Board were formed, what kind of help of an executive kind could a Board like the Congested Districts Board give; advice, instruction, or money?—I think they should give a little of all three if they had control over the area.

42549. You say it would be reasonable to expect that the riparian proprietors of the future would agree to pay a sum corresponding with the improved value of the holdings?—Yes; the improved value resulting from the drainage.

42550. Would not you encourage them to go into this Drainage Board by allowing them somewhat more advantage than that? Would not it be reasonable not to demand from them the whole of the improved value of the holdings?—Yes. But I believe that this is quite a feasible scheme apart from any extraneous aid.

42551. With reference to something said by a previous witness, I should like to know whether, in your experience, you had any opportunity of buying estates in Kerry until within the last couple of years?—We have been offered not very suitable estates in Kerry. With regard to those which the Board were offered and did not buy, the failure to buy was due to the fact that the price asked was quite prohibitive.

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42552. Chairman.—You are Parish Priest of Aghavallan in this county?—Yes. It comprises the modern parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee. The parish is bounded on the north by the Shannon, and extends along the river a distance of seven or eight miles. The population of the parish is about 2,700, principally agricultural. The little town of Ballylongford, once busy and prosperous, is now industrially dead. The population of the town, forty or fifty years ago, between eight and nine hundred, is now reduced to half the number. Its industries are gone. The little fleet of fishing boats that once studded its harbour, and was the source of a decent livelihood for at least fifty families, is now reduced to two or three. The harbour itself, called Saleen, was in those days full of commercial life and energy. Large boats could be seen constantly in the harbour discharging their cargoes and taking away agricultural produce, principally corn. Our trade is now reduced to the importation of flour and meal and other products, which could, and ought to be, manufactured at home.

42553. What is, in your opinion, the reason for the falling away of industries and your fishing fleet?—One of the principal reasons why Ballylongford has gone down so much was the building of a line of railway between Limerick and Tralee. It was the outlet or harbour for supplying most of North Kerry and Listowel. Of course that was a great source of revenue to this small town of Ballylongford, and the goods that used to come through Ballylongford come now by rail.

42554. Listowel before depended on sea transit?—Yes.

42555. Now the railway brings what it wants?—Yes, and Ballylongford suffered thereby.

42556. When you speak of industries, in the sense of importing produce for Listowel?—I mean principally agriculture. I believe that at one time they had industries in the way of potteries a short distance from Ballylongford.

42557. What is the reason of the decrease in the fishing boats?—The absence of fish to a great extent.

42558. Is there a permanent disappearance of fish?—Yes, strange to say, in later years. They say there is an improvement in the present year.

42559. What do they fish for?—Herrings and salmon.

42560. The herrings have gone away?—To a great extent.

42561. Was there mackerel-fishing?—I don't think it was ever a good ground for mackerel. There is a fisherman going to give evidence with regard to the fisheries. I asked to be freed from giving evidence on the fisheries, as I had no technical knowledge and had no experience, so I brought a fisherman. Passing from that subject, I have a hope that under altered agricultural and national circumstances commercial life and activity will once again be restored. The land for the most part in the parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee is reclaimed bog—cold, wet, impoverished, and entirely unsuited for tillage; and will remain so until subjected to a thorough and general scheme of drainage. For this purpose the aid of some beneficient Board is vitally necessary, since the occupiers themselves will never have sufficient capital to meet this outlay. Although not scheduled as congested, congestion of a very pronounced type prevails in both parishes, especially in Asdee. Yet, strange to say, the parish of Ballylongford, at least two divisions of it, Carrig and Lisloughtin, comes nearer the definition of a congested area than Asdee, where seventy per cent. of the holdings are uneconomic. This shows how misleading the definition of congestion is, and that population and valuation (in many instances) are no

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measure of congestion. Let us take one estate in the parish of Asdee as an example. In the Wren and Stokes estate there are ninety-two holdings, and seventy-two of those are under £10 valuation, the lowest standard for an economic holding, whilst fifty, or more than half, are under £5. In the Asdee portion of the Hickie estate there are twenty holdings, and only four of them are over a valuation of £10. These two estates are in Chancery, and should long since have been taken over by the Congested Districts Board, and declared congested estates. The wretched condition of the tenants of these estates reveals a system of land tenure as bad as could be found in any part of the world, and principally on account of middle interests. Each tenant for miles and miles in this part of the country has the honour of having two, and in some estates three, and in some cases four, landlords over him.

42562. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it that the holdings are in patches?—The head landlord is Trinity College. There is a second landlord, a permanent one, Blacker Douglas, and in many other cases there are two others. In this estate Wren and Stokes have an interest, and there was a fourth—O'Connor—but he was wiped out.

42563. Are they all supposed to get something out of the holdings?—Yes.

Mr. Sutherland.—We have heard of dual ownership being the curse of Ireland, but here we have quadruple ownership.

42564. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In our return we have it that in Asdee there are 83 holdings under £4?—Trinity College is the head landlord of Ballylongford and Asdee, and sole owner of only a few townlands, where Colonel Crosbie, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent. That is the only portion of the two parishes where there are only two landlords.

42565. Chairman.—Colonel Crosbie, the middleman, was evicted for non-payment of rent. Was he one of these other landlords?—Yes, and he owed so much rent to Trinity College.

42566. And he did not pay?—No, he did not pay; when the fair rent was fixed the margin was left too small for him.

42567. Mr. Kavanagh.—Will he be reinstated under the new Act?—Oh, the poor man is dead. He was not a bad man at all.

42568. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you know what proportion of the rent paid by the tenants does Trinity College take?—I was trying to make it out.

42569. Of the Trinity College estates in Kerry, do you know?—I do not.

42570. Has that Corporation—Trinity College—done anything to improve the condition of the estate?—No. It never took any interest whatever. The head landlord did not care whether the estates were improved or not.

42571. Chairman.—The reduction of the rent does not affect the head landlord?—No; that is just it. It never affects the head man. This unfortunate system of land tenure is responsible for most of the distress and poverty of these parishes. The rents are excessive, having been arranged so that each owner would have his pound of flesh out of the poor tenants whom they have crushed to death between them.

42572. That is not since the Act of 1881?—No, not since the Act of 1881, because the fair rents came in.

42573. You are speaking of a time before twenty-six years ago?—Yes. Nor did the Fair Rent Acts afford them anything like reasonable relief, for it is well known the personal element or middle interests entered into the fixing of fair rents. No matter what the value of the land may have been, the middle interest must be protected. Mr. Commissioner Bailey admitted that the landlord's interest, irrespective of the value of the land, was considered in determining fair rents. Were it otherwise the landlords in this part of Kerry would be entitled to no rents at all, because the land is so bad it is not capable of yielding an agricultural rent, that is a rent or profit left over after all the expenses of labour and soforth are deducted.

42574. Mr. Kavanagh.—Have the four interests been fixed on the tenants?—The three superior landlords had to get their rent in any case.

42575. Chairman.—All this about the landlords' interest he means before the Act of 1881. Dual ownership did not commence in 1881?—No; long before it. The rent of more than two-thirds of the holdings from Ballybunion to the County Limerick, a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, is paid by American wages; or by a household economy involving semi-starvation. And the worst of it is, the consequences of this evil system of land tenure have entered into and vitiated land purchase, for it is well known that purchase prices are merely graded rents, and share their original sin.

42576. Chairman.—If it had not been for the large emigration that has taken place a great many of those people in the poor areas would be in a far worse position?—They would starve altogether if it were not for emigration in such uneconomic groups. They had no means of living whatsoever. Let us go back again to the Wren and Stokes Estate and learn from it the effects of this evil system of land tenure. This estate is held by Trinity College, Blacker Douglas, and Wren and Stokes, or their representatives. The estate comprises over ninety holdings, and only eleven are judicial. The other tenants were never allowed to go into the Land Court to get fair rents fixed, a very unjust exercise of landlord powers.

42577. Mr. Sutherland.—How were they prevented?—I will tell you in a moment. Sixty of them were evicted and put back into their farms again, twenty as graziers and forty under court leases. Any person having a court lease could not go into court. They were excluded thereby. The remaining twenty are either future tenants or hold under old lettings. A very fair and a very able report of the condition of the tenantry of this estate was made by Mr. Holmes, a land inspector, who was sent down by the Court of Chancery to inquire into and report on the real state of things in this estate. I should like to refer you to that report, which shows the great need of improvement on the estate to which reference is made. (*Produces report.*) Many families, some thirty or so, I believe, have no road at all leading to their houses from the main roads. The absence of roads is a great hardship and in many ways a serious disadvantage. The occupiers have no means of bringing manure to their little holdings, although there is an abundance of sand within easy reach if they only had the roads. The portion of the estate bordering on the Shannon suffers very much from spring tides, which flow over the lands as there is no embankment. Since the year 1863 fifty-seven acres have been swept away altogether by the incursions of the Shannon, and four or five houses are now threatened with destruction. They are those within a few yards of the sea. These two parishes afford a fine field for the exercise of the powers of the Congested Districts Board, but unfortunately Kerry is practically shut out from the benefits of this department, and to secure this exclusion no Kerryman has ever been placed on the Board. Of course your lordship was saying that every county could not have a representative, but it has been recognised that the western seaboard is the congested area of Ireland, and Kerry is one of the poorest counties in Ireland, and undoubtedly it would have been a great advantage to Kerry if it had a representative on the Board.

42578. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Who knew the wants of the people?—Yes.

42579. And to put them before the Board?—Yes, my lord. The people themselves have no initiative. They don't know how to ask the Board. They never knew where Dr. O'Donnell lives at all.

42580. He is very rarely in the same place long. Lord Shaftesbury has taken the greatest interest in this portion of Kerry, but all the same your point would remain, that a person knowing the people and their wants would be more suited than anybody else to advocate their claims?—Yes, my lord, that is what I say. We trust, however, that this Royal Commission will bring Kerry's wants and claims before the Board, and induce it to treat us with a little more consideration and justice. But to come to some practical conclusion, and to the ways and means of relieving congestion, and of promoting some measure of general prosperity—There are 1,120 acres of untenanted or non-residential holdings in the district, and the distribution of these lands would be a first step in this direction. The valuation of this untenanted land is £435, and, allowing £10 for each holding, provision could be made for forty families, or for twice the number by the migration of those occupiers whose valuation is £5 or thereabouts.

42581. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by £10?—The valuation is £435.

42582. Allowing £10?—Yes, allowing £10 for each holding. That is the lowest standard for each economic holding, so you could supply land to forty or eighty families by migration, taking away one family, and letting its land run into the next family's, and make it an economic holding, giving each man an amount of land with a valuation of £10. But to promote anything like general prosperity along this northern seaboard the Government must come to the aid of this poverty-stricken region in some way or other. Until every foot of land from the borders of Limerick to the mouth of the Shannon is thoroughly drained it is in vain to look for agricultural prosperity. The land is very wet—the most of it is bogland, and the part that is not is of very inferior soil—cold, wet, and unproductive. As long as the land remains steeped in water, winter and summer, as at present, all effort to improve it is only so much energy wasted. The farmers themselves will never lay by sufficient capital to accomplish this drainage scheme. Here is where the definition of congestion did us an immense amount of harm. If congested areas were scheduled by groups of uneconomic holdings all my two parishes of Ballylongford and Asdee would be almost congested, and an immense amount of good have been done by the Board. This portion of the sea coast is like the West of Ireland, but it was not brought under notice principally because there is a ridge of very good land a quarter of a mile from the Shannon. There are two farms, one valued at £78 and the other at £74, which puts up these 72 uneconomic holdings. Dividing the valuation by the population, the high valuation on a few farms would interfere.

42583. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would these farms be available for small holders?—They are held by tenants. There are 1,120 acres of non-residential land.

42584. Within what area is that large amount of land?—It is within the one parish.

42585. Did you think the remainder of the holdings might be enlarged by using that land?—I made a calculation as to how many holdings could be enlarged. Of course negotiations are going on in the case of one large place or holding Mr. Blacker Douglas has, which he farms himself. A proposal has been made to the Land Commission to buy it, but he would not accept the price, but I daresay they will come to terms after a little time.

42586. Would you consider that if the untenanted land is not sufficient for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings large tracts of grazing lands in the hands of tenants ought to be taken from the tenants?—They are all small holders, even the graziers.

42587. I thought you said there were two large farms?—They are not graziers. They hold under Court leases. They were evicted too, but got back under Court leases.

42588. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is a court lease?—If a person is evicted, the Court of Chancery sends down a valuer, and I regret that that is a great grievance. They have no title to go into Court for a fair rent afterwards. The Court sends down a valuer to value the land at any price he likes.

42589. What is the lease?—They put him back and give him a seven years' lease at this rent which was an arbitrary rent on the part of the valuer. They have no chance of going into Court, and have a great difficulty in completing the sales because these rents were higher than the judicial rents, and the purchase prices are based on these rents which are rather high. It is a very bad state of things. If we were scheduled as congested it would have helped us to have drained these areas, I should think, although his lordship, Dr. O'Donnell, appears to indicate that it was only in those properties that they buy that they expend much money.

42590. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You may take it from me, that the Congested Districts Board find it very difficult, as the law stands, to carry out drainage schemes properly. It is only when the Board has control of a wide area so that other owners can not dispute the rights and interfere with the scheme, that it can be properly carried out?—Is it not one of the functions of the Board?

42591. It is?—With the present system of farming they can never hope for more than the means of furnishing the mere necessaries of life. Government aid in the shape of grants or loans is absolutely necessary. It is absolutely necessary for this training. When I speak of the present system of farming, it is all grazing and all milk. I think that it is a mistake that our farmers have given up tillage completely, and I have been calculating that it would be far more profitable if they turned to tillage, because if you take a farmer of ten cows, he sends milk to a creamery, and only gets 3½*d.* at most per gallon for it. He could send to the creamery only about twenty gallons of milk, and that would be somewhere about 6s., calculating that for a week, he would only make £2 at most. That would only go on for five months. I calculated that all he could make out of his ten cows would be £40 a year. That would be very little to support a family. I think if he had more tillage to feed his cattle and pigs it would be more profitable.

42592. CHAIRMAN.—Lots of people have told us that. If that is so, why in the world don't they do it?—That is it. If you ask that of a farmer he says he has not the labour, that it is too high, and that there is nothing to pay but grazing the country, which is becoming impoverished because of emigration.

42593. In those farms where they do happen to have labour in the family, you would think that if tillage was better than grazing they would do it there?—That is the only family where they have a little tillage—where they have sons at home. Going around my people, I have asked how many children there are, and am told seven or eight, and when I ask how many are at home the answer is only one or two. The others are gone to America. They have given up tillage altogether.

42594. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think if the people had instruction in practical tillage it would be desirable?—That is the point I was coming to—they require education.

42595. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They tilled before?—Yes.

42596. Had they more education before in tillage?—No, really, but they tilled more. With the collapse of agricultural prices in the seventies, when corn was sold for little or nothing, the people gave it up.

42597. Have agricultural prices kept up in those parts of Ireland that I see tilled more than others? There is more tillage in some parts of Ireland than in others?—Yes, but is there more tillage in any part of Ireland to-day than there was in those days?

42598. You see parts of Ireland well tilled and no tillage in other parts. How do you account for parts going out of tillage and other parts being maintained in tillage?—The primary reason is emigration, I suppose.

42599. Are you acquainted with Clare?—Not very much.

42600. Is tillage there so great as between here and Tralee?—I don't think it is.

42601. Am I exaggerating when I say there is hardly any tillage?—No.

42602. What is the difference between that and the place between this and Tralee?—It is poorer than along the River Feale that you are speaking of to Tralee.

42603. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think instruction is necessary at the present time?—I do.

42604. Drainage is an absolute necessity?—Yes; a pressing necessity for the two parishes. In fact yes, as I said it would be useless to give them to tillage until the land is drained.

42605. Talking about association with the country, I suppose Mr. Doran would have sufficient association?—He would be about the very best authority.

42606. Has Mr. Green, of the Fishery Branch of the Agricultural Department, any special connection?—No, none at all, I believe.

42607. Talking about the fishery, did it ever go to Mr. Green that something could be done for the fishery off that coast?—I have been parish priest only for twelve months. I did not feel justified, as it is not a congested area.

42608. The volume of the fisheries on that coast has very much decreased?—Yes; it is a most singular phenomenon; they could not account for it. It is a fact that fish abandon a coast for a certain time. I know no reason for it.

42609. What class of fish were there?—Salmon to any extent. There were two weirs worth £500 a year to the owners.

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Very Rev. Canon Hayes.

42610. Used the fishermen go to the deep sea for mackerel and herrings?—They used.

42611. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—A striking illustration you have given as to the unprofitable nature of dairying as compared with tillage leads me to ask you a further question, whether if the tillage were extended farming would be more profitable?—I think it would be.

42612. You only get the produce of the cow for a certain number of months in the year, and if you had tillage it would be different?—Yes.

42613. You think tillage should be encouraged by the Government in some way?—If we had the means of transit—facilities for transit—it would, no doubt, give the people a greater taste for tillage. The construction of a pier is another great want here, and would be an immense advantage to the district in many ways.

42614. Where?—At Ballylongford. The present pier is practically useless owing to insufficient depth of water and it is unsafe by reason of its exposed situation. The pier at present has become almost useless because the entrance is filled up and there is no depth of water.

42615. It was built in the wrong place?—Quite so. There are other places or positions where there would be no difficulty. The largest ships could come up. The amount we pay for transit is very high. If we could get a boat or ship in there once a month we would have fairs and we would have a means of transit.

42616. Do boats from Limerick call in there at times?—Some of them do, but very seldom, because they cannot get in at all except at high tides, and then it is dangerous, because the entrance has filled up.

42617. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Does it need to be dredged?—Dredging won't do. There is a primary difficulty which they do not foresee in building the pier. There is outside a bar which should have been all cut, so that the present pier is practically useless. Providing a new pier is one of the functions of the Congested Districts Board, if you happen to be under it, this pier is absolutely necessary for the development of the fishing industry. If connected with a line of rail to Listowel it would be a great advantage to the district. It is only seven miles from Ballylongford, and if a connecting line were made to Listowel, Ballylongford Harbour would become the landing-place for a large portion of the agricultural produce of North Kerry.

42618. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What places would you ship to from there?—To England; we would send away our corn, cattle, pigs, and similar agricultural produce.

42619. CHAIRMAN.—Before you conclude I would like you to tell us a little about your Committee of Agriculture: who appoints you?—The County Council; but I did not intend to give evidence at all as to this, because when they appointed me they evidently made a mistake. I have been in the parish only twelve months, and there is no work being done by the Department at all, either agricultural or technical; so I have nothing to say of the work of the Agricultural and Technical Department, because there is no work going on; that has become apparent, because the itinerant teachers who had been giving lectures have ceased.

Mr. JULIAN re-examined*.

Mr. Julian.

42620. CHAIRMAN.—The Agricultural and Technical Committee are appointed by the County Council? The Agricultural and the Technical Education Committees are two distinct bodies. Originally there was an Agricultural and Technical Committee of the County Council, which consisted of the whole County Council, that is some thirty members and some seventeen additional members who are nominated by the County Council, and afterwards the Department thought it should be divided into two, so that we should have one committee for agriculture, which consists of the whole County Council, and some seventeen gentlemen who have been appointed because of their knowledge of agriculture, and are prominent in farming matters in the county.

42621. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—By whom are they appointed?—They are co-opted or appointed by the County Council once a year. As a general rule they are always re-elected. Then there is also the Technical Education Committee, which consists of the County Council, with a certain number, 12 or 15, co-opted members. The co-opted members of the Technical Committee are very largely school managers, clergymen, and gentlemen who have to do with education.

42622. Do you have to initiate the schemes of agricultural development, or do the Department? The initiation is a matter about which I have complained before the Committee. We are supposed to adopt schemes for every year. It consists generally of an official of the Department coming down with a scheme cut and dry and telling us that we must pass it because this is the last opportunity we shall have of adopting it.

42623. The scheme is actually drawn up by the Department?—It is drawn up by the Department and put before us to adopt. Of course we can throw it out if we like, but that will dislocate the whole business of the year.

42624. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You can throw out any item?—Yes, and dislocate the whole business.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Oh no.

42625. CHAIRMAN.—The scheme is initiated by the Department?—Yes. We formulate and adopt it all in the same moment. These two committees spend £2,500 in the year altogether.

42626. How is the money distributed between the Committees?—About £1,400 of it goes to the Agricultural Committee, and as much goes to the Technical Committee. For instance, we spend £450 in giving 150 nominations of £3 each to mares which are selected to be sent to registered stallions in the county. I may remark that there are only three registered stallions in the county. Between them they divide this £450. The class of the stallions is a matter of opinion. We give a certain amount of money, another £150 or £200, on premium bulls. That is to say, a farmer applies for a premium bull. If he gets a nomination he goes up to Dublin and buys a premium bull, and he has to keep that bull for the benefit of himself and his neighbours, and at the end of the year he receives £14 from the Department. That swallows up another £200 or £300 a year. Then we have different lectures. We have agricultural instructors, and we spend a certain amount of money on demonstration plots. I don't know that anybody ever goes to look at them. I never did myself. We have two instructresses in domestic economy. I think that may come under the Technical Department.

42627. These items are not discussed by you in detail?—They are sometimes discussed. We had a great discussion about the art master in Listowel. We had an art master here when our technical scheme came on. We found that his classes were not very largely attended. We cut him out and put on another domestic economy instructress. The result was that Listowel, which was the only place attending his classes, was very much aggrieved by his not being put on again.

42628. Take the question of the suitability of the standard; whether you are doing sufficient to provide bulls or mares, whether the plots are sufficient, or whether the itinerant instructors are good. Are those things ever discussed?—It is with the greatest difficulty that we ever get a quorum for the Committee. The County Council meet on Thursday. It generally goes over until Friday. The Agricultural Committee is then generally summoned for about 12 on the second day, and the Technical Committee meet after them. By the time we have got to them most of the people have got very tired and have gone away. Most of the elected members don't turn up. It is the biggest farce that was ever invented.

42629. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In the County Kerry?—In the County Kerry.

42630. CHAIRMAN.—Are any of these people specially acquainted with the congested districts?—They come from all parts of the county. There are one or two from each district.

42631. Should you say when there was a discussion with regard to the scheme there was a tendency for the representatives of the non-congested areas to have

* See pp. 8–13.

more influence than those who represented the congested areas?—No, because I think the Congested Districts Board, until quite recently were not on it at all.

42632. They are now?—They are.

42633. We have been told in some places that the explanation of why a continuous county scheme does not work well in congested areas is because the representatives nominated who act on the County Committee, and who are supposed to look after these scheduled areas, are not men of weight and influence, and that therefore although the schemes work all right in the non-congested areas, yet they work badly in the congested area?—I don't know that we have had much difference at all. We tried to put an efficient instructor in net mending in the congested areas. He went out to a few places. He did not stay long enough to do any good. The fishermen in Cashen said they did not want him, as they knew well how to make nets. Another matter to which we objected very much was the exclusion of Kerry bulls from the schemes. It was only lately that the Department allowed us to have Kerry bulls when we wanted to help the congested districts. Down about Cahirciveen they wanted Kerry bulls and not shorthorns. Now they allow us to have Kerry bulls.

42634. Can you tell us as to the sort of thing that went on when the agricultural instruction was given by the Congested Districts Board before the new Department took it over?—No. I don't know much about that.

42635. Did you hear people saying that the agricultural instruction was not so well done now?—I don't know about that. I don't think there are quite so many itinenant instructors going about.

42636. You don't think that in the County Kerry there is any dissatisfaction at the change?—I don't think so.

42637. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it your opinion that if the money given by the Board were given to the County Council without any conditions they would expend it better?—Yes. I am not quite sure but that they might do better with a demonstration farm.

42638. Even with the breeding of cattle?—I don't know whether it would be more useful if the Department would send us down a really good sire. They advance the money to buy a sire, but I don't think there is a sire in the county that has cost more than £500 or £600. We are far behind Limerick with the horses they have got there. I don't know whether you could could do better with the £450 than give the nominations in the way they do.

Very Rev. Canon Molyneux examined.

42639. Chairman.—You are parish priest of Ballybunion?—Yes. I live in a non-scheduled division myself, and I have more poverty in that than you would have in any division in Listowel, congested or non-congested. It is a curious fact that there is more outdoor relief given in that non-scheduled division of Listowel Union than in any other division in the union.

42640. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Some of the townlands must be very poor?—The poor in North Kerry are exceedingly poor. I may tell you that I was parish priest of Glengariff in the County Cork, and the whole of that parish, I believe, was scheduled as congested. Take ten, twelve, or twenty holdings, and the average valuation of those holdings would be but £2 per occupier. To the eyes of strangers, and those who visit the district, look at the miserable cabins and notice the small valuation it would be evident that these poor people want relief, living as they do on such uneconomic holdings. That, of course, is quite plain. If you take twenty occupiers in that district, their valuation would not exceed £2 per occupier. Now, we have in North Kerry such poverty that the people have not a cow or two as they have in that other district. The emigration is most extensive. They go to the iron furnaces in South Wales and such places, and I may tell you to their credit, though it is not a very nice occupation for women, yet the women do the work in spring after the potatoes are planted. In North Kerry those very poor people have no holdings. Lately the Rural District Councils in North Kerry have given a noble example to the country at large by the liberal and generous way in which they have provided labourers' cottages and allotments of land. In North Kerry you have more labourers' cottages built than in any other part of Ireland. The necessity for this arose from the fact that the people were so badly housed and had in very many cases got no land. Reference has been made to tillage. In this connection I may point out that the land in North Kerry is mostly reclaimed bog. There is very little arable land. There is very little of the land that is productive and fruitful. Naturally heavy lands of that kind do not pay for tillage and especially now when labour is so high, and I regret to say that I don't think the rising generation will ever approach the old people who have passed away in their attention to business, such as drainage and things of that kind. I fancy it would be extremely difficult to get the rising generation now to go through the slavish work that they did so well and so long in times past.

42641. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it under the recent Act that these labourers' cottages are being provided?—They gave a noble example long before that, but they have also taken up the recent Act to that extent that all the poor farmers in North Kerry are frightened at them. They don't know what to do with the taxation they are heaping upon them. They are doing everything they possibly can to carry out a great and useful business, but nevertheless it is imposing upon them a very heavy task. Notwithstanding the reductions given in rents, the difficulties of farmers have been increased by the increase in taxation, the cost of labour and its scarcity. I am seventy years old and forty-six years a priest, and I never saw the county in the position that it is in now in the struggle to make ends meet. Such is the struggle that I know a large district on which the tenants purchased twenty years ago but they purchased under duress for they were all under notice of eviction and purchased at a very high figure, and the purchasers came to me the other day and told me they were prepared to forfeit the twenty years' purchases and sign agreements under the new Act of 1903. So difficult do they find it to pay their annuities that they would willingly sign to commence to pay new annuities for sixty-eight years provided they get credit for the twenty years they have paid already. No people outside of a lunatic asylum would forfeit twenty years and sign again for sixty-eight years unless they were very hard pressed.

Mr. James Hanrahan examined.

42642. Chairman.—In what part of Kerry do you live?—I am a merchant in Ballylongford. The evidence that I wish to bring before you is on behalf of the fishermen of the district. The salmon fishing opens on February the 12th and lasts until the 30th April. The peel fishing opens on May the 1st and ends on July the 1st. Then the herring fishery commences, and ends on November the 1st. From this date until May 14th the oyster fishing is in progress. This shows that the fishermen of the locality can be profitably employed all the year round. There are altogether thirty fishermen living in the district, and of this number only three have been fishing this past year. The remainder depended mostly on work which they occasionally get, while some depend for their living on ferrying from Saleen to Kilrush. The number of boats required to employ those men is from ten to twelve, and the probable cost of each boat would be about £16 when fully equipped.

42643. Mr. Sutherland.—That is for the oyster fishery?—No, the salmon and herring.

42644. Chairman.—Do you mean that the Congested Districts Board should provide boats for these men?—Yes, in the present circumstances, and facilities in the way of a pier. The pier is absolutely unsafe. In the most important times of the tide these boats would have to remain at Saleen for fully two hours in order to float out, and dangers are incurred

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to the fishermen and the boats. For that reason I would suggest the building of a pier at Carrig, where the men could easily get their boats in and out at any hour of the tide. The pier would be of the highest advantage to the fishermen. In some cases sailing boats must remain altogether at Saleen owing to the very strong currents, while if a pier were built at Carrig this drawback would be overcome.

42645. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would that pier be of any use to Ballylongford?—It would be of commercial use to Ballylongford as well.

42646. Is Carrig an island?—No; this is on the mainland opposite the island. It would serve as a pier for Ballylongford. At the old pier there is only twenty feet of water at the highest tide. If the new pier were provided there would be thirty-three feet. The season for dredging oysters opens late in September and continues during the winter months. Very often those boats engaged in this business must remain at Saleen for weeks owing to continued winds from the south-west, west, and north-west. This also occurs during the summer time when they are fishing for salmon and herrings. The public oyster bed is over three miles square, and is insufficiently stocked with oysters. In fact, the two boats at present dredging never touch Ballylongford harbour, as the little they would get would not sufficiently pay them for their trouble.

42647. CHAIRMAN.—Have any of these views which you have been expressing ever been represented to the Congested Districts Board or to Mr. Green?—I am not aware that they were.

42648. Why?—I daresay they did not know whom to apply to.

42649. Did they not know that Mr. Green looked after the fisheries?—A lot of them never heard of Mr. Green.

42650. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I suppose that the district is not scheduled?—It is not.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But Mr. Green has charge of the fisheries for all Ireland.

42651. CHAIRMAN.—You really think that they did not know whom to apply to?—They did not know up to then. Shannon oysters are very marketable. On this bed I would suggest the laying out of half a million oysters, which would be marketable in two years hence. Trawling, too, is carried on in the Shannon, but the boats from Ballylongford never fish at this place owing to their being too lightly built and too old, some of them being practically obsolete. I would suggest the giving of four boats for dredging and trawling. The boats should be built exceptionally strong in consequence of the heavy strain on them, and should be thirty feet in keel. The proposed pier if built would be almost accessible at any time of the tide. It would secure the boats against any wind, especially from the north-west and south-west, which are dangerous to boats lying at Saleen pier. Some boats have been swamped while lying there.

42652. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We have had evidence of the trawlers doing great damage to the salmon?—That is fishing outside the river, but this is trawling inside the river.

42653. We have had evidence of the fishing outside doing damage?—That is not the trawling. That is with nets. Some of the nets are five miles long.

42654. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You want boats thirty feet in keel for herring fishing?—Yes.

42655. How far could they go to sea?—This coast is very dangerous.

42656. Then all the greater necessity for large boats?—Thirty feet in keel is quite sufficient.

42657. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How far out are the herring grounds?—From the proposed pier about a mile.

42658. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think it would be of use to have a resident fishing superintendent on the coast of Kerry?—Yes.

42659. That would help to keep the Congested Districts Board in touch with the local people?—Yes.

42660. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you heard the old people speak of the time when herring and mackerel were caught by the people from Ballylongford?—Within my own time. Within the last three years.

42661. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where do they get the herrings?—About a mile from the proposed pier.

42662. They waited until the herrings came into the river?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN DORAN examined.

Mr. John Doran.

42663. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you come from?—I reside at Glanawillan, Asdee, County Kerry. I wish first to refer to the industry of the poor workers striving to obtain a livelihood. In a part of Mr. Blacker Douglas' property in the townland of Leansachane, North Kerry, about 1881 and previously there lived six families of householders, about thirty-six all told, and all labourers. Two of them had not one perch of land, and the other four held about fifty perches in all. Each tenant had to pay £2 10*s.* a year in labour, at 8*d.* per day, even if other men obtained 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* per day; thereby proving that the six tenants were paying £3 each, or, in other words, £18 per annum for their six mud cabins and the fifty perches of land, and yet maintain their families. Mr. Blacker Douglas was not responsible for this, as these men were only sub-tenants to farmers. Four of these houses have since been levelled, and most of the occupants have emigrated to enrich other lands, and to enjoy that material and social position which has been denied them in the land of their birth. Adjoining this is the property of Lord Listowel, and in the townlands of Kilconly and Beale Hill there was a great number of labourers, and at one time, under middlemen and farmers, some were evicted, and died of hunger in 1847, 1848, and 1850. After that the landlord evicted the middlemen, and held it in his own possession for a number of years. He gave some employment for a time, and he took very good care to leave many of the labourers landless. He would not even permit them one perch of the land of their birth, and I knew some of them having the place of a few hundred of cabbages, and when his steward was getting fences erected he got the surface of these haggards or plots drawn away to manure the quicks and furze seed on the fences. Although having close on 400 acres of untenanted land, he did not give one perch to many of the labourers. There are about twenty-five labourers on the lands or farm of the Scottish Provident Institution, and adjoining it, and some of these men have only mud-wall thatched houses, with about eighty perches of land; and they paid about £3 at one time, and have been paying £2 10*s.* for the last twenty years; and within the last forty years they hold as caretakers or weekly tenants, and pay said rents at the rate of 8*s.* a week, without board, and another member of the family supplying them with food. These are only a few examples of what the poor labourers had to undergo, which proves the thrift and industry they should exercise to maintain their families; and often times they were semi-destitute. It is no wonder their families would fly from this country when the opportunity offers. Hence its depopulation, etc. Many others had to sustain life by gathering seaweeds on the strand, such as dilisk, sloucane, periwinkles, carrigeen moss, etc., and making sale of them, and eating them, some being semi-destitute. I also wish to call special attention to the necessity of remedying the following grievances of some poor cottiers, which have passed unnoticed by the Government and the Irish Party and other public men. There are some thousands of cottiers possessed of less than three-quarters of an acre of land. They are exempt from present and past legislation, and totally at the mercy of their task-masters. They exercise no tenant-right, as they are debarred from entering the courts to fix a fair rent, and thereby establish a tenant-right. This is sad and mean in the extreme, and requires immediate redress; and even when a sale takes place this class must remain as sub-tenants to farmers, if the Acts of 1903 and 1881 are not amended. They should be permitted to enter the courts to have a fair rent fixed, and to avail of a purchase when such takes place.

42664. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What class is that?—The people who hold less than three-quarters of an acre of land. They should be permitted to purchase if they so desire. From sad experience of the

past, this class must rely entirely on the recommendations of this Commission for redress. I will give another case of hardship and tyranny. Lord Listowel's property is being purchased by the tenants, but the sale is not yet completed. There is a poor man holding a small house, and a place for a manure pit, but in fact no space or land for sanitation purposes. When the engineer came round he claimed the site of a fallen room, so as to rebuild if he so desired; but the tenant-farmer objected, and said that the wall of the existing portion must be the boundary, and even locked the gate, so as not to allow him to bring in some turf, said gate being only about two perches from the site for the turf, and being an old passage long before this tenant was born. Is this not tyranny of the poor? It is well to state that the said house and site of room is a freehold, and Lord Listowel would not permit one perch of land to be attached to this house. There was a family of seven in this house, and all emigrated except the one that is now tyrannised over, and whether the Estates Commissioners will defend his rights remains to be told. There is a class of uneconomic landholders of from one to fifteen acres who, by their thrift and industry, are in many cases overstocked. They pay a high price for meadowing and hay to the extensive landholders, and have sometimes to go a distance of from one to five miles to obtain same. I know a man in Glanawillan holding less than five acres of medium or inferior land, and maintaining five large cows and a small pony, and he sometimes pays up to £12 for meadowing and hay per year, which is equal to the rent of a small farm, so that if these classes got a few acres extra they could easily pay for it. These are proven facts. Another matter as to which I am anxious is to get some non-scheduled congested districts scheduled as congested. I submit that the electoral division of Kilehenny requires to be dealt with as congested, for the following reasons: There are in it thirty-six families, or seventy persons, in receipt of outdoor relief, at an annual cost of about £240. There are about 205 holdings, of £5 valuation and under. There were about 250 families evicted in 1847, 1848, and 1850, and there was no legal order for this; and while some families were partaking of their food other serfs were stripping the roof, and would not permit them to partake of their food. Many died of starvation, others went to the union, and others emigrated. The result of this clearance was the substitution of the bullock and the large grazing tract, which debarred this division from being scheduled as congested in 1891. Nevertheless semi-destitution prevails. While over 1,500 acres of land, including untenanted, non-agricultural, and non-residential, some of it almost equal to the Golden Vein of Tipperary, exists for the benefit of the brute creation, and semi-starvation and the emigrant ship are the portion of God's people. There are seventeen future tenants, the victims of exorbitant rents—the rents in many cases being three times the valuation, and other cases five times. About forty of the houses are insanitary and uninhabitable. The people receive about £1,000 per annum from friends and children in America, which in many cases prevents real destitution in the division.

42665. CHAIRMAN.—How do you arrive at that?—From the old people of the district.

42666. How do you arrive at the gross amount?—From the information of the people of the district.

42667. Did you make that up as your estimate?—Yes, after consulting the people of the district.

42668. From what they told you you came to the conclusion that the amount was about £1,000 a year?—Yes.

42669. What size is the district you have in your mind?—The electoral division of Killehenny, which includes the village of Ballybunion.

42670. In one electoral division £1,000 a year is received from America?—Yes, in the electoral division of Killehenny. In many cases it prevents real destitution. Congestion certainly prevails in this division. The aforesaid lands are most conveniently situated for relieving the congestion which exists. The landlord, at the time of the former evictions, was a middleman named Major William Fairfield. There was a hosiery or knitting industry carried out under the supervision of the good nuns of St. Joseph's Convent, which gave employment to about eight young ladies. It has been abandoned for want of space and accommodation as there was an advance to forty pupils in the school attendance. Application was made to the Agricultural Department to aid in reviving the industry, but in accordance with their rules the enterprise required local capital, which was not forthcoming, and the industry fell through, which was a great loss to the district. This occurred in 1905 and 1906. If the Congested Districts Board or Agricultural and Technical Instruction Department took an active part it could be revived even yet. In addition to the 1,500 acres of untenanted non-residential and non-agricultural land there are three large farms, two of them about 200 or 300 acres in extent, where these clearances were made in 1847, 1848, and 1850. That is what prevented this division from being scheduled as congested. Outside these tracts the outdoor relief exceeds what it is in the congested divisions. I would also wish to refer to the necessity for a reform in the rules of the Congested Districts Board as regards Parish Committees. An artisan, no matter how impoverished he is, is not permitted to avail of the grant; nor are sub-tenants to farmers. For two years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land.

42671. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the artisan a tradesman?—Yes.

42672. Would not a small farmer be much more in need of assistance than a tradesman?—Some of the tradesmen, as is the case with every other class, are in a very impoverished condition. Some of them perhaps are well-to-do. But no matter how impoverished they are they cannot be assisted under present rules.

42673. You suggest that the Parish Committees should have discretion to give relief?—Yes. Relief to sub-tenants of farmers is not permitted. Unless they are tenants to real landlords they are excluded.

42674. Have these sub-tenants security in their holdings?—Yes. As long as you pay your rent to the farmer you have security. If you have more than three-quarters of an acre of land you can apply to have a fair rent fixed. For many years they excluded all cottiers holding less than one acre of land, and in some cases over one acre, and if the supervisor's estimate did not exceed £2 10*s.* they were not entertained; but they were entertained in 1906-07. I am secretary of a Parish Committee and find that these alterations are wanted.

42675. Did you make suggestions to the Board, asking them to make these changes?—The Committee made suggestions, but they would not entertain such cases. If the estimate were thirty shillings, that would be on a dwellinghouse you would only get one-third, but if it was repairing an outhouse one-fourth. They said such a small sum would not be entertained, and they struck it out for two years. However, the people are so impoverished that I wrote to the Secretary of this Royal Commission a long time ago and said I was going to give evidence on this point. However, it now appears that they have not excluded these classes for this year, but for the two previous years they were excluded. Landholders whose valuation is under £7 are eligible for individual grants—a grant not exceeing £3, for the erection of an out-office, and not exceeding £5 for a dwellinghouse. Contrast that with Port Royal estate. A tenant may receive a grant towards an outhouse not exceeding £4, and for a dwellinghouse a sum or grant of £10; that is a difference of £1 in one case, and of £5 in another. What is the cause of this?

42676. That would be where an estate has been bought by the Congested Districts Board and is being sold to the tenants by them, and the Board wishes the homestead to pass to the tenant in a good condition? It is on an estate bought by the Congested Districts Board, and similar advantages would be available in Kerry if the Board had been fortunate enough to buy estates?—The Ballybunion Parish Committee obtained a grant of £75 a year for three years. The people were so impoverished that they could only avail of about £6 for works and about £65 was returned. In the second and third years the amounts returned to the Board were £26 1*s.* 3*d.* and £10 3*s.* 10*d.* That is to say that in three years there was returned to the Board a total of £101 5*s.* 1*d.*; and so impoverished were the people that if they had not received £10 from two landlords to commence, even so much of the

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grant would not have been availed of. Notwithstanding the fact that over £200,000 towards reclaiming and developing the district would be urgently required the Board would not permit the returned moneys to be expended in road-making and drainage in the district, where we would require roads, draining, and such things as that. We thought when we sent back the money that it would be returned to us afterwards, but it was refused. They allow about one-third of the estimate in repairing dwelling-houses and one-fourth in repairing out-offices and fences, draining, and soforth. The work must be completed before they even get the one-fourth. The people are so poor that they very often cannot undertake the work, and I would suggest that people whose valuations are up to £10 might be permitted to avail of the Board's grants. Until the houses are done up they won't allow draining and fencing. Some people withdrew this year because they were not in a position to carry out the works, and the money would not be permitted to be availed of for draining and fencing until the houses were done. Under the circumstances, I would suggest that all classes of householders whose valuation is £10 or under be permitted to avail of the Board's grants as already stated, and that for valuations of £5 and under they obtain free grants of half the estimate, and that artisans be included, and also sub-tenants to farmers.

42677. CHAIRMAN.—You want artisans included, and a certain amount of money handed over before the work is completed?—The Board would not do so. There are some scheduled districts that did not think it worth while to avail of the Board's offer in accordance with their mode of procedure under present rules; the congested districts of Duagh and Ballyconry did not avail of it. The best means of relieving congestion and stopping emigration are the purchase of all untenanted and all other lands in the market for sale, by compulsion or otherwise, at a fair price, and its sub-division into economic holdings, and that the Estates Commissioners should have the right of pre-emption for the express purpose of relieving congestion respecting private lands under their control and being offered for sale, and that the workers in general and the uneconomic holdings and the landless working classes have first claim on these lands.

42678. You cannot give these people the first claim?—The working classes and the uneconomic holders.

42679. You would give the uneconomic people first claim?—The two would have an equal claim. Our motto is the land for the people.

42680. Two men cannot be first?—When there is sufficient land why not supply those classes? Then there should be financial aid in starting home and all other industries. The roads and all other public works should be carried out under direct labour. Then we should have the compulsory sale of all lands at a fair price, which would abolish the great expenses of the Land Commission and other expenses. Land speculators and capitalists should be strictly prohibited from purchasing any land whatsoever save the purchasing of the real waste, reclaimable land, if the Government do not undertake to do so. Of course a friendly and paternal Government would do so in the interest of country. It is well known that the capitalist has many other ways for investment to obtain a livelihood; and the capital of the workingman is his sweat and labour, which can be chiefly exercised in the land, and as men form the real wealth of nations a remedy must be found for obtaining that wealth, as in the aforesaid suggestions, and the migration of a portion of the occupiers in order to enable the peasants who remain to prosper, as plenty of land is available for the purpose; also I would advocate the reclamation of the land, such as fencing and draining, by State aid or otherwise and the establishment of a Board for such a purpose. It is of the utmost importance that a Kerry man should represent Kerry on the Congested Districts Board and on the Agricultural Board, and real class representation on all public bodies, and very specially of the labour element, as they are the wealth-producers and busy workers of the social hive, and a real labour representative should be a member of this Royal Commission, as no other class can understand the workingman's (sometimes unbearable) position. To shorten the matter, the lot of too many of the working classes in this country is rightfully considered to be hell upon earth, their only safety being their flight to other lands, their position being most intolerable and unbearable, and it must spell ruin to Ireland if they continue to go to make wealth for America and elsewhere. Now, as to the Agricultural Board. I do't know much about its mode of procedure, but they sent a bull to the congested district of Gullane, and the first year, I think, he was limited to forty cows, and when he was three years old he was limited to forty cows besides the cattle of the man in charge. This year some few took cows about the 1st of June and they were refused. If the bull was sent there to improve the condition of the cattle of the country was it right to draw the line in that manner at forty cattle?

42681. There were two members of your Agricultural Committee examined to-day who could give an answer to that?—I only thought it was wrong, whoever was to blame for it.

42682. Who are the tar-mongers you refer to in your precis?—The character of Ireland has been run down to a certain degree. I maintain that they are wrong. It is considered that the police committed a great many of the outrages that were committed. That was proved in the case of Sergeant Sheridan.

42683. What is a tar-monger?—Where people would not wish to take life they would wish to give a threat to offending people.

42684. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are speaking to us who are not natives of Ireland about stories that have been told, and we know so little about it that we have never even heard the name?—Such a thing might have occurred one time. The people want to keep their holdings. The Irish people as a rule don't wish to take life. They have died with hunger even in the bad times rather than do so. It appears then that if anybody said they would wish to prevent people from doing harm such as grabbing and things like that, they might take that man and rub some tar to him and put a few feathers on it, and let him have the trouble of rubbing them off and conduct himself for the future.

Mr. PATRICK J. AHERNE examined.

Mr. Patrick J Aherne.

42685. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you represent?—I represent the Glensharrold electoral division of Newcastle West Rural district. The Glensharrold electoral division, which comprises the townlands of Glensharrold, Knockanagun, Carrickerry, Knockfinisk, and Baranique, is a unit of Newcastle West Rural District, with an area of about nine square miles, and a population, roughly speaking, of about 1,000. The poor law valuation is about £936, and the number of householders 145, the majority of whom belong to the toiling class, having to eke out a scanty subsistence as best they can under the very unfavourable conditions in which they are necessarily constrained to live. There is little or no employment, or scarcely any industry in the district, the principal one being the peat industry, which, like all the other staple industries of the poor in the past, is now on the wane, most of the mine being cut away. Farmers are only in middling circumstances in the district, and very little employment is consequently given by them, so that the land is left unreclaimed and undrained, a great many of their farms being mainly composed of cutaway bog or moor. The principal crops raised are potatoes, turnips, and cabbage, also oats. The potato crop in recent years was not good in quality or in quantity in the district. Even last year's crop was a partial failure. In the district adjoining it, there are vast tracts of waste lands which, if reclaimed and broken up into modest allotments and distributed among the poorer classes with State aid, would become productive and would afford a beneficial return to the community at large. The toilers would thus be enabled by economy and industry to live in comparative comfort at home instead of dreaming of an El Dolrado across the seas. The young people of both sexes when they arrive at maturity flee to America, having no prospect of a living at home. Emigration has sapped the bone

and sinew of the manhood of the Glensharrold electoral division during the past twenty-five years. There are also about 3,000 acres of waste land in the Rooska division and a large colony of poor people almost destitute. Congestion, as in the Glensharrold division, is also rampant there, chiefly from the causes ascribed to it in the Glensharrold division. Except the Congested Districts Board take up the matter and acquire those broad tracts of waste land and plant the people there in a position of security, such land will remain in its primeval wildness till the end of time and the people will derive no material benefit therefrom, but continue to live in enforced idleness and abject poverty. Some of those mountain chains, extending from Carrickery to the confines of North Kerry, would, in the opinion of many, be admirably suited for the planting of trees. There are splendid limestone quarries within a distance of three or four miles of the district. If a light railway was constructed to connect Ardagh with Listowel, passing through the intermediate mountain districts, limestone could be thus brought to where it is badly needed, while also the famous sand of Ballybunion could be properly utilised, which at present, owing to the distance and the lack of the means of conveyance, has not been resorted to for reclamation or tillage purposes by the people of the Glensharrold electoral division. Direct labour has been in operation in the district during winter, but only a few labourers are employed. Some of the poor live by selling turf in Newcastle and Rathkeale. Others live on the earnings of their children in domestic service in East Limerick, and remittances from their friends, and sons and daughters in exile also contribute to their maintenance and help to pay the rent of the little patches of cutaway bog in Glensharrold. The finest material in all Ireland for the manufacture of peat moss is to be had in the district. It abounds with many resources, but unfortunately the means of development are not at the disposal of the working population. Knockanagun and Carrickerry properties were purchased under the Ashbourne Act at 18 years' purchase. There are eleven labourers' cottages built in the electoral division, and five under the new scheme projected, still there is a good number of applicants who presently cannot be supplied with houses The tenants on the Glensharrold estate of James O'G. Delmege, D.L., are negotiating purchase agreements with the agent. There are about fifty-six tenants, farmers and lot-holders. The lot-holders occupy three and four acre plots, and live by cutting and selling turf. If the estate is purchased and the sale of turf stopped, they will starve, having no industry to rely on. The produce of their little holdings would never maintain themselves and their families. If the whole electoral division was scheduled as a congested district it would tend to improve the land and people generally. Farmers not on a very extensive scale live there by dairying and stock-raising, agriculture being partially abandoned.

42686. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The rural district of Newcastle West has eight or nine electoral divisions, with a valuation under 30 shillings per head. The poorest seems to be Mount Collins, with a valuation of only 17 shillings per head?—Yes.

42687. In your district it is only £1 5*s.* 7*d.*?—Yes. I am only speaking for my own district, but my experience of the outlying districts is the same. Emigration has wrought a great change in the district, because any man taking a view of the land can see thousands of acres of land lying partially idle, and it will continue to do so until something is done by the Government to put this in a position to be cultivated. That is why I am here, to appeal to the Commission to do something in that respect for the Glensharrold Electoral Division. Mr. T. W. Russell, now Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, visited the district in the days of the plan of campaign, and so indescribable was the condition of the poor people that he described them as a colony of squatters. Only people going among them can tell how really badly off they are. I hope you will be sympathetic enough to give us some chance of living in our own country instead of driving us to seek a living away. The golden gates of the West are good enough in dreams, but in reality there is something very different behind them.

Mr. Charles Scollard examined.

42688. Chairman.—What district do you come from?—From Carrickerry, West Limerick. I wish to bear out what Mr. Aherne has said. The country there is beyond any other country. It is mostly all a wilderness round it. We are taxed very much more than we are able to pay. I represent the labourers of the locality, and there is one thing surely I have to say. I am representing myself to be a small farmer besides and it is very hard to pay the rates at the present time. I don't know how the rates went up so much this year. If another year comes like this we will have to leave the rates, the land, and the Government to themselves. If something is not done for us we will have to emigrate.

42689. What do you do personally?—I am a small farmer, having 30 or 40 acres of peaty soil.

42690. Is that your own or your father's?—My own.

42691. What do you do with it?—I farm it for dairy produce. Mr. Aherne has only spoken the fair truth.

42692. Mr. Sutherland.—What do you propose should be done?—I would like a light railway to Listowel, passing through Athea. If we got that railway it would do a great deal for the country round. Athea is becoming a very important little town. Between £300 and £400 worth of butter is bought there weekly, and the City of Limerick would hardly represent so much.

Mr. Garrett Pierse examined.

42693. Chairman.—What district do you represent?—I represent the congested division of Gullane, where I live and for which division I am Rural District Councillor. The division is composed of the following townlands:—Trippol, Bromore, Lensahane, Faha, Gullane, Derra, Tullabeg, Tullamore and Rahavanig. This division is situated at the estuary of the Shannon, near the seaside resort of Ballybunion, and is about fourteen miles distant from Listowel, the nearest market town. The people are sober, honest, hard-working and industrious, but the land consists of reclaimed wild bog and barren mountain slopes, with a retentive subsoil and aspect towards the north, and is very much exposed to the ocean gales, as no trees or shelter of any kind will prosper here and the consequence is cattle have to be housed and hand-fed from the 25th October to the 15th May. There is not much tillage, as it does not pay in this wild, cold, exposed country. I have seen the potato stalks blighted twice this very year by the storms. The chief industries of the people are butter-making, but latterly on the sale of milk at creameries and on the rearing of calves. The great fall in the price of agricultural produce has affected the people of this district very much, as they have no industry to fall back upon. There are a great many small farmers who have only one and two acres, and this of such poor quality that the people are very poor. To show you how poor the district is the outdoor relief alone in this division is 2*s.* 4½*d.* in the pound, and the people receive yearly between three and four hundred pounds from friends in America and elsewhere, and yet the people are deeply in debt to the local shopkeepers, of which there are five in the division, I myself being one, and I have given the value of about £800 in credit. About the years 1875 and 1876 the tenants' leases fell out and the then landlord, Wilson Gunn, actually doubled the rent on some of the tenants, even my own holding, which my father saw let at £15, was risen to £43, and now after going twice before the Land Court it is still £19 10*s.*, the poor law valuation being £16 15*s.*, which shows that when land is once very high it is hard to get it down to its proper value. Yet, though big as the rents were in the Seventies it was far easier for the tenants to pay them than the reduced rents at present, as now the cost of living on account of the changes; food being more than doubled; the rates and county cess having increased from about three shilling and six pence in the pound (half of which was allowed by the landlord) to eight shillings and three pence at

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present. Then there is the fall of about 35 per cent. in the price of butter, and worse than all, it is hard to get sufficient labour, as the most of the young people are going to America, and when bad land is out of cultivation for a few years it soon goes back to its original state, growing rushes and heath. The present landlord, Mr. Richard Huggard got to be owner of the most of the property in this division about five years ago, and it is openly stated for a very small sum. I heard it stated here it was only two or three years' purchase. He is only a middleman: Trinity College being head landlord. When the Land Purchase Act of 1903 was passed the tenants approached the agent, another Mr. Huggard, with regard to a sale of the property to them, and his reply was that nothing could be done until the report of the Trinity College Commission, which was then sitting, was issued. After that report had been issued the tenants had another interveiw with the agent, and he offered to sell at a reduction of six shillings and six pence on first term, and four shillings and six pence on second term rents which was unanimously refused as it was considered entirely inadequate, and the tenants then asked would he sell to the Congested Districts Board, and he absolutely refused. We have faith in that Board, or we would trust any Board that the Government would put up. Well, now, my point before this Commission is this, that if the Government do not give compulsory powers of purchase to the Congested Districts Board, or some such popular body that the people would have faith in, the landlord of this district will have the power of compelling the tenants to purchase as his own terms, because he is turning them fast into caretakers under the Eviction-made-easy Bill of 1896. It is only last April that the landlord had sixteen of those tenants summoned before the Petty Sessions Court to turn them out of their homes, but he did not appear this time. Better for the tenants of this district that the Land Purchase Act of 1903 was never passed if the Government does not give the necessary powers to the Congested Districts Board to purchase these poor congested estates and resell to the tenants at a reasonable price, and by improvements and road-making, which are very much required in this district, and also by purchasing 500 acres of untenanted land which is owned by the Scottish company in the next estate, and aiding some cottage industries. I hope the Commission will recommend to the Government that nothing short of the remedies which I have suggested will satisfy the people of the congested districts. To show the poverty of the district I may mention that the oudoor relief rate alone in that division is 2*s.* 4*d.* in the £. It is a union rate at present, and is a shilling in the £ all over the union, but if it is a separate rate in that division, as there is talk of making it, it would be be 2*s.* 4*d.* Between £300 and £400 yearly comes from American friends. A great many poor people deal with me, and I know the cheques they get. The people are deeply in debt to the local shopkeepers. There are five in the division. I have £800 credit given myself. I trust the people, poor as they are, because they can be trusted if they got help in any way to make a living.

Mr. Patrick Griffin examined.

Mr. Patrick Griffin.

42694. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—At Glenagrogarry, Glin. I represent the whole townland. It is one little property. I have a list here of parties and valuations, and I am sent here by the whole body of the tenants to try to get this townland scheduled as congested. There are two other properties, one to the east and one to the west, of about equal dimensions, rents, and valuations. On the property I represent there are thirty-three holdings. The actual value of the thirty-three holdings, including buildings, is £99, or £3 per holding, that is, £3 per tenant. The second term rents on these small holdings amount to £165.

42695. You want this townland scheduled?—Yes. I want the Congested Districts Board, if they possibly can, to take up the business. We were trying to negotiate with the landlord for a purchase. The landlord challenged us to sell, and he gave us the very liberal offer of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ abatement on our rents. We offered to buy at eighteen and a half years' purchase of second term rents, and sixteen and a quarter. There are twenty-one holdings out of the thirty-three under £3 valuation, and some of them are down to five shillings and ten shillings, and there are only seven holdings over £5. We believe that without the assistance of your Board or some other Board we can never get to buy on reasonable terms from the landlord. These rents had been raised time after time to double what they had been, and a mountain common of the land taken from some of the tenants, and put into lots, which brings on congestion. That is what brought me before you to-day. I simply wish that it should be put under your Board to buy the property on reasonable terms. It is in the electoral division of Kilfergus and Listowel Union.

Mr. Michael W. Mulville examined.

Mr. Michael W. Mulville.

42696. CHAIRMAN.—Would you kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission?—I would strongly recommend that the Listowel district be scheduled as a congested area under the Congested Districts Board, because it is badly circumstanced. The area is 1,773 acres, poor law valuation £4,800, the number of occupied houses 515, population 3,605, giving seven persons to each house, valuation per head of the population £1 6*s.* 3*d.* Neither the Board of Guardians prior to 1887, nor the Town Commissioners from 1887 to 1898, nor the Town Council from 1898 to 1907 have built any decent cottages to house the artisans and labourers. The result is that in the outskirts of the town, at Convent Lane, Clievragh, and Ballygowlog, there are 112 houses consisting of two rooms only. The day room, in addition to the family, contains the cooking utensils, washing apparatus, agricultural implements, and clothes; the windows in many cases broken and stuffed full of rags. In the sleeping apartment the parents and their children, boys and girls, are indiscriminately mixed; often no windows, the openings in the half-thatched roof admit light, and expose the family to the vicissitudes of the weather. Every domestic arrangement essential to the preservation of health, decency, and cleanliness, is wanting. The Town Commissioners in 1887 got a loan of £7,000, the interest on which—£330—the Town Council have to meet half-yearly, and this presses hard on the ratepayers.

42697. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What was the loan for?—For a waterworks scheme, which turned out a partial failure, and about £4,500 was lost. The poor rate and town improvement rate average 10*s.* in the £ valuation, making Listowel the second most heavily taxed town in Ireland. The labourers are employed on agriculture, and at the two saw-mills and three creameries, off and on, not continuously, and are hard put to support their families, and in numerous instances have to beg alms and invoke relief from the workhouse union rates. Quite close to the town at Clievragh there is a dairy farm belonging to Mr. Maurice Leonard, of Killarney, a non-resident in the district. The area is 132 acres. If the Congested Districts Board purchased this dairy farm from Lord Listowel and Mr. M. Leonard, and parcelled it out among forty-four deserving labourers much benefit would result. There are untenanted lands around the town, which, if purchased by the Congested Districts Board and formed into economic holdings, would much benefit the people.

42698. We have got a return of those?—The construction of a line of railway from Listowel *via* Newtownards and Ballylongford to Tarbert would link the tourist route *via* the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Galway, and be of great public benefit. There is an extensive bed of limestone in Listowel district, and as beds of coal occur interstratified with beds of limestone and other rocks, it would be a praiseworthy action on the part of the Congested Districts Board if they sent down a steam-power diamond rotary core boring plant or drill to prove the minerals of the district as coal, ironstone etc.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-FIFTH PUBLIC SITTING.

THURSDAY, JULY 4TH, 1907,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Courthouse, Dingle.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS BAKER examined.

42699. CHAIRMAN.—You are a member of the County Council?—Yes.

42700. You are nominated by them to appear here to-day?—Yes.

42701. Please tell the Commission anything you wish to say?—The first point that I wish to deal with is that the Congested Districts Board are not giving their necessary proportion to the County Kerry. They have been established for relieving congestion in the congested areas in 1891. At that time the population in these areas was 547,710. After ten years work of the Board the figure has been reduced to 498,000. In the congested portion of Kerry during the same period the population declined from 89,698 to 80,297, which is a decrease of at least 9,000 in the population. When the Board was established it was generally thought that its special object was to relieve congestion, brighten the homes of the poor people, and redress their grievances, but each of the seven congested counties is on an average now at least 6,000 less than its population of that date. There must be something very radically wrong, when after that Board being appointed for the purpose I have named, and being possessed of very extraordinary powers at the time, that up to the present such a result is possible. Not only are they entitled to buy estates and re-sell them at a lower sum than that at which they have purchased. Kerry possesses one-sixth of the population of all the congested areas in Ireland. Therefore, naturally we would expect if the necessary precautions were taken by those who were in authority we would be morally and justly entitled to one-sixth of the entire expenditure of the Board. They have ten headings of expenditure, such as purchase of estates, improvement of estates, industrial schemes, parish committees, marine works, inland works, industrial loans, agricultural loans and agricultural schemes. They have expended up to the present in eleven years, which is a long period for a very distressful community in the congested areas of Ireland, up to the 31st of March, 1902, one and a quarter millions sterling.

42702. Are you talking now of the whole of the congested areas?—Yes; the congested areas of the whole of Ireland. We feel that in our County of Kerry we were slighted in a very large measure, seeing that though we possess one-sixth of the entire population of congested areas in Ireland yet out of that £1,250,000 we received only £25,000 up to the present under all headings. Under the purchase of estates we have received nothing; on the improvement of estates we have received nothing; and we have received nothing under industrial schemes.

42703. There have been estates purchased in the County Kerry?—If so it is since this period of March, 1902. I am only dealing with the eleven years of the Board's existence up to that time.

42704. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are bought now any way?—Yes, but I am speaking of from 1891 to the 30th of March, 1902.

42705. Why are you doing that?—It is because I have the figures for that period. I have not got what has been done since, because it might be considered by you. I must make my case as strong as I can.

42706. But you must be fair to the other side?—You can give me figures from that date down.

42707. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know of any estate offered on reasonable terms before 1902 to the Congested Districts Board which the Board did not buy?—Not to my knowledge.

42708. That was the trouble?—But we could deal with that later on. Until the Land Act of 1903 no landlord could be found reasonable enough to deal with the Board or to comply with the wishes of the people in a general way. I would like to put before you that the broad principle of the Land Act of 1903, as well as I could understand it, was based on a very large principle of the British Cabinet asking the landlords of Ireland and the tenant occupiers of Ireland to come to the conclusion of amicably settling matters and grievances between them. It meant affording the landlord a means of coming by every penny that his estate was worth, and affording the tenant occupiers as much room as they possibly could for making the best bargain for himself. All the reasonable, all the rational, all the humane feeling people within the landlord circle in Ireland at once availed of the idea. The landlords were not only given this opportunity at the time, but they were also given twelve millions of a grant to induce them to sell to the occupiers of Ireland; and the Cabinet, to my mind, from that wished the landlords to get out, and the men who were deficient of reason and who did not care to comply with the wishes of the people generally, who did not care for the harmony and peace of Ireland with the British Government——

CHAIRMAN.—I don't want to interrupt you unnecessarily, but this has got very little to do with us; if you would tell us about the congestion?—We were one of the counties who were in the shade as far as the landlord business was concerned, with the exception of Mr. Julian, and a few others, who at once availed of this, and we are of opinion that the whole attention of the Board was directed towards Connaught, and not towards giving equal treatment among the different congested areas, and I draw attention to the fact that the proper authorities did not take the pains of asking as to whether justice was being done to the congested areas. For every slip and pier that we want in our country here we must first appeal to the Congested Districts Board. They acknowledge receipt of our communication, and then the very first thing after that will be that plans and specifications of the work are sent up to them. They will then consider what subscriptions or contributions they will extend towards the work, if any. Where is the good of the proper authorities of any locality making a strong appeal to this Board when this is the result? We have need of no fewer than half-a-dozen slips most necessary to encourage our fishing industry, West of Dingle, along that small promontory, and we require a dozen bridges there, and recently at the last meeting of the Kerry County Council I got a resolution passed for a most necessary work outside Ballymore, which is a middle way for the Blasket Islands, for the different islands, for the different parts of Ventry and for the coastguards across to Ventry harbour, and for the fishermen—very industrious, hard-working men—in Ballymore, as well as those of Dingle who are obliged to take shelter in this particular spot time after time, and

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fish there, though there is no railway communication. Some time ago, I think about fifteen or sixteen years, Mr. Green and Mr. Keating, of the Congested Districts Board and the Fishery Board came down here to inspect. It was in the time of Canon O'Sullivan here. He took up the necessity of getting a deep water pier built within about 160 rods of where you are sitting now. The Congested Districts Board at that date were pleased with the idea and offered £22,000 for that slip, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining an approach thereto and owing to the indifference on the part of the people it lapsed.

42709. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where was that?—That was at Ballymore, at the north side of Ventry.

A member of the audience.—£32,000 was the figure.

Witness.—I have not accurate knowledge of the figures. At this time I was in America and I do not know whether my figures are accurate or not, but the gentleman who has spoken is a representative of the district on the Rural District Council and may give evidence later on, but I am only pointing to the inconsistency of the Congested Districts Board now. I have made as strong a case as I could for the work, pointing out its utility for the fishermen of the locality, and they have agreed to pay half the cost of this necessary work, as they call it, if the local authorities are willing to carry out the work at an expense of £150. This is equal to a match out of a match-box, or a bucket out of the lake. What are we to do now? We must go back to the County Council again and ask them to bring on a further resolution. By-and-bye we are met with a more plausible story than the first, and after a bit we will get tired as they did at the time of getting the offer of the £32,000. I was going to say, when I was interrupted by Mr. Long, that owing to the difficulty of obtaining from the tenant occupiers that little approach to the slip at that time the £42,000 was offered the thing was found necessary to be dropped. Now, there is no good in finding fault with the action of the Congested Districts Board in the past, but I would like to draw the attention of the Commission to the amount paid by the barony of Corkaguiny in respect of railway and harbour charges. The total amount paid to the Commissioners of Public Works in respect of the Fenit pier alone is £19,450 0*s.* 7*d.*, less amount received to date under Section 58, Sub-section 4 of the Local Government Act of 1898—£1,450 16*s.* 3*d.*, leaving the total £17,999 4*s.* 4*d.* The total amount paid the Great Western Railway to date in respect of the Farranfore and Killorglin Railways is £6,539 19*s.* 9*d.*, less under the same Act and section, £644 12*s.* 5*d.*, leaving the balance paid by the barony of £5,895 7*s.* 4*d.* The total amount paid to the Tralee and Dingle Committee of Management is £55,795 17*s.* 7*d.*, less reduction of £11,222 17*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a total to be paid of £44,572 1*s.* 9*d.* The total net amount paid to date by the Corkaguiny barony in respect of railway and harbour charges is £68,467 11*s.* 5*d.* I should say that this is a special year for the Dingle Railway. For the past sixteen years the rates would average over two shillings in the pound, but this year they have been brought down to four pence in the pound. But the total special charges levied in the barony of Corkaguiny on land are 5·43 shillings. On buildings the general rates are 7*s.* 5*d.*, and the total rate would be 7*s.* 10·33*d.* Putting those two together they would come up to nearly 13 shillings in the pound, including lands and buildings since the year 1903 to the present time. If you wish I can call out all the items.

42710. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have all the statistics for the County Kerry?—I wish to add now an outline of the general grievances of the district. About fifteen or sixteen years ago the Dingle railway was brought on as a burden. We look upon it as a benefit, but regard should be had to the circumstances in which it was passed. Our people here knew nothing at all about railway work. They knew nothing at all in connection with it. Experts pointed out the utility of having the line and then the whole thing was taken for granted by the people of this Dingle peninsula that whatever they were told was right. They yielded to that and saddled themselves with a very heavy burden under this railway scheme. Then the contract was given, and whoever the contractor was at that time, the passing of the line was in the hands of the Board of Works, with the result that whether they wished to favour the contractor or whether they acted independently on the part of the people, or whether they were really possessed of knowledge at all of what responsibility they were under to the community, they passed the curves which should be five-chain curves as three-chain curves and grades. I do not at all accuse them all, but I have had twelve years experience in America in railway work, and I never knew a curve to take place before crossing a bridge and immediately after. It is in approaching the bridge on either side that the immediate curve comes on, and it is across the bridge that the curve is, on the dangerous part of it. The bridge itself is dangerous enough to the public with the curves, more especially a three-chain curve, and in a great many cases unfortunately on the Dingle railway the curves are all put in on the thirty grade.

42711. CHAIRMAN.—How do you suggest that this has any connection with our inquiry at all?—I am only placing before you the burden suffered by the rates owing to those irregularities.

42712. About the curves?—The curves which take place on the land and some chains away——

42713. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The chairman wishes you to say how does that faulty construction of the line affect the reference to the Commission—why do you bring it before this Commission?—My answer is we look at this Commission as a special Commission from his Majesty to examine the real grievances of the districts in the congested areas, and not with any offensive point of view do I wish to convey this, but I am thoroughly acquainted with the voice of the people around here, and were it not for the confidence we have in the straightforward honesty of King Edward, we would laugh at this, as we have laughed at the past actions of Royal Commissions, but we have such implicit confidence in the man's inclinations of drawing a line of peace that it is only for that reason that I wish to bring this grievance before you; but what am I to deal with at all unless I place the facts before you?

42714. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you read the reference to this Commission?—Yes.

42715. Do you remember the points on which we were asked to get evidence?—Yes.

42715A. Was railways one of them?—I do not think so, but I am only dealing with the general grievances of our district. I know that the railway inspection is being carried on, but I do not wish to dwell on this, but I am only pointing it out as one grievance. I will go from that to that branch of the Congested Districts Board which is dealing with Parish Committees. They are giving out grants to encourage the housing of the people, which is most essential to my mind. Then when a man turns up without asking them for anything, he builds a house with his own horses, his own men, his own money, immediately after he has that building erected on comes the supervisor, and on this building, which has been built by the industry, honesty, and hard-working means of his own family, and his horses, and everything else, recommends the grant of at least £50 on that house, if it is worth the name of a house. It will show you all the management, or at least how it appears to us. Then we have back at Ballydavid a coastguard station with several buildings and at least two acres of land, of the best land. That townland, buildings and land, I think for some of them it is about £3 10*s.*, and £50 is put on the unfortunate fisherman who brings his little means from the high seas, though he is not afforded a safe landing at the dead hour of night from the Congested Districts Board, which has been formed to relieve him. That is one of the grievances. Another one of the grievances which appears to me and others too to be a great impediment in the way of justice and fair play in those remote districts is this. We are a very long distance from a market here which is not considered by the landlord when he is selling to us. Take Lord Cork. He sold to his tenants above in Cork at twenty-one and a half years' purchase. He wanted 23·31 from his tenants, though it will cost one of our tenant farmers two days and a night away from home, and £2 back of it to take his little horse and sell it at the Castleisland fair within his own county. Then in the absence of industries here at home, and of factories, we will

have to pay for the clothing and for everything else down from the market in the County Cork, where he sold his property. They will have to pay for their meal and flour and bacon, their horse and cow and sheep. Even the eggs and butter will have to pay for themselves again until they reach the Cork market.

42716. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you a Parish Committee where you live?—Not at present.

42717. Was there one at any time?—There was.

42718. Why did it cease?—Anything like this that is sprung on our people they do not seem to grasp the real definite conclusion of it all at once, and they did not seem to think this was worth taking up.

42719. What is your own opinion about it?—My opinion is that owing to something we cannot now fathom our houses and villages in the townlands of this district were built in clusters years ago, and I think it was from the very heavy storms existing in the country at the time, such as we have recently heard of in California, they built the houses in clusters. Now the yards are divided by stones placed on edge, and where they are now offered a paltry little item by the Congested Districts Board to remove or to build out-offices or dwelling-houses unless they go out on their lands and build right there, they are held responsible by the Board under this Parish Committee system to remove at least fifteen yards away from the house the manure heap. That we would all be in favour of from the fact that our district is visited more or less every season by fever and incurs an amount of expense to the rates, but now the paltry sum is so very nominal that owing to those clustered villages they would not pay them.

42720. Do you remember how much the grant was on the last occasion to the Committee?—I do not.

42721. At the start you said that in eleven years the Congested Districts Board had expended £1,250,000; do you know this, that that money included the purchase money of estates, and included therefore money which would be repaid to the Board when the tenants bought the holdings?—The money for the purchase of estates was £438,000, and there was the improvement of estates. You call those a loan, but it takes the money away from our people.

42722. What is the figure for the improvement of estates?—£158,464.

42723. Naturally you add that figure to the preceding one?—Yes.

42724. You understand that when the estates are sold to the tenants the Board will be recouped the price which they paid for the estates, and to some extent the price of improvements?—Yes.

42725. You have not the figure after 1902 for the purchase of estates, but it is a fact that since 1902 the Board has paid £140,000 for land in Kerry. The Board would desire to buy much more, but I suppose that you yourself hold with them that a public authority ought not to put up the price by paying too much for land?—Yes.

42726. Do you think should the Board, in Kerry or elsewhere, pay too much for the land?—They should not. They should be most cautious about it.

42727. Therefore, if the Board in those years was not able to get land at a reasonable price it should not have bought the land?—No.

42728. Now, in reference to the Ventry project, was it a good project?—I would consider it so.

42729. It was not the fault of the Board that it did not mature?—No.

42730. You have been in correspondence with the Board about other projects recently?—Yes.

42731. What exactly do you complain of in the operations of the Board?—In the first place, I want to show you to what extent our barony here was saddled under the various charges.

42732. You put it very clearly that the rates were very high. We draw from that that it would be comparatively difficult for the people to find a local subsidy. That is clear. That was the drift of your statement; but what exactly is there to complain of in the tenor of the letters you have received from the Congested Districts Board?—That they did not come up to the mark placed before them by the authorities of the county.

42733. Mr. Sutherland.—That is, that they should allow the money?—If they would be called upon, as we have in this recent case. We have it from the extraordinary burden placed on our ratepayers that even the county authorities and the local authorities are ready to saddle themselves with further responsibility in order to carry out the necessary works of the district; and, in fact, up to the time of the appointment of Lord Shaftesbury, the County Kerry might just as well have been cut away from Great Britain and Ireland.

42734. Is that really your complaint, that they are not given the whole of the money?—I did not say that at all.

42735. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not you consider it some evidence of the Board's willingness to help sea works in Kerry that up to 1902 it had expended more in Kerry than in any other county for sea works?—Certainly.

42736. Are you aware of the fact?—I am, and fully admit it; and, furthermore, we are very pleased to have them, and we do not wish to throw any cold water on them at all; but it appears there should be something wrong when our population is going down instead of increasing.

42737. But you told us that that was actually happening in all the congested counties?—Yes.

42738. That is a sad indication of the state of things existing. I want to ask you this: don't you know that the parish committee schemes have been pretty well taken up of late?—Yes.

42739. Don't you know that the grants are considerable for parishes in Kerry as compared with grants elsewhere—Mayo, for example?—I don't know that.

42740. You will find that they are somewhat larger, and that the Board tried to help Kerry, where it saw that help was feasible. Are you aware that before 1902, the year you talk of, for live stock and agricultural work, for which the Board was then responsible, the expenditure in Kerry was quite up to its proportion?—No. I only took the figures up to the date which I have pointed out.

42741. You will find that up to 1902, the very date you took, for live stock and agricultural work, the expenditure in Kerry was up to its proportion then. You put your finger on what was very palpable when you said that up to 1902 no estates had been bought in Kerry?—I am very glad that they are taking steps to deal with this matter in Kerry. Really, I am not prejudiced from any quarter, but I know that the County Kerry did not receive its proportionate assistance from the Board in the past; and, as I said before, I do not come here to say anything against the Board. On the contrary, I am pleased that they are in existence; but we think it essential that they should make greater arrangements for developing our fishing industry in Ireland. That appears to me to be the most essential industry, and the providing of safe landing places is in this connection most necessary. Another matter, is that owing to the fact that our rents are gauged broadly on Griffith's valuation, it appears to me, if possible, it would be well to make a revaluation, because since the time of Griffith's valuation the climate has greatly changed, and land that was worth £2 at that time is not worth more than 25*s.* to-day.

Chairman.—I think it is pretty well agreed that if a revaluation of Ireland were to take place it would bring out a higher figure than you now have. It would not help your argument a bit, as revaluation would show a greater value than ever.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell examined.

42742. Chairman.—You are member of Parliament for West Kerry?—Yes. The first part of the evidence which I had prepared I need not go over, as I did not know you had these abstracts of figures, which I will not occupy your time by going into. You will see that we have one-sixth of the congested districts of Ireland in Kerry. We are a considerable portion of congested Ireland, and should not be neglected. My friend tried to emphasise the fact that for a long time we were totally neglected. Naturally, each district tries to get as much as it can for itself. Generally, the condition of Kerry is this: we are a very mountainous county. A great deal of our land is not good. It is

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admitted that there is very extreme congestion in Kerry. To relieve that is a very serious question for us in Kerry who take a deep interest in the social and material well-being of the people. Thinking the matter over, we are not in the same position as men in Mayo and other parts of Ireland, where there is considerable untenanted land to be divided up among the congested areas. We have not that land. Practically, we have no untenanted land. It does amount to that. We may have a few hundred acres here and there, but practically we have no untenanted land to be divided up. The question then for us to consider is, have we any way out of the difficulty? Are we to see our people huddled together in small cottages, or going away to America?

42743. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not there another alternative?—We ask ourselves that question. We feel that something can be done in the purchase of estates, the creation of peasant proprietors, the improvement of the land, consequent on that the improvement of the home. These will be of considerable advantage to us in Kerry, but I believe that the fishing industry along the coast of Kerry will be, if properly developed, a very great advantage to the county. We have, as you have seen, an excellent bay, Dingle Bay, Cahirciveen Harbour, and Dingle Harbour, and we have excellent fishermen all along the coast. You begin at Brandon, going round the Head, and coming along to Ballyferriter and Ballydavid, and on to Cahirciveen, away down the coast. We have in that district, taking those actually fishing and those engaged in curing, or connected with fishing in its various ways, nearly one-seventh of all the fishermen in Ireland, and I should say practically one-seventh of the value of the fish of Ireland. The amount of fish taken along the whole Irish coast, according to the latest returns, is not half a million for the year.

42744. CHAIRMAN.—Is that landed or caught?—Caught by Irish fishermen.

42745. And landed in Irish boats?—Certainly.

42746. That does not represent the full value of the fish caught?—No, it does not; and I don't mean to assert that it does; but the amount caught by Irish boats and landed in Ireland is that. In Scotland it is something like about £2,500,000. The number of boats that the Scottish people have, the class of boats they have, and the places at which to land those boats are all considerably better than ours. If we are to be improved in Kerry by the Congested Districts Board I would strongly suggest that one of the best ways of doing so is to give better facilities, whether by means of loans and free grants of money, or by whatever way the scheme may be devised, to give better facilities to men who are ready to take up boats to work them. It was only the other day I was able to get a fishing boat from the Congested Districts Board for fishermen in Cromane. They are now at work, and, I am happy to say, are doing well. If these men get on we will have a dozen boats there before long. Here in Dingle the fishermen have got on exceedingly well. They are very careful, hard-working fishermen. The same may be said of the men all round the coast. If they are to get on it is by devising some means whereby they may get boats and nets and training where necessary, and facilities for sending their fish to the market.

42747. Then, in your opinion, what the Kerry fishermen most require is more attention paid to boats, nets, and instruction?—Yes; and providing markets is another important matter. Some of the Dingle fishermen were with me a short time ago, and asked me would it not be possible to find a market in the inland towns of Ireland. I wrote to the Board asking them could that be done, and the Board said they were not able to do it.

42748. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The prices got by sending it away are considered better than those got inland in Ireland?—That may be the reason.

42749. CHAIRMAN.—There are not markets, or they don't eat fish?—I doubt that. I cross almost weekly from Rosslare, and I notice tons of fish going from England to Ireland. Where is fish going to? I have had the curiosity to inquire, and I have seen some of that fish going down to Queenstown and to Bantry. I don't know whether any comes to Dingle, but certainly I am led to think, from what I have seen, that an industry could be developed for Irish fishermen to find a market at home.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I saw fish at Enniskillen Station the other day which had come from Aberdeen.

42750. CHAIRMAN.—I believe that a good deal of that fish coming back from England was originally caught on the Irish coast and landed at Milford Haven and round there in order to get the best price, and the fish that is not sold there comes back again for consumption here?—There is also this point. Take the ordinary householder in the County Kerry. If he wants a small quantity of mixed fish where would he send for it? Not to Dingle. I don't see why, in a county like Kerry, there should not be some central organisation which would ensure that dealers in Cork, Dublin, and other towns and cities throughout Ireland, would have a constant supply of fish.

42751. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the great consideration—the constancy of supply?—If that could be done there would be a considerable trade to the inland towns of Ireland, and more people would eat fish, and it would improve them to eat it. Kerry men, who have eaten fish, are men of brains and muscle.

42752. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do the institutions ever put Irish fish in their tender forms for contracts?—All our Kerry institutions—I don't say that they boycott foreign stuff, but they naturally will be inclined to prefer everything produced at home.

42753. Do they eat Kerry fish in the asylum?—I could not answer that. I believe Dr. Mangan, who is chairman, would hardly allow that to pass.

42754. I believe you are perfectly right in saying that in the inland towns of Ireland there is a great consumption of imported fish?—Yes.

42755. But you are prepared to hear that the price the people can get for cured herrings off the coast of Donegal is bigger in the export trade than they could realise by sending them inland?—May it be in this way, that the best of everything is exported, and what little remnants are left are sold inside?

42756. The gist of your suggestion is that the Irish coast should supply the inland parts of Ireland, and an organisation should be set on foot to effect that?—Yes.

42757. CHAIRMAN.—The fish I fancy that are landed at Milford and then come back again to Ireland are caught by much larger boats than the ones you contemplate; are not you desirous of starting a market for fish caught by the longshore fishermen?—Of course my idea is to enlarge the market. If there is a market in Ireland for them let them avail of it if they can.

42758. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Unless the supply was constantly landed there would be great difficulty, and you can only get fish regularly by going to where fish are, and not by waiting until the fish come in?—Certainly; but we have splendid young men ready and willing to work to-day, and I think there should be every encouragement and facility given to get them to join it.

42759. You must get larger boats?—Certainly. The Scotchmen and Manxmen come in and take away the fish from our doors. We don't object to them coming, but we would rather take it ourselves.

42760. It is of very great importance, as you have given it as the alternative remedy for congestion, that we should have some practical hint from you as to the methods by which it can be carried out. There was a scheme there by the Congested Districts Board. You are doubtless familiar with it: have you any suggestion to make as to the improvement of that?—I will make one suggestion. It all comes back to a want of money. Suppose a boat costs £300, and you could get £100 of that as a free grant and £200 as a loan at a low rate of interest, I think you would get a large number of fishermen to avail of that scheme.

42761. Of course the qualifications of fishermen differ along the coast of Ireland. I have always heard that the fishermen of Kerry are better than those of Mayo?—This has been the scene of a big herring fishery 100 years ago, and the tradition has not been lost yet, so if my suggestion were adopted it might do great good. The question which meets us is, we have congestion: we have no land to relieve it, and we do not want to wait for those industries that are so slow about coming. They may come in the distant future. They have not come yet, and they won't relieve congestion to-day. The fish are at the coast. Why not give us an opportunity to catch them.

42762. CHAIRMAN.—Does not it seem to you that it would be an advantage if the Congested Districts

Board were to station a resident fishing superintendent on the Kerry coast?—I should say so, and I don't see further, why it would not be possible, seeing that we would require so many boats, nets, and all other things connected with it, to establish a boat-building industry in some part of Kerry.

42763. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The fish, we may take it, that are caught in the Kerry seas at present are value, year after year, for £60,000; is it your conviction that if the fishing were thoroughly developed that figure would go up considerably?—I should say it would multiply by ten. I do not say they should remain in Kerry, but go wherever the fish are if they had boats.

42764. Mr KAVANAGH.—In your memory, what has caused the falling off in Kerry?—Fish are very peculiar animals, and in some seasons won't come. Again, the population has decreased. There is no county, congested or otherwise, where the population has gone so much as in Kerry. Take Donegal, Mayo, and Kerry. In fifty years Donegal has sent away 201,000, Mayo has sent 164,000, and Kerry has sent away 211,000, though our population was considerably lower than that of Mayo or Donegal. The proportion here is very much larger than in any other county in Ireland. I am afraid that a great many fishermen have gone.

42765. If the fishing had continued to pay do you think would the population have gone?—The boats which the fishermen had on the coast of Kerry until recently were small canoes, and did not go far from shore. Possibly the fish did not come so near during the transition period. I cannot really answer that.

42766. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In connection with those districts, it is a curious phenomenon that the only spots in Mayo and Donegal where the population has not gone down are the bog and mountain tracts; on the good land the population has gone down?—Mr. Baker gave you some figures dealing with rates. I won't go into these, but I will just mention one fact. Dingle town at the present moment has neither light, nor water, nor sewage. I have not the figures for the present year, but last year the rates varied from 9*s.* 11*d.* to 11*s.* 4*d.* for the town. Of course two shillings for the railway was in that, but it is an extremely high rate for a town which has neither light nor water.

42767. Possibly the reason why it is so high is that it is a town with a poor area outside?—It is almost all in the town, which has a population of 2,000.

42768. Does it include any of the poor rural district?—A small part of it, but it is not the rural district makes the rate high. The Dingle people might be asking the Congested Districts Board at some future time to do something towards helping them to drain or light the town. I don't go into that. Our pauper statistics are worse even. I have them here from the Local Taxation Commission Report. All over the county we pay an immense amount of money for the relief of the poor.

42769. CHAIRMAN.—Is it the worst of all the congested areas?—By far the worst.

42770. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was this the only alternative you have for relieving congestion?—That is one. Dealing with the question of land I have certainly to say we have not had many estates purchased in Kerry by the Board. The Board are not to blame for that. I have found the Board, whenever I was able to offer them an estate at a reasonable price, always most willing and anxious to do everything in their power. I don't wish to make any charges, but the fact is that the landlords would not sell, and if the Board did not buy you cannot blame the Board for that.

42771. CHAIRMAN.—Can you give us, or send us, concrete cases of where estates have not been bought owing to the refusal of the owners to sell?—Yes; I can give them to you now.

42772. I don't want them now, but you might let us have them afterwards?—Very well. Lord Ventry's estate practically comprises the greater part of this peninsula. It is a very large estate, and is fairly congested. The representatives of the tenants, parish priests and county councillors, met in Tralee over twelve months ago, and made a proposal to Lord Ventry, asking him to sell to the Congested Districts Board. In order to be extremely fair, because we were very anxious to purchase, we made two or three alternative proposals. One of the proposals was, we were ready to give Lord Ventry such a price as, with the bonus, if invested at 4 per cent., give him his average net income taken over any period he likes, ten or fifteen years. We also made the offer to have the price to be fixed by the Congested Districts Board, because it would be impossible, when you have holdings as you have there in the Cromane district to buy direct.

42773. Is it a settled estate?—That I cannot say; but to fix the price by individuals where you have, as I can show you, in Cromane five or six men joint tenants on a valuation of £5, with little patches scattered here and there, without any regularity or continuity, the purchase by the individual tenants of holdings such as these, so scattered and so remote would be an impossibility, and of course the little reduction they get is really no great matter to them. That is one particular case.

42774. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you say it is eminently fitted for the Congested Districts Board to deal with?—Not alone eminently fitted, but so far as my power goes I will do everything in my power to prevent it from being sold except through the Congested Districts Board. This is an extremely old part. The old village community practically exists in parts of this district. You will find, say, ten, or a dozen, or twenty houses all gathered together. There is one cluster as you come on from Annascaul to Lispole. Any person to see those would know that they are hotbeds of disease and all sorts of trouble. It would be a scandal to allow estates to be sold in that condition. The number of people driven into hospital by fever is something that we all feel very much troubled about.

42775. CHAIRMAN.—Any system allowing the property to pass straight from the landlord to the tenants would be stereotyping the old conditions?—It would be criminal, because this is the time to give the people a new start in life, and if you continue the old wretched houses you will never get out of the difficulty.

42776. Therefore the property ought to pass through an improving body like the Congested Districts Board?—It is eminently suitable for the Congested Districts Board. They have one estate purchased at Killorglin, and on another estate they are hard at work at Glenbeigh, and I am very pleased with the excellent work they have done and the thorough supervision they have given. Take a few instances on this estate of Lord Ventry's. Take Cromane in Killorglin electoral division, Killarney rural district. In Cromane Upper you have 95 holdings, with a population of 472 and a valuation of £69, or an average per head of 2*s.* 10*d.* I don't think that in the worst part of Connaught you can equal the condition of those poor people. The houses they live in are a disgrace to civilisation. It is impossible for men in such houses to rear families and educate them to have an ambition or anything of that sort. I have taken my figures from the census returns for 1901. You won't find them exactly in the abstract before you. I have taken seven townlands in the Killorglin division with a population of 1,697, and a valuation of £691, or an average of 8*s.* 1*d.* That is on Lord Ventry's estate.

42777. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Congested Districts Board bought an estate near Killorglin?—Yes, the Rea estate, just outside. As they were circumscribed they could do very little. They did all they could.

42778. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—According to our returns the Caragh electoral division has a still lower valuation than Killorglin?—Taking it as an electoral division, yes, but if you look over all Donegal, Connaught, and Kerry there is not a townland in any of them to equal the townland of Cromane. It is just right out on the road from Killorglin to Glenbeigh. You can see it by turning slightly out of the way. The Wynne Estate has been purchased by the Board in Glenbeigh. Cromane is on the sea, bordering Killorglin and the Wynne estate. I take another portion of Lord Ventry's estate. The rents, I am sorry to say, have not been lowered through the operation of the Land Act of 1881. In those remote districts, as I suppose you must have found, the tenants do not so readily go into Court as in districts where they appreciate the value of Acts, and in addition, for a number of years Lord Ventry did not collect his rents either harshly or cruelly. He took in many cases a gale's rent for a year's rent. The

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result is that very many of them are still without any abatement under the Act of 1881. To show you how many do exist up to the present, in this particular district, over 350 tenants have served notices to have fair rents fixed for the first time within the last couple of months, because the year's rent would now be collected within the year by a new agent.

42779. CHAIRMAN.—Before that were there abatements given?—I don't know that anybody knows the system under which they collected them. It was a sort of tri-na-cheile system; they would take anything they got, perhaps as arrears. I have some instances of receipts which were given, which were typical on Lord Ventry's estate:—"Received on the 12th of October, 1904, from the representatives of Cornelius Brian and sons, out of holding at Loghart, the sum of £5 10*s.*, being half-year's rent due Lord Ventry up to and ending the 1st day of November, 1899. Cash £4 13*s.* 6*d.*, temporary reduction sixteen shillings." The man who is representative of the tenant is sixty-five years old. His father is probably dead forty years. He is still the representative of the tenant; and so the thing goes on.

42780. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Surely if he had applied to have his own name put in the agent would have done so?—No; they have applied. That is the very first question I asked them, and they told me not.

42781. On what ground did they refuse?—I don't know. I see no grounds. I have another receipt where six men are on a holding of £5 10*s.* valuation. They have divided it into plots, but they will not get different receipts. There they are getting one joint receipt. The fact is that these rents have not been reduced.

42782. How does the rent compare with the valuation?—I have taken a few instances. I did not want instances that were very bad, but typical instances. John Tretton, poor law valuation £4 5*s.*, rent £8 5*s.*, and the rent before 1872 was £1 8*s.*

42783. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That £8 5*s.* is not a judicial rent?—I don't think so.

42784. They did not go into Court?—Some went into Court, but the great majority did not. Through the operation of the Act of 1887 hundreds and hundreds of Ventry estate tenants became future tenants.

Mr. T. O'Flaherty.—A great many of these have not gone into Court on account of their fear that the arrears would be recovered if they went into Court.

Witness.—Arrears should not, and do not, keep men out of Court, but the fact is that the agent did use those arrears as a threat, and whenever a man did go into Court he was asked for arrears and could not pay them, and the result was he did not go into Court. Now there are 350 going in.

42785. CHAIRMAN.—What is the state of the law with regard to arrears?—A tenant can go into Court and have a fair rent fixed irrespective of whether he owes arrears or not, but if a landlord wishes to sue for arrears he can do it. He can collect the old arrears quite irrespective of the reduction given by the Land Court. If a man goes into Court for the first time in 1907 to get a fair rent fixed and owes five years arrears the landlord, if he likes, can eject the man for two years' arrears and recover the remainder as an ordinary debt, and go on recovering these if he wishes.

42786. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Can they not apply for a stay of proceedings?—If they go to Court and fight the case out the judge might grant an injunction.

42787. CHAIRMAN.—Do you wish us to understand that in these cases there was more or less a fear among the tenants that if they went into Court there would be action taken, or was there any actual threat used?—I should say that while Captain Demoleyns, Lord Ventry's brother, was agent on the estate, as far as I have personally known myself I never heard that he used such threats. He did not collect his rents harshly, and possibly the tenants felt that if they paid a gale in the year they might not do much better if they went into Court, but now there is a different agent.

42788. At that time the actual fact that they were in arrear was not the reason that they did not go into Court?—There are various ways in which a man's being in arrears would prevent him going into Court. Without there being any actual threat there seems to be a hazy belief going about that if a man went into Court his arrears could be and possibly would be enforced. I don't want to make charges which I cannot prove. I don't know that of the agent who was previously there. I have a number of other names where the valuation is about half the rent in the Castlegregory district.

42789. Mr. KAVANAGH.—When reading out that receipt you also read out temporary reduction?—Certainly. Generally about three shillings in the pound was always practically given, but I am afraid there are cases where that temporary reduction was withdrawn for reasons that I don't wish to go into. In the Castlegregory district I find a case where four men are joint tenants of holdings. The holdings in this district are practically all dependent on milch cows. Their receipts, you may take it, are what they get for their butter, bacon, and calves, and whatever else they make. We have a fair idea of the value of holdings from the number of milch cows they carry. In the case referred to, for 11 milch cows there is a rent of £65, which is practically £6 a cow. That is, of course, an impossible rent. I have the same from Cloghane, where the rent is twice the valuation, and also in many other places. The Mahony estate at Dooks is being offered to the Board, I am happy to say. It is very near Cromane, and is almost as bad as the Cromane district. The agent told me the other day that they would offer it to the Congested Districts Board.

42790. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Has it got rundale also?—I think so. The tenants there also all owe arrears. I have taken also for your guidance the prices paid for estates purchased. Take one estate purchased under the Ashbourne Act, the Denny estate. These are the old rents unreduced by the Land Court. One man's rent was £48. His annuity is £12. The rent of another was £50, and his annuity is £14. That is generally from 70 to 75 per cent. reduction.

42791. CHAIRMAN.—Do you say that one man's rent was £48 and his annuity is only £12?—Yes, and the next man's rent was £50, and his annuity is £14. Here are some other cases: rent £21, annuity £7; rent £14, annuity £3 10*s.*

42792. These are tremendous reductions; there must be some special reason for that?—Except that the old rents were extremely high and that the present annuities are quite high enough.

42793. Do you mean to say that up to the time he bought one man's rent was actually £48, and that his annuity is only £12?—Certainly. On Lord Ventry's estate the tenants who have gone into Court are getting a reduction of from seven to ten shillings in the pound at the present time. The present rents are nothing more than nominal rents. If there is to be a purchase, then they must be reduced almost as much as in the Denny estate. In reference to the question of replies from landlords, I may read you the following letter from the Bursar's Office, Trinity College, to the Secretary of the Tenants' Committee:—

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TRINITY COLLEGE,
June 4th 1904.

Knockamon Estate.

To Mr. DANIEL P. O'BRIEN.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 21st May on behalf of yourself and other tenants on the above estate, I have to say that the agent of the estate has had full direction from this office as to the terms of sale to the tenants. You can see him on the matter. I have to remark, however, that the number of years' purchase does not concern you, as you have no money wherewith to buy. You have only to consider what reduction in your present rents will be made when they are changed into instalments for a limited period to the State, a present being made to you all of the fee-simple of your farms, without any payment for it. All offers which you may make must be within the zones prescribed by the recent Act. Terms of purchase under former Acts, such as are quoted by you are quite irrelevant, as no such terms were ever offered to tenants under those Acts as are now offered under Mr. Wyndham's Act.

Yours truly,

ANTHONY TRAILL,
Provost.

42794. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is not accurate?—I don't say that it is accurate, but it comes from Trinity College. Mr. Traill signs it.

42795. CHAIRMAN.—That is to a Trinity College tenant?—Yes. This is practically the style of reply we have to contend with.

42796. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would not consider that an argument worthy of a University?—No; nor of a National School, but this is just a type of the style of treatment that we have been meeting with, when we met fairly, landlords from whom we wanted to buy, and of course the thing is far worse in the congested districts than it is in the richer districts. Take Listowel. Mr. Talbot-Crosbie has sold, and Lord Listowel has sold. Mr. Talbot-Crosbie has given fairly good terms, as I understand. The landlords in this wretched congested district will be expecting exactly the same prices for their slums as for these better properties. The thing is impossible. We cannot pay them and we won't.

42797. What proportion of the gross rent does Trinity College take from its estates in Kerry as head landlord?—I believe that Trinity College gets out of our county £10,000 a year, and according to the last reports which were published I think they get as much as your own county.

42798. The reason I ask is this: on the Leitrim estate in Donegal it takes two-thirds or three-tourths of the rent?—In Kerry, Trinity College is itself direct immediate landlord of a considerable portion, and also head landlord, with middle landlords intervening in other places.

42799. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many in some cases?—I know one case in which there are seven intervening.

42800. CHAIRMAN.—You don't know, where it is head landlord in this county, what proportion of the gross rents it takes?—I could not say. In my constituency there is not a great deal of Trinity College land. Dr. O'Leary is here and knows the district pretty well. He will be giving evidence, so I do not want to go into that.

42801. That was an interesting letter you read, but it was hardly an answer to my question about the attitude of landlords with regard to the Congested Districts Board?—I referred to Lord Ventry's case first. His reply was in so many words putting us aside. I can send you our letters of inquiry and his actual replies. I don't know whether it comes within the scope of your inquiry, but I am extremely interested in the housing question, because the figures for Kerry are extremely bad. Although we have built a large number of labourers' cottages and are doing all we can, as much as in any other county, I find that we have here in the County Kerry 3,874 houses of what are called the fourth or worst class. In the Dingle Union, for instance, we have twelve houses of one room, with seven in the room; in the Kenmare Union there are ten with seven; in the Killarney Union, forty-eight with eight in the room; in the Tralee Union there are twenty-nine with eight, and twenty-three with nine, and, of course, that does not give anything like an idea of the actual condition of those rooms and their present surroundings. Those 3,784 houses are of the last class, and, if possible, should be swept away. They are all practically in the congested districts, and when improving the congested districts you should not deny improvement in the housing conditions of the people.

42802. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there land attached to these houses?—I cannot answer that. I have taken those from the Census returns, but I should say there is. Then take the small farmers who pay rates. There are hundreds of those, I should say, among the 3,800 of the very poorest type who cannot be relieved under the Labourers' Acts, and it is a serious question for those who come into that class if their houses cannot be improved. I don't know would it be possible to have money granted to those poor people at rates similar to those which apply in the case of labourers' cottages. It would be an extremely useful thing and would have a great effect in checking disease and lowering the rates which the people have to pay, as well as raising the moral tone of the people.

42803. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that the sanitary authority, as a matter of fact, can declare these houses uninhabitable?—Yes, but you won't get the sanitary authority to do that when the occupants have nowhere else to go to.

42804. The sanitary authority has got that power?—Certainly.

42805. Is there no corresponding power to compel the owner to build a better house. If the sanitary authority declares a house to be unfit for human habitation is the only result of that action to put the man out?—Yes. The final result will be that the sanitary authority will do nothing; and that is regrettable in a county like this, where we have so much bad housing, and where there is a need for general improvement. I don't think the question of sanitary authorities comes within the scope of your inquiry, but I am afraid that the sanitary authorities in the various districts will not be disposed to act very strongly in the discharge of their duties. They are local men and don't like to be harsh, but if facilities were given to those poor people for building houses and money lent at a cheap rate of interest, then it would be essential that there should be one person, say, in the whole County Kerry, who would have special knowledge of all the necessary proceedings. He should be an engineer as well as an expert in sanitary science and public health, and his services should be available for these poor people in the matter of plans and drawings for the building of houses, and he could insist afterwards that those people should keep their places well, but you cannot insist on men keeping their places well until they have such places to keep.

42806. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You consider that small occupiers with very small holdings in very many cases take the place of the labourer?—Yes.

42807. In those districts the small occupiers do most of the labour?—Yes.

42808. You have not much of a distinct labouring class?—Yes.

42809. That being so, you would consider that some of the advantages extended to labourers elsewhere should be extended to these men who take the place of labourers?—Certainly; in the shape of money at a low rate of interest.

42810. But you would not consider that they would require quite the same amount of public money as labourers?—Not at all. I would not have money wasted on too much inspection and too much red tape.

42811. At what rate should the money be advanced to them?—That is the first question. The Belgians, who are not as rich as the English, built 100,000 houses for their people at 2½ per cent. interest., while with all our Labourers Acts we have only 20,000 labourers' cottages in Ireland. Of course we will soon have as many more.

42812. CHAIRMAN.—Labourers' cottages schemes are carried out with the aid of the county rate?—Yes, but with money borrowed at extremely low rates, 2¾ per cent. interest, with 10 shillings sinking fund.

42813. That goes on as a rate on the district?—Yes, but the rate is extremely small.

42814. It may be a shilling in the pound?—Yes; 1*s.* 3*d.* under the new Act.

42815. You would not suggest that a part of the county like this could bear such a rate?—No. There is a specified class of men who are benefited under the Labourers Acts. Only men who have less than a quarter of an acre of land can have houses improved or built or get an allotment of land, but there are hundreds of small farmers who are really no better off than labourers who cannot get any assistance whatever for improving their houses, and whose houses are actually as bad as those of the labourers.

42816. What are the terms of Board of Works' loans?—Impossible.

42817. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Board of Works at present charges the Congested Districts Board 3½ per cent. on its loans, but you are aware that under the recent Labourers Act the interest is 2¾ per cent.?—Yes.

42818. A further inducement is that one-third of the expenditure is remitted?—Thirty-six per cent. is remitted.

42819. Then the balance of the expendiutre is divided between the occupier and the local authority?—That is it.

42820. So in that way, even for a considerable scheme, the local authority has not so much to bear?—Take Dingle Union, with a small valuation of £23,000, we could build 100 cottages for a penny in the pound under the recent Act.

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42821. You don't say with reference to the improvement you advocate that the same finance should apply, but you would desire something like that?—No, but certainly I would suggest that one part of the scheme would be that they would get money at the same rate of interest.

42823. You know the improvements that have been done under the parish committees?—Yes.

42824. For the poorest classes of Kerry you would not consider the amount of these subsidies is sufficient?—If you have nothing else than the parish committee scheme I would consider that it is not sufficient. I consider that parish committees, where taken up, have done some good work. My own parish, Killorglin, has been working it for three or four years, and got a few grants of £60 and £80, and is now getting £250. Splendid work is being done. I went over this western district to try to get them to take up this parish committee scheme. I was not nearly as successful as I would like to have been, for many reasons. It is impossible to get these small tenants who have loads of arrears hanging over them to make any improvement, because they have the natural dread that when they improve these improvements are the landlord's, or may become the landlord's any day the landlord pleases. While they owe arrears they may be turned out, and they don't know where they are. Thus they will not improve. But once make those men peasant proprietors. Make them feel that they have security that the result of their work is their own, and then you will get them to take up parish committee schemes.

42825. In other words, the struggle for existence is so great at present that they cannot look to a more comfortable existence?—No; it is sad, but true. We have a considerable amount of limestone, though not much in this particular part. It is an extremely important thing that when estates are purchased by the Congested Districts Board the limestone quarries that are not at present worked should be secured. Of course, if they are private property they cannot be interfered with, but where there are undeveloped limestone quarries they should be retained for the benefit of the public, the improvement of the houses and of land. Some large general scheme, such as Mr. Doran suggested, for getting lime here and there through the various parts of the county is one of the best things that can be done for the people.

42826. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there much limestone in Kerry?—There are lots of limestone in Kerry, but not much in Dingle. I don't know whether you would go further than with lime, and experiment with other minerals. I think we have other minerals, too.

42827. What minerals have been indicated?—We have near Castlemaine an old lead quarry. I have got a sample of rock I took from it some time ago. I gave it to a mining expert from Klondyke. He took it across to America, and got it assayed in America, and the result of the assay was about 90 per cent.—the largest he ever saw. He actually went up the mountains with me, and said—"They are made for something; is there mineral of any kind here?" He took up several specimens of rock, and got them assayed. He actually went down to the mouth of the River Laune, and said—"I will find a bit of gold here before I leave." He picked up several bits of quartz, and found a neat little strip of gold. There were coal and iron mines worked in Glencar about 150 years ago, but that was done by Welshmen, and not by Irishmen.

42828. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Lime is a necessity for land for agricultural purposes?—It is absolutely essential. The land in many places is simply running out; it is getting perished for want of lime.

42829. In several parts of Kerry it is difficult to find lime for agricultural purposes?—Very difficult.

42830. Would not a scheme, if it could be worked, to supply farmers at a reasonable cost with such lime as they require be a useful project?—Undoubtedly.

42831. You think lime should be sold at the cheapest possible price?—Yes. I don't know how far you would go in incurring a loss, but I certainly say that the Congested Districts Board should make no profit out of selling lime to farmers.

42832. Would not it be good policy to make some loss if, through the loss, the people were educated into a more general use of lime?—I believe that lime is not being used sufficiently owing to various causes—the difficulty in finding it, and the poverty of the people. You certainly should be prepared to have a loss for a couple of years. After that period, when those people saw the great advantage of it, possibly you could lessen the loss.

42833. Do you think if the Congested Districts Board, or any such body, offered lime supplied at a price under its value would a certain number of farmers in different districts be induced to guarantee that they would take a definite quantity of lime year after year, say, for a period of three years, at a fixed price?—I would have no trouble in arranging it myself all over the County Kerry in a fortnight.

42834. Mr. Kavanagh.—What price do you pay for lime?—At privately-owned quarries about 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel, but I think our barrel is larger than other barrels.

42835. Chairman.—Is there grazing on these mountains?—On some of our mountains there is very good grazing. Up in the Reeks there is not; they are craggy; but on those mountains about this peninsula there is very good grazing.

42836. Right up to the top?—Right up to the top; for sheep and small cattle.

42837. How are they grazed? Are they held in small holdings?—I think they are held in common by the lowland tenants: the right of so many collop on the mountain. That is what I believe is the case.

42838. If the land here was sold largely there would have to be an arrangement made for communal grazing still upon the mountain?—I should say so.

42839. Do you know anywhere about here where there is any part of the mountain that is valueless for grazing purposes?—There are parts of the mountains that are valueless; but, speaking generally of the mountains on this particular peninsula, you can graze them higher than most mountains in Ireland.

42840. The reason I ask you is that we have had one or two witnesses before us at different times who have urged that if the Board purchase estates in such districts something might be done towards the afforesting of the mountains?—I think in co-operation with the County Councils that is one of the coming things for a county such as Kerry. Reafforesting is a large question, and I did not want to enter into it, afraid of delaying you too long. Our people in Kerry are becoming very much interested in the matter. If the mountains become private property there will be some difficulty.

42841. So long as the mountain is useful for grazing it is difficult to get the consent of the purchasers to have it used for afforestation?—If it were more valuable under trees I don't think that that difficulty would intervene.

42842. Do you know yourself of any mountain about here which, in your opinion, would be more useful for afforesting than for grazing?—I am not an expert on afforestation. I don't know whether the western breezes of this particular place would affect the growth of trees. Some people tell me it would. I don't think any of us here are sufficiently expert in the matter to give an opinion. Having dealt with the land, the fisheries, and the houses, the only further thing I have to say is that the Congested Districts Board has not, up to the present, taken on itself the starting and developing of industries. Even with the fisheries and the general improvement of land, we in Kerry will still, I am afraid, have to migrate. If there is any contemplated enlargement or change in the Congested Districts Board in counties such as Kerry, where we have no land available for division, it seems necessary to turn to the development of some industries associated, of course, with already existing ones, and the land; for instance, butter, bacon, eggs, and all the other things connected with it. The little town of Dingle exported in 1750 linen to the value of £60,000 per annum.

42844. Mr. Sutherland.—Manufactured linen?—Yes; made on the old hand loom, of course. There were hundreds of looms at work then in this town. Its population then was nearly three times what it is now. We had industries then. We have none now. The old loom is practically gone. There are a few remaining. To revive them, of course, seeing that there has been such a lapse of time, and that the continuity was not preserved, is difficult; but some people make a mistake in thinking that the Irishman is not

capable of becoming an economic unit and industrial expert. I think he is quite capable of becoming it, and learning to work continuously and with great skill, as much as any other man; and that will be for the future for the men who wish to improve the conditions of counties such as Kerry a very important matter.

42845. CHAIRMAN.—What was the reason for the absolute disappearance of the loom?—I suppose it was the death of the unfittest. The shop stuff came in.

42846. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you ever hear of the Act of Parliament that came in?—Yes. The Navigation Act and various other laws that killed Irish manufacture were since 1750.

42847. CHAIRMAN.—In your opinion, the disappearance of the linen industry was due to trade laws?—Yes, entirely due. But I thought you referred to the recent disappearance of the looms, because they did disappear.

42848. But the reason that the trade died was not the adoption of machinery?—Not at all. I am perfectly satisfied that Irishmen, if they had been allowed to develop naturally, and unnatural laws had not been brought in to destroy their trade, would have been able to develop themselves and bring their industries up-to-date quite as well as English and Scotch men or anybody else. It is the merest fallacy to say that we are not capable of development. You have some of the finest brains and muscles in remote glens. I have met them in America. The head of Armour's, in Chicago, is an Irishman, and, I think, a Kerry man; and so on all over America. Our brains are going from us.

42849. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you think that the revival of the manufacture of linen would have to be accompanied by a revival of the growing of flax, which was a great thing in Ireland at that time?—I remember myself as a child to have seen flax sown, worked, and done in the old farmhouse. I am a farmer's son. I have done the work myself, and have seen it done, from beginning to end. *July* 4, 1907. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell.

42850. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In those days used farmers here only grow as much flax as did themselves?—Yes. All the old people in my father's time grew flax for all home purposes. You would not see a trace of it to-day, except some of the old linen made in that period, twenty or thirty years ago, which still survives. As far as I know, none of it is being made at present.

42851. In that period, when the export trade was so considerable, flax must have been generally grown around here?—I should say so. You will see traces of cultivation all over our mountains, where now no man would think of cultivating.

42852. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was that flax?—Cultivation of various kinds. To make good the debt due to us for the removal of our brains and money if England would depart from her free-trade principles and give us bounties. If the point is truly inquired into it is found that if we have no industries it is owing to the treatment we got.

42853. But the positive laws forbidding the export of Irish dead meat or of linen to England is a different thing from free trade?—Yes; but the laws were there sufficiently long to destroy the industry.

42854. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is difficult to get a start now?—Yes. It would not be if we had control of our own revenues. In conclusion, I should mention that there is a strong desire among those divisions that are not scheduled as congested—there are two or three in our barony—that they should be scheduled. The District Council have passed a resolution, and sent it on, and they asked me to bring it before you to-day.

Mr. TIMOTHY O'FLAHERTY examined.

42855. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chairman of the Dingle Rural District Council?—Yes. I wish to make suggestions about improvements in this district—the reclamation of waste lands. At least a fourth of the land of the Dingle Rural District is in something approaching a primitive state. Under altered circumstances, viz., by a proper outlay on draining, subsoiling, and fencing, such at present semi-barren land could be converted into homesteads, where those now seeking to eke out a livelihood in foreign lands could live, and support families in moderate comfort. It is no stretch of the imagination to assert that, if only the improvements above suggested were carried into effect, the Dingle Rural District would be able to maintain double its present population. With regard to population, we find that in 1841 there was a population of 293,880 in Kerry, and that it is now reduced to 165,000. I recollect, in 1841, I saw in Castlegregory district a fleet of twelve boats, each of which would carry ten tons. To-day there is not a boat there. The people lived mostly by fishing then. They are confined to-day to a very narrow strip of land. It was a most important fishing station in its day, and if the fishing were encouraged our country would not be congested at all. The district under consideration is in all but an absolute state of nudity, as regards plantations. In its bogs, and to a large extent, along its coast line, are to be met beneath, as well as projecting above their surfaces, trunks of trees, the remains of magnificent forests that once existed in the respective localities. Owing to the proximity of every part of the Corkaguiny peninsula to the Atlantic, there is, in the absence of shelter afforded by plantations, an unprotected exposure to cold northerly winds and other chilling and ravaging blasts, often causing, if not total destruction of crops, at least irreparable injury to agricultural industry, and, as a consequence, impoverishment to those engaged in it. Thousands of acres of glens and mountains at present of no practical value could, by afforestation, be converted not only into sources of profit, I may say of wealth, to the country, but may further become, through the influence that foliage exercises in purifying the atmosphere by absorbing carbonic acid and other deleterious gases therein, and evolving pure oxygen, a powerful and universally sanitary agency.

42856. Where is this land that you think could be afforested?—All over the barony of Corkaguiny. Mr. Timothy O'Flaherty.

42857. Is this land used for anything now?—Part of it is pasturage, but beyond the line of pasturage there could be plantations, which would afford necessary shelter; besides the fuel is getting very scarce, and these trees would afford fuel to the people, who are in a bad state owing to its present scarcity. They cannot afford to buy coal, and if there were no trees they would have to go thirty or forty miles away.

42858. Do you mean to say that turf is running short here?—Yes. The bogs are running short. Extensive localities within the peninsula have been rendered totally valueless by flooding from tides and rivers. At least a third of the Castlegregory townland is actually submerged during the prevalence of spring tides. I myself in my younger days saw excellent crops of hay, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds produced where now only the seagull, the curlew, and the snipe find a congenial home. The tenantry, whilst they had cheap labour at their command, were able to temporarily ward off the destructive agencies; but, owing to the high rate of wages arising from the scarcity of day labourers as the result of emigration, the temporary embankments had to be abandoned, free scope had to be allowed to the encroaching tide, with the consequence of the periodical submergence of a productive tract of country. A similar condition of affairs prevails in other localities throughout the barony, too numerous to be here indicated, demonstrating, as it does, that our country may, by the economic expenditure of capital, be made to support in greater comfort than is obtainable in foreign countries, the thousands of her children that are annually abandoning home and all its endearing associations, to become the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" in the land of the stranger. Tillage and as a consequence, the growth of green crops, artificial grasses, cereals, &c., have of late years, so alarmingly declined, from the scarcity of manual labour, that localities that in years gone by, looked like so many smiling and attractive gardens, are now prairie-like, matted over with moss and stunted grass. A district, the majority of whose inhabitants depends to a marked extent on the harvest of the deep, necessarily requires, to render that harvest available and profitable, facilities in the line of new piers, the re-

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pairs of existing ones, suitable boats and fishing gear, to enable the industry to be carried out with profit to those engaged in it, which, in the absence of capital, becomes an impossibility that cannot be overcome; hence, state grants, or loans at a low rate of interest become indispensable to the realisation of the full benefits of, or even to a tangible approach to, the securing thereof from the surrounding teeming ocean, a remunerative reward in the shape of its finny wealth. The law declaring illegal the making of roads to turbary or bogs, to graveyards as well as roads that come under the designation of *cul-de-sac*, materially obstructs the progress of the district, and should, in the interests of the community, be either radically altered, or obliterated from the Statute Book. Bridges in many localities within the electoral divisions of the Dingle Rural District become absolutely indispensable. An increase of the grants to Parish Committees and an extension of the operations of these useful bodies, become indispensable *desiderata*. The funds allocated by the Congested Districts Board in aid of improving the dwellings of the poor, as well as of the occupiers of small holdings, could not be devoted to more worthy purposes. Where, as in the Castlegregory dispensary district, the grant has been availed of, and practically and efficiently administered, a very manifest alteration for the better in the condition and appearance of the lowly homes of the peasantry, cannot fail to attract the eyes of the most non-observant traveller. It would be productive of an incalculable amount of good, if the grant in question were extended to holdings of higher valuations than those to which it is at present restricted. In my own neighbourhood there was formerly a village resembling an African hamlet, from the appearance of its dwellings. In the Castlegregory district we have a grant from the Congested Districts Board of about £175 a year. The consequence is that that village now is a wholly renovated place, so that you would like to pass by and see the appearance of the houses at a distance. The village is Kilshannig. With regard to limestone, we have hillocks of that material down at Magheries which have never been turned to any use; whereas if there were some lime-kilns there it would afford enough lime for the whole district. There is now what we had not before—a good road leading to the place. Of course in marshy and boggy land nothing is so necessary to improve them as lime, and if this limestone that exists with us in such abundance in Maharies peninsula were availed of and turned to use, it would not only be a source of profit to those on whose land it exists, but a source of profit to the farmers of the district who could make use of it.

42859. What prevents them from working it now?—Some time ago, until we took action in the matter with the parish priest at our head, there was no road leading into the Magheries. We got a road made. Previous to that no one could go there for lime or anything else but to drag his car along the strand with horse and car sinking into the sand.

42860. Now that you have got the road what prevents people from going there?—There is also another road for which we may look to the Congested Districts Board. There are two villages that require it, and I believe the matter was brought under the notice of Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P. He said it would not require more than 100 perches of a road in length. The two villages, Cutteen and Garrywilliam, are still isolated.

42861. What prevents them from working the limestone?—I cannot say; want of energy, and another thing, they say they have no fuel.

42862. Must you have coal for burning lime?—Yes. If the Congested Districts Board came to an arrangement with these parties on whose land the lime exists to set up lime-kilns and get the lime burned the Congested Districts Board would suffer nothing by it, and it would benefit the whole country.

42863. I should have thought from what you said that it was possible to get an opening for some local men to do a good business with this lime?—There are no men with capital in the locality.

42864. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it on the islands?—No. It is on the mainland. Dingle Rural District comprises twenty electoral divisions, having a gross area of 126,459 statute acres; a population numbering 18,274, and a valuation of £23,811, thus giving an average area of 6·9 acres, and a valuation of £1·3 to each unit of its population. Of the twenty electoral divisions in the rural district, four are non-congested; and to anyone having an acquaintance with these four divisions that are indeed only too susceptible of improvement, it looks, to say the least, anomalous that they should not have come under the aegis of the Congested Districts Board. The town of Dingle itself, which in 1821 had a population of 4,538, now reduced to 1,786, ranked formerly not as the capital of Corkaguiney alone but of the entire "Old Kingdom." It carried on an extensive trade with Spain, Portugal, and France in linen, cattle, hides, butter, fish, and eggs. In return it imported wines, brandy, and tobacco, a large factor of which, whether by collusion or otherwise, escaped the scrutinizing eyes of the revenue officers. According to Customhouse entries Dingle, in 1750, exported linen to the value of £60,000. Now, the linen industry of Dingle and of its environments is scarcely a matter of history even. There may perhaps be a surviving handloom or two to tell the sad tale of days that are long since over, when about 400 of their compeers could be heard thudding away in every nook and lane of the town. I must be pardoned this digression which has been designedly entered into for the purpose of giving a tangible illustration of the lamentable, the heart-sickening decline in number, as well as in industrial resources, of a formerly prosperous community. So far as I know, the Congested Districts Board has done more good than all the other Boards under His Majesty, and I would be very sorry to see that the powers of the Congested Districts Board should be in any way limited. I would rather see them extended. We want several improvements, and the Congested Districts Board indeed has been very liberal. It could have done more, but of course we cannot expect that it would do everything all at once. We must take time, and I am sure that the Congested Districts Board, in anything that we reasonably bring under its notice, will come to our aid.

42865. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What way do you think the composition of the Congested Districts Board could be improved so that there would be a representative of Kerry on it?—What I would say is that all we want is to have a member for Kerry on the Congested Districts Board.

42866. What way should he be put there?—Elected on it.

42867. The present members are by nomination of the Crown?—Yes.

42868. Would you be content with that?—Undoubtedly, or have the member nominated by the County Council; and I may say that we have very practical people in Kerry.

42869. You would prefer his being nominated to by the County Council rather than by the Crown?—I would. There is also here in Dingle a pier, and it wants improvement badly. I am sorry it has not been brought by the other witnesses before you. In fact the little harbour is very shallow and requires dredging very much, and an addition to the pier would be of great value. At low tides no vessel can come near the pier; the pier is too narrow, and it is rather short also. Double the business could be done on the pier if it were improved.

42870. Who has charge of the pier now?—I believe there is a Harbour Board in Dingle. I am not well acquainted with it, but I know that this is a matter that they are always asking for.

42871. Do they levy dues?—I believe they do.

42872. That ought to enable them to improve the harbour?—The dues in Dingle are not heavy. The place is a small place, and unless they got some aid they would not be able to do it themselves. They have spent all the money they had, and have nothing now for improvements.

42873. Has it become shallow through filling up?—I believe that it is getting silted. There is also another matter connected with Dingle brought under my notice by the Medical Officer of Health—the question of a water supply. In an impoverished place like Dingle they could not afford to expend extra rates. If the Congested Districts Board came to their aid, with the charge that would be made for the waterworks, which are absolutely necessary, something could be done. Down at the Magheries we have not a drop of spring water in the peninsula. I wrote to the Congested Districts Board some time ago to send down an expert to see where we could discover water, because there is a spring of fresh water

oozing up on the beach. That fresh water is covered at high tides. It is about a quarter of a mile away from the village of Fahamore, which contains a population of about 230. The population of the Magheries is about 600 people. It would be desirable to ascertain where is the source of that spring water that is exhibiting itself on the beach.

42874. CHAIRMAN.—I don't know whether the Congested Districts Board have ever done anything about waterworks?—If they sent down an expert to discover the source of this spring it would be a good thing.

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42875. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you a farmer yourself?—No. I am an ex-National school teacher.

42876. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you live in the Magheries?—Yes.

Mr. CHARLES J. M'CARTHY examined.

42877. CHAIRMAN.—You represent the County Committee of Agriculture?—I have been asked on behalf of the Committee of Agriculture to give evidence on the working of the Agricultural Scheme in this county. The Committee consists of the whole County Council and some co-opted members, who consist of leading agriculturalists who are not Councillors, and who number seventeen. First, I would like to deal with the scheme of instruction in agriculture, with which I am directly conected. It consists of appointing an instructor in agriculture, whose duty it is during the few winter months to deliver a series of lectures in the night time upon all agricultural topics. During the daytime while the lecturing season lasts demonstrations are given on settling drains, showing better methods of cultivation, the fixing of plots, and other matters of that nature. And also plots are laid down throughout the county, samples of seeds are taken and tested, and some of the lectures are built upon them. My duties began on the 1st October. The first fortnight I spent going over the county to get a proper idea as to the wants of each particular locality. During the tour I took samples of seeds, tested them, and built some lectures upon them.

42878. Do you live here?—My headquarters are in Tralee.

42879. Are you the lecturer?—Yes. I am the lecturer. I was appointed by the County Committee of Agriculture, subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

42880. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are an official of the Committee?—I am like a link between the County Committee and the Department. I am the instructor in agriculture. With regard to those lectures, some people think that they are no use and that there is too much time spent upon them, but I wish you to bear in mind that the lecturing season lasts practically only four months. During the time I am lecturing suitable grounds are chosen on which are laid down demonstration and experiment plots, where seeds, manures, and other things of that nature may be tested in the following year. I would wish to lay particular emphasis on that point, because it is in reality, along with the lectures, selecting suitable places for these demonstrations to which I attach great importance. A demonstration carried out properly has more effect in changing people into better methods than a great deal of talk.

42881. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you the agricultural classes for young men here?—They have not yet been adopted. I was not appointed until October. It usually follows that agricultural classes are established a year or two after the agricultural instructor has come into the county and after the pioneer work has been done.

42882. Were you the first agricultural instructor for Kerry?—Yes.

42883. What sort of land do you select for the demonstrations?—I don't mind how bad the land is if it is of uniform quality.

42884. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Had you any plots in the Castlegregory direction or in the Magheries?—I had a variety of experiments on potatoes there to which I attach great importance, because in the Magheries district they depend almost exclusively on potatoes. I have a plot to test the relative qualities of seven different varieties, so that I could decide which would be the best for that district next year.

42885. CHAIRMAN.—How long have you been at work?—I have been at work on experiments and demonstrations since 1st March this year.

42886. This is your first year in the county?—This is my first year in the county.

42887. Before that there was no agricultural instructor at all?—There was no agricultural instructor.

42888. Your work is new?—New in this county. Throughout the county I have in all, including demonstration and experiment plots, 114. I have twenty experiment plots and ninety-four demonstration plots, and out of the ninety-four demonstration plots I have fifty-six of them established in congested districts.

Mr. Charles J. M'Carthy.

42889. What is the difference between a demonstration plot and an experiment plot?—The difference is this, that in an experiment plot you must accurately survey the ground, test the seeds or manures—whichever you apply to the ground—analyse them, and then at the end of the year weigh the produce and tabulate an exact account of it. That entails an amount of work. I cannot have more than twenty experiment plots in the county because the season is very short. The demonstration plot consists in manuring a piece of ground in my own way as compared with the farmers' methods. Demonstration plots are usually established near a chapel or cross-roads or schoolhouse, or some such public place where people can see them as they pass by. Experiment plots have to be selected in places where you can get a very good intelligent farmer who takes an interest in the work and who will be a help to you.

42890. May I say this is the difference—an experiment plot is really more for your information and the information of the Department than for the information of the people, whereas the demonstration plot is for ocular demonstration of certain methods?—The experiment plot is for the exact information of myself, the Department, and the country. The demonstration plots are examples of what can be done in adopting some of the manurial systems which I have lectured about during my course.

42891. The experiment plot is really what you rely on for information?—It is on that we have to rely for exact information.

42892. What area have you to go over?—The whole of Kerry, and since 9th May I am responsible for the congested districts of West Cork. We have special schemes in the congested districts of Kerry to which I will allude.

42893. Have you got any people under you?—I have five, and a sixth is coming this week. I have modified my demonstration plots in this county in order to suit each locality, and the great want of the western portion of this county, from my experience, is, in the first place, good seeds. I have endeavoured to lay down about three-fourths of my demonstration plots in the western parts of the county under seeds alone, so as to demonstrate to the people the good effects of good seeds—seeds imported as against those home-grown.

42894. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Didn't the people know that before—that imported seed was better than their own grown seed?—Yes, but some people did not know the avenues through which they may be obtained easily.

42895. CHAIRMAN.—In your experience it is better for the ordinary man to purchase seed rather than obtain the seed from his home-grown potatoe?—It would be if he could afford it, but the Kerry people can hardly afford to do that.

42896. Then what is the advantage of showing that imported seed is better?—The advantage is they could buy imported seed this year and save from that the seed that would do them the following year again, and change about once in two years.

42897. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that not the common practice?—Not generally.

42898. CHAIRMAN.—Generally they go and get the seed from the old potatoes year after year?—As a general rule, yes.

42899. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say they do that because they cannot afford to buy new seed?—That is one of the principal reasons.

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42900. What is the use of telling them what they cannot do?—I mentioned that one of the purposes was to show them the avenues through which they could get seeds changed.

42901. Is the avenue not the local merchant?—No. For instance, take the Caherciveen district. This year one of the men who are working under me sent away to a town, not in this county, for good reliable mixtures of seeds, and he got them at a far cheaper rate than they could be procured locally. The people of that district up to that time did not know how they could get these seeds at that particular price, or where they could get them.

42902. That is a commercial business?—No; he wrote to a seedsman to know could he supply them. When the seedsman was able to supply them at a rate at which they could afford to pay he purchased them.

42903. You don't require a demonstration plot for that?—Yes; in some parts of the country. Owing to the bad seeds sowed in some of the western parts the people have given up sowing grass seeds altogether. In the Waterville district you will find places where no grass seeds have been sown, and therefore repeating nature and going back to their original condition.

42904. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever tried the experiment of having the demonstration plots worked through the medium of the small holder? Have you ever tried to find a man who has confidence in you and what you tell him, and then tried to induce him to till his holding as you think he should do it?—That is without giving him any help in the line of manures or seeds?

42905. Just tell him what to do and let him do it?—I have tried to do that, but the results are not yet obtainable, as I have not been here long enough.

42906. Would not that sort of demonstration plot be a great deal more effective than a demonstration plot worked by somebody, of whom they know nothing?—These demonstration plots are worked by myself in the centres where I have been around, and they know me.

42907. Do you think a demonstration plot, however successful, worked by you would have as much effect on them as a demontration plot worked by one of themselves under your help and advice?—It was worked by myself and the farmer together. We both have a personal interest in the demonstration plot. It is always on the farmer's place.

42908. How many people do you find attend your lectures?—The average of attendance for the whole county was 102.

42909. Is that attendance as good in the congested area as outside?—It is better. For Dingle, the average attendance was 184:65; for Kenmare, 110:33. The average attendance in Dingle exceeded all others.

42910. Did you take any step to find out whether they understood what you told them? Did you ask questions?—Yes; as a general rule the lecture lasted forty minutes, and then we had a discussion of an hour and a-half following. These discussions were, perhaps, more valuable to the farmers than the lectures. During these discussions questions were asked on all points concerning farming. Then, as a general rule each lecture resulted in establishing either a demonstration or experiment plot.

42911. Take Dingle, for instance. How many lectures did you deliver in Dingle?—Fifteen in the Dingle Rural District. There are no lectures delivered in towns or big villages, because they are intended especially for the rural communities and you can't have a successful lecture in a town on an agricultural subject.

42912. The Dingle Rural District is practically the whole peninsula?—Practically, yes.

42913. Take a man living on any one spot on that peninsula—it would be difficult for him to attend more than one of these lectures?—It would depend on how he would be situated. There are five centres for lectures. They were held in National Schools. They were: one at Ventry; one at Anascaul; one at Castlegregory; one at Cloghane; one at Lispole.

42914. What do you think was the maximum attendance of any one man? Did any one man attend more than three or four times?—There were only three lectures delivered in each centre, or each school.

42915. There were five centres and three lectures?—Yes.

42916. Do you believe that the same men come to each of the three lectures?—Yes, and would come again in some places. I know that for a positive fact.

42917. Why do you say they would come again? My point is: are the lectures frequent enough to really impress what you want to teach these people upon them?—The lectures are continued during three weeks—that is, a lecture in each centre during each week. Suppose I take Ventry to-night, for instance. I will come again to-night week and to-night fortnight. Then I go to another rural district. There are six rural districts in the whole county. I had to spend three weeks on the lecturing tour in each rural district.

42918. Do you think you would be able to do better if you had, say, a couple of these peninsulas handed over to you? Do you think that your present territory is too big?—I would regard it as a wise thing if a man were appointed in each peninsula, especially for agricultural work, and at the present time we have some such person in each rural district.

42919. Can you tell the Commission that you can really do as much good with the whole of Kerry as with a district?—With five men working with me.

42920. Do the five men do exactly what you do?—No. These are taken in specially to work the congested districts.

42921. But they don't lecture?—No.

42922. What do they do—is it merely work on the demonstration plots?—Two of them were brought into this county as far back as February. At that time the Department conducted a certain special scheme to benefit the congested districts of Kerry. It was worked by Mr. Harpur and two assistants. The work consisted in supplying good seeds, manures, lime, grass seed mixtures and other agricultural commodities at less than half price, of which I have a list here. I intended to deal with that point a little later on in my evidence, but if you please I will allude to it now. That scheme was availed of very much by the Kerry people.

42923. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Of course, because they were cheaper seeds?—There were demonstration plots laid down with those seeds side by side with what was bought locally. In all there were 2,307 such plots laid down. Of these there were 948 under potatoes, 671 under oats, 167 under turnips and mangels, 48 under clover, 207 under fertilisers, and 256 under lime, and this is a point I would like to lay particular emphasis on and which was mentioned by Mr. O'Donnell—the great importance of lime. I fully appreciate the great importance of lime for this county, because I estimate that three-fourths of it is mouldy and peaty, and the Department have forestalled that idea. They put 133 tons of lime, at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each half-ton, over the congested districts of Cahirciveen and Rosin.

42924. CHAIRMAN.—This was part of the scheme you told us of of supplying necessaries more cheaply?—Yes.

42925. Were the 133 tons all taken up?—Yes. It was sold at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each half-ton, and the money was taken before the orders were given.

42926. It was all used?—Yes.

42927. Was there a demand for much more—could you have sold much more?—The funds became exhausted, and the demand was increasing very much.

42928. What funds?—The funds for that special scheme.

42929. Was there a much greater demand from the people—did they want more?—They wanted more.

42930. How much could you sell through the county?—It would depend on the amount of money available. It was sold at one-third the actual cost—2*s.* 6*d.* for each half-ton

42931. What was the use of selling them lime at such a cheap rate—was it to suggest to them that they should use lime?—Yes, to show how essential it was, and another point in connection with all those schemes, the people were badly off last year on account of the failure of the potatoe crop, and it was deemed essential to give them some help in this manner.

42932. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But of course the people are perfectly aware of the importance of lime for bog land?—Yes, but they cannot get it. Another point I wish to allude to in connection with my demonstrations is this—twenty of the plots consist of demonstrations of the effect of basic slag on bog lands. Where you cannot procure lime basic slag is a good substitute.

42933. How does it compare in price?—Basic slag is priced according to its quality.

42934. Which is priced higher, that or lime?—Basic slag is dearer weight for weight.

42935. Does it go further?—Much further, especially for bog lands.

42936. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has that lime scheme been only for one year, or will it be continued next year?—That is under contemplation at present, but I think the scheme should be extended for next year.

42937. These advantages for the congested districts have been introduced this year for the first time?—Yes.

42938. Your own appointment was made this year?—Yes, in September. I took up duty in October.

42939. Your appointment is from the County Committee?—Yes, subject to the sanction of the Department.

42940. CHAIRMAN.—Are we to understand that in view of the fact that the potato crop partially failed last year that there was a feeling held by the new Department that it was time to do something for the congested districts, and that they formulated a scheme by which lime, seed, and other agricultural necessities were distributed among people below cost price?—That is my belief.

CHAIRMAN.—That is your evidence.

42942. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were you the agricultural instructor when the live-stock scheme was introduced last year?—Yes.

42943. You were present at the meeting of the committee, were you?—Yes.

42944. Would you say that the county committee have any voice in the framing of their scheme. A member of the committee told us yesterday in evidence that he considered that the county committee have no voice at all in the framing of the scheme, that it is sent down cut and dry from the Department, and that the county committee have either to take it or leave it, but that they cannot amend it in any way; is that your opinion?—It is not my opinion fully. I think that the county committee have a certain discretion in the matter.

42945. They could reject one part of it and accept the other part of it or amend it?—I think that discretion is allowed to them, so far as I could infer from their meetings.

42946. Of course, I except the money part of the scheme. They cannot exceed the amount of money, but they can amend it in other ways?—I think that power is vested in them.

42947. Therefore, you would not agree with those members of the county committee who say that the agricultural scheme in the County Kerry is an absolute farce?—Not at all.

42948. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If it were amended by the county committee it would have to be submitted to the Department again, and the Department can either accept or reject the amendment?—Their decision is final.

42949. The decision of the Department?—Yes.

42950. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The representative of the Department is down at the meeting, and he can say yes or no to any amendment that the county committee propose, so that it has not to be sent up to the Department again?—It is done on the spot, and I don't think he would reject an amendment so long as the financial part of the scheme was not interfered with.

42951. CHAIRMAN.—May I ask whether it was clearly understood by these people who purchased the lime, seed, and other things, that they were purchasing those things at below cost price?—They did understand it.

42952. You don't yourself contemplate that if, in the course of a few years the price of these things is raised, as, of course, it must be raised, that there won't be a great deal of grumbling?—The quantity which each farmer would get would be very small. It was more to teach the good effects of good seeds.

42953. But don't you think yourself that there is danger in continuing for some years to give a people the use of agricultural necessities at a price below cost price; is not it presumable that when things reach their normal level and the price goes up they will find it inconvenient to pay it, and that they will grumble and say—"You have taught us certain methods upon the basis of getting certain necessities at a certain price, and now you tell us that we cannot have those necessities at that price, and you are upsetting the basis of our industry"?—If that were done in a wholesale way, and the ordinary man supplied with all he wanted, the danger would arise. When each man can only get a small quantity I don't think that there is any such danger at all arising.

42954. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At what rate was the lime sold?—At 2*s.* 6*d.* for each half-ton. That is about one-third its ordinary price.

42955. Would not you think that it would be a good thing to put a lime scheme in operation in those poorer districts, which, after a couple of years, would result in an organisation among the people themselves enabling them to have lime at cost price?—I would think it a very excellent thing.

42956. Don't you think in that view that for a time some small loss is worth making?—It may have good results.

42957. While a large loss would result in the evil which the Chairman has pointed out?—It might.

42958. I mean, of course, a small loss per man; it might mean a considerable loss over a wide area?—Yes.

42959. Are all these assistants to whom you refer provided this year for the first time?—They are.

42960. By the county committee?—No; by the Department of Agriculture, and all the expenses are paid by the Department. They are not an extra burden on the county.

42961. This expenditure for lime and seeds is paid by the central body, and is not paid for by the county?—It is not directly on the county at all.

42962. It is being done this year for the first time?—It has been done this year for the first time. These men at present are engaged in procuring spraying machines at reduced rates for poor people in congested districts. They supervising the spraying; they are mending old machines; they are giving demonstrations as to how to apply the mixture and how to mix it. Up to the present, in conjunction with myself, they have supplied to the congested districts 4,737 pounds of blue-stone and 5,593 pounds of washing soda. The total number of new spraying machines procured for poor people up to the present is ninety, and we have repaired about fifty old ones. That would mean that close on 700 or 800 farmers would benefit thereby.

42963. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The officers under you are at present devoting their attention to spraying?—That is what they are engaged at.

42964. That is the most urgent matter at present?—That is the most urgent matter, and there has been special attention paid to it since the 9th of May, because it was necessary to begin work a little early before the spraying season opened so that we could come at it in time. These assistants also give demonstrations in charlock spraying and how to eradicate charlock in corn fields. There is a system by which this yellow weed can be killed by spraying. The assistants give demonstrations on that also. They also give general instruction on better modes of cultivation and other things like that.

42965. CHAIRMAN.—Where do the people get the mixture for spraying?—The local people generally get it in the local shops.

42966. Is it all right in the local shops?—I would not say it is all.

42967. We have heard statements that the mixture sold in the local shops is not much good?—I could not make such a sweeping statement. I know some of it is inferior. The point is this: all mixtures are doubtful; that is the prepared stuff. All that may be regarded with suspicion. I would advise every man to buy the blue stone and washing soda and get a guarantee of their purity, and make up the mixture himself according to our instructions. We send out leaflets and litmus paper and full instructions how to make a test with the litmus paper. We have distributed about 1,000 already.

42968. Is there no way of getting a guaranteed mixture?—Yes, but farmers won't ask for the guarantee. That is where the great danger lies.

42969. Have local shopkeepers the mixture?—Yes.

42970. Is it stamped?—No, but if they give a guarantee of 98 per cent. purity and it is not up to that standard they are liable to be prosecuted. There is an easy way of testing it.

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42971. Is the mixture sold in tins?—The prepared mixture is usually sold in little bags. The blue-stone is usually sent across in barrels.

42972. When the prepared mixture is guaranteed, is there anything on the bag to show that it is guaranteed: is there a seal?—That material is not guaranteed.

42973. Is there no way in which prepared material can be sold guaranteed?—It may be sold with the guarantee that there is no injurious substance in it, because if washing soda is adulterated with sodium sulphate or glaubers salts it is injurious to the plant. Some of that material may be mixed with the prepared stuff.

42974. Is there no way by which the County Committee or the Department could send down the prepared mixture, which in some way or another would be guaranteed and non-injurious?—It is more profitable to get the materials and make them up themselves.

42975. Which do they do mostly?—Recently there is a great change of opinion as to the value of the pure material unprepared, compared with the mixed material.

42976. That is because they know more how to make it up themselves?—I would say that that is partly accountable for it.

42977. Why do you say it is profitable to use the materials and make them up yourself rather than buy the prepared mixture?—If you buy the pure material yourself you can mix it very exactly if you follow out the instructions; then if there is the faintest trace of impurity in the material you buy you can test it with the litmus paper.

42978. I don't see any reason why the mixing could not be done by somebody else, and then the bags sealed and sold to the people as guaranteed a pure mixture?—There may be some chemical action set up between the blue-stone and the washing soda if mixed for some time, which would perhaps have some bad effect on it ultimately.

42979. You are not sure about it?—I am not sure about it.

42980. Mr. Sutherland.—The danger is that the adulteration would be put in at that point?—That is the danger at present. We prefer to get the guarantee with the washing soda and blue-stone, and mix them ourselves. That has been found to give the best results. It is very easily mixed.

42981. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is the only practical way they have of being sure that it is not adulterated?—Yes; so that you can test each independently. If you had the mixture you could not tell whether you had pure blue-stone or pure washing soda.

42982. Chairman.—Do they get the blue-stone and the washing soda from the shops?—As a general rule, yes.

42983. Have you any reason to suppose that if these materials were sold through the Parish Committees they would be more pure than they are now in the shops?—If sold through the Parish Committees or the creameries I would rely far more on their purity.

42984. Would you be in favour of the Parish Committee distributing those?—That is a point on which I don't feel competent to give a reliable opinion.

42985. At any rate, you think it would have the effect of enabling the people to get a purer mixture than they get now?—I would rely more on it.

42986. About the spraying machines: what is the price of one?—The usual price of the best spraying machine on the market at the present time is thirty shillings. We have procured them for people whose valuation does not exceed £8 at 24*s*. We get three or four farmers to combine, and then it only costs about five or six shillings for each farmer.

42987. Farmers whose valuation is under £8 can get spraying machines at that price?—If they live in a congested district, but we do not confine ourselves too strictly, and if we find a deserving case we do not confine ourselves rigidly to the valuation.

42988. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is an arrangement made this year for the first time?—Yes.

42989. Chairman.—Do the farmers know widely that you can do that?—Yes.

42990. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There was a Parliamentary answer given by Mr. T. W. Russell in reply to Mr. Flynn containing that information?—Yes; we have distributed papers to that effect and spread the news as much as we could through the county.

42991. Chairman.—Do many people avail themselves of that?—Yes; we have procured ninety new machines in that way, and we have repaired fifty old machines; and we have procured blue-stone and washing soda also for people who find it hard to get it in remote districts.

42992. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In remote districts where the people are unable to get the materials themselves, is there any difficulty in supplying the materials at cost price?—Not much difficulty.

42993. Is there any difficulty in finding the machines?—500 lots of the machines cost us 27*s*. 6*d*. We sell them at a loss.

42994. I ask the question because one can see that if the weather becomes brighter the demand for machines will be very great all through the country?—I was informed by a Tralee merchant yesterday that the demand for machines and material this year has been unprecedented. About live stock schemes for the county, there are fifty-six premium bulls in the county. They are under three different schemes:—1st, the county scheme; 2nd, the premiums are paid altogether out of the Department's fund; and 3rd, we have special bulls placed in the congested districts on special instalment terms.

42995. Have any of these methods been recently adopted?—All these methods have been in vogue before I came into this county.

47996. Just amplify that, and tell us the difference between the three schemes?—First, we have the county scheme. There are twenty-six bulls under that particular scheme.

42997. What have you called the county scheme?—That is, the premiums are paid jointly by the Department and by the county. There are £450 available for premiums for bulls under the county schemes, in conjunction with the Department's live stock schemes for the county. There are £1,050 allowed for it. Out of this the Department contribute about two-thirds. The remainder comes out of the rates. There are £450 for premiums for bulls, £450 for nominations for mares, and £100 for premiums for boars, and £50 for administrative expenses. Under the county scheme there are twenty-six bulls. The premiums are paid joinly by the Department and by the rates. Then there are fifteen premiums paid directly out of the Department's funds, independently of that altogether; and along with that, in congested districts, bulls are given on special terms, which are as follows:—The bull is usually bought for £22. Remember that this scheme applies to the mountains and the congested districts and the poor places. The Kerry bulls, that are about the only ones that will suit these poor places, are bought for £22, and sold to the farmers for £10, payable in three instalments—the first year £3, the second year £3, and the third year £4. We have fifteen bulls placed under those conditions. We have had more applicants than can be supplied. They don't get a premium, but the owner or holder of the bull can charge what he likes for the service—usually about 2*s*. These are the main points of difference between the three schemes.

42998. Chairman.—Under that last scheme he has to keep the bull at his own expense?—Yes.

42999. In the premium scheme has he to keep the bull at his own expense?—Yes.

43000. How much of a premium does he get?—Those farmers to whom the bulls are given on special instalment terms do not get premiums, but they get the bulls at a reduced price, and they get three years to pay; and we find that a better system for poor places where the money is scarce.

43001. Under the other schemes, what do they get for premiums?—£15 each year under the county scheme. The bull is bought, and if he is passed as eligible for a premium the holder gets £15 on condition that the bull, if he is a yearling, will serve thirty cows, other than those held by the owner.

43002. In that case the farmer buys the bull first?—Yes.

43003. And then applies for a certificate?—As a general rule, the farmer attends a sale—for instance, the Spring Show in Dublin, and the inspectors have gone round, and they have put cards over all bulls which are eligible, in their opinion, for premiums. If a man buys one of those bulls, and if a premium bull is wanted in that district, then a premium is granted to him.

43004. Is not that rather a foolish way of doing it, because I should have thought that the very fact of the inspectors going round and ticketing those bulls as being eligible for premiums would in itself force up the price of the bull. I should have thought it much better to allow the man to buy the bull, and then to have applied for a certificate on inspection?—Farmers would not be willing to buy.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—They would not like to chance not getting the premium.

43005. CHAIRMAN.—Then, having done this, he gets a premium of £15 on condition that he serves thirty cows?—Yes, at 1s. per head.

43006. What is the object of having some bulls whose premium is paid by the Department and by the county and other bulls whose premiums are paid entirely by the Department?—The special wants of the county and the incapability of the county to pay high rates enough to get a sufficient number of bulls are taken into consideration.

43007. It is a kind of a grant-in-aid?—Yes.

43008. Which of these three schemes is most availed of?—Under the county scheme there are twenty-six bulls. The Department have placed fifteen payable directly out of their own funds, and there are fifteen placed on special instalment terms, making a total of fifty-six. I have here a map showing you the location of the bulls (*produces map*).

43009. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Those bulls for which the Department pays the whole amount are only for congested districts?—No. They are for districts where bulls are hard to be obtained. That point is taken into consideration in the first place.

43010. CHAIRMAN.—Did you or your assistants find any inferior spraying material in the county?—Not as yet. We have taken four samples, and we have not got the result of the analysis.

43011. You have not actually found any inferior spraying material in the county?—Not as yet.

43012. Will this analysis be made public when you have it?—It will hardly be made public. With regard to the boars, there are in all the county twenty-five premium boars, and of these the premiums are paid jointly by the Department and by the county, and eight premiums are paid directly out of the Department's funds. In congested districts boars are put in on easy terms—that is, if a suitable man applies, and pays down £2, he can get a boar. At the end of a year he is eligible to get a premium of £5 if he complies with the regulations. In lieu of that premium of £5 he gets back the £2 paid down as an instalment at first. The idea of paying down the £2 is that the man will have an interest in keeping the boar. At the end of the season in the following year, if he keeps the boar properly, he will get the premium of £3.

43013. How many boars are there in the county?—There are twenty-five at present. In the past week I have been trying to place three more. There are three more available. There are at present seventeen under the county scheme and eight specially provided by the Department.

43014. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What particular breed do you find best down here?—The white York, as a general rule.

43015. CHAIRMAN.—As far as bulls and boars are concerned, there are fifty-six bulls and twenty-five boars. Can you give us the numbers for recent years: how many bulls were there two years ago?—I could not give you the number.

43016. Have not you got a table?—Not of last year or the year before.

43017. Can you tell us at all whether they represent an increase in the number?—I cannot give you the exact figures, but there is an increase. I would say about a dozen of an increase.

43018. What about boars—is there an increase there, too?—Yes. The increase of boars is about six or eight.

43019. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are any of the premium bulls Kerry bulls?—Yes.

43020. The Department admit Kerry bulls now?—Yes. There are fourteen Kerry bulls in all, pure-bred Kerry bulls, out of the fifty-six; and there are sixteen Aberdeen Angus, two red polled, and twenty-four shorthorns. The general rule is to get shorthorns along the valleys, where the land is good; where the valleys and hills meet we try the Aberdeen Angus, and on the hillsides we try to get in the Kerries. We find that the best.

43021. CHAIRMAN.—Are the Kerries pure-bred Kerries or merely Dexters?—Pure Kerries.

43022. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did the Department ever refuse to give premiums to Kerry bulls?—I would not say that; not during my time. There are two half-bred hunter stallions placed in the congested districts. They are owned by the Department. One is stationed at Cahirciveen and another at Kenmare. Nominated mares are served free by those horses. Farmers whose valuation does not exceed £10 are eligible to get the service of those for 5 shillings; farmers whose valuation lies between £10 and £30 can get the service of those for their mares for 10 shillings. Then there is a Welsh cob in the congested district of Brosna.

43023. Are those two horses sufficient for the district, or ought there be more?—There should be more, but that particular type of horse is very hard to be got at present—that is, half-bred hunter stallions. There are several in the country, but they are——

43024. How are those cart horses bred which we saw on the road between Tralee and here?—As a rule they are of the old Irish type.

43025. Have you got any stallions for that type of horse?—We have not that exact type at present.

43026. You could not breed cart horses of that sort from half-bred hunter stallions?—Good strong half-bred hunter stallions with that class of mare would breed a good, serviceable animal, useful for general purposes, both for the farm and road work. There are 154 nominations given to mares.

43027. Who distributes the nominations to the mares?—An inspection is held at various centres through the county in springtime. The best mares are called out of each group and two or three are placed on the reserve list at each centre. There is £3 allowed in the estimate as the value of each nomination, but some farmers take agricultural stallions in preference to the thoroughbreds, and the value of that premium would be only £2, and then a few of those remaining in the reserve list will be able to get nominations.

43028. Do you find that there is a desire to get the mares with these horses?—There is a great desire to get nominations. There is a very healthy competition for those nominations indeed. There have been ten stallion Spanish asses placed in the congested districts in this county.

43029. These jacks are the property of the Department?—Yes, and as a rule the holder gets two shillings a week to help to maintain it.

43030. In your opinion how do these schemes work: is there any improvement on them that you can suggest?—My opinion is, it would be a very good thing if there were more funds available to extend the existing schemes all round and embrace all the county, especially the poorer western districts.

43031. How does the agricultural committee apportion these things: do they take an interest in it or not?—They take a very warm interest in it indeed all over the county. Several members of the committee have offered me every facility to help me in my work of demonstration and experiments.

43032. Upon the county committee do you find that there are generally representatives who take an interest in the work, who live in the congested areas and know the wants and wishes of the people in those areas. Suppose you are working in one of the congested areas do you find that there is generally some representative from the district on the county committee who takes an interest in the work of the committee?—Yes. Both the members of the county committee and of the rural district councils all take a warm interest in it. That has been my experience up to the present.

43033. Do you find as much interest in these schemes shown in the congested portions of the county as in the non-congested parts of the county?—As a rule there is more interest in them in all the branches with which I have been dealing in the congested districts.

43034. The Commission is to understand from you that in your opinion these schemes work well?—As far as my judgment goes they are working very well up to the present.

43035. In what direction would you increase them if you had more money?—I should pay particular attention to the three western peninsulas. It is in those places that the people want a little help.

43036. In what way?—In the first place I think they would want a little help in supplying good seeds

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and manures of a reliable quality, at fairly reasonable rates, but they live so far away from good supplying centres that they are working at a great disadvantage up to the present in procuring those things. I think that some such system should be adopted, by which they could get reliable seeds and manures in those very remote districts. The cattle scheme should also be extended.

43037. You mean that there should be more bulls?—Yes.

43038. With regard to instructors, do you think that your assistants should be itinerant or resident?—I would like to have the assistants located in a centre in each peninsula and work all round the centre. I should like to have one located in Dingle to work all round the west here; another in Cahirciveen to work poor districts round Waterville and Caherdaniel, and another man at Kenmare to work the Kenmare peninsula.

43039. At present you have to send them all over Kerry?—At present I have them so arranged that their headquarters are in each of those places that I have mentioned.

43040. That is unusual. It is not the arrangement in most cases?—That is the case in Mayo and in the poorer parts of Donegal at the present time, I believe.

43041. I understood that there were no such things as resident instructors, but that there were only gentlemen who travelled about?—These are not exactly itinerant instructors.

43042. They are provided by the Department?—Yes.

43043. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Probably this arrangement that you are telling us about has come into force, as here, for the first time this year?—The arrangement with regard to the spraying—that is so.

43044. Chairman.—With regard to the status of these inspectors, has that come into force for the first time this year?—Some such system is necessary to have instructors where you can correspond.

43945. Was that in force before you came here?—No. There was none of these before I came here.

43046. Is this the first year in which the congested districts of Kerry have had a certain number of instructors resident in definite headquarters?—Yes; it is the first year.

43047. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—About the committee that controls your operations I should like to ask you a question. Have you been present at the meetings of the county committee of agriculture?—I have been present at the meeting at which I was appointed. Owing to the pressure of the work I may say that I never had time to attend a single meeting since.

43048. Where does the committee meet?—In the Courthouse, Tralee.

43049. Would not it be somewhat difficult for representatives of those congested areas to come regularly to the meetings of the committee in Tralee?—They will attend at least the quarterly meetings. It is difficult as you state, but, as a rule, they make it a point to attend all the quarterly meetings.

43050. From the fact of your having a stationary instructor in each of the peninsulas might one infer that it would be a good thing if under the County Commtitee there was some sort of local administration in each peninsula?—I would not agree with that. It would be necessary to work from some central body and consolidate the whole scheme for the whole county.

43051. You would not have an administration under the County Committee for each of the peninsulas?—I would not care to have that condition of affairs at all.

43052. Is there not this difficulty in the present system? It is really not easy for the representative on the County Committee for each of these peninsulas to go regularly to the committee meetings?—There is a difficulty in attending all of them.

43053. Chairman.—Before you were appointed to this, what was your experience?—I was twelve years working on my father's farm, in Mid-Cork, midway between Cork and Macroom. Then I attended an examination at the Royal College of Science in Dublin. I was fortunate enough to win a scholarship there, which meant free education for three years and an allowance of £1 1*s.* a week while in attendance there. I spent three years there and took out an Associateship of the College, and a diploma in agriculture, and then I was appointed County Instructor for Kerry.

Very Rev. Canon O'Leary examined.

Very Rev. Canon O'Leary.

43054. Chairman.—You are Parish Priest of Dingle?—Yes. I wish to refer to a few matters. The first is with regard to congestion. All this parish is congested, except a portion called Minard. I believe a week ago or so Minard applied to be included in the congested districts, and I think that there was a meeting held, and the Congested Districts Board said that the time had lapsed for extending the congested area, and the memorial was sent on to the Royal Commission.

43055. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Only for a year after 1891 was it possible to include divisions not originally included?—All the holdings about here are very small. A farmer about here with eight cows considers himself a pretty strong farmer. I should say that the average number of cows would not be more than about six. I don't think that there is any way of improving these holdings by enlarging them to any great extent. As Mr. O'Donnell said, there is very little untenanted land. There is one little place, I believe out at the Glens, and I think it was taken from the tenants by Lord Ventry some years ago. I think it was improved. Then they got a certain amount of compensation. Now they want, when the purchase is being arranged, to get back this place again, which they held before, and in the proportion in which they held it before; but as far as I can see, there is very little untenanted land to be divided. Drainage is very necessary about here. There are large tracts out at Ventry and at Glens which would require drainage very much,. In fact the inspector of the Congested Districts Board made a remark to me some time ago about it. It would immensely improve that part of the county if there was some means of drainage. A difficulty about this part of the country is that we have no bogs. Even where there is a bit of bog the people are not able to save it this year. They have to go seven or eight miles to get their fuel. The most that they can bring is a load a day, and they have to store it up for the year at that rate, bringing a load a day and employing a man and a horse and car to get the fuel.

43056. Chairman.—I am afraid that if there is no bog it is very hard to see any means by which that can be remedied?—We had a meeting and there was a question of getting coal, but to many of our poor farmers, if they had to buy coal, their farms would be no good at all, as it would cost them all the money they could make to buy coal. We applied a short time ago to the Congested Districts Board for a bridge. There is a place near Ventry where the river comes on to the road. Instead of running across the road it runs along the road for a space. The people from all the western part of the parish have had to bring their gravel and their sand by this way, and all that place is worn away, and the horse is up to its hips sometimes coming through it. The funerals have to go through it. It has been the custom of the people for generations to go a certain way, and they won't divert from that by one foot. They walk up to their hips with that immense weight on their shoulders to get to the public graveyard. They applied for that bridge to the Congested Districts Board, and the answer they got—I am not finding fault with it at all, for as far as I can see the only fault to be found with the Congested Districts Board is that they have not enough money; as far as I can see they have done everything they could where they had the means—but the answer was, in that particular case, that they would give half if the Rural District Council gave the other half. The difficulty about the Rural District Council is that the rates are so high they don't want to add to them. They paid 11*s.* 6*d.* in the £ last year. That western part is the district on towards Slea Head.

In that case the Rural District Council did not see their way to increase the rates.

43057. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would they give a contribution in that case?—I got a return of the names of the people about the district who would be served by the bridge. They undertook to bring all the materials, and I think that bringing all the materials would represent nearly half the cost. They undertook to bring sand, gravel, and stones, and everything that is required and to give the labour.

43058. What do you think it would cost?—I would undertake to do it if they gave me £30. The great industry about here is the fishing, and the great want is dredging. Last year there were some dredging operations carried on. They cost £1,200, and the Congested Districts Board generously contributed £500; but if a thing is only half done it is almost useless, and I understand it would require as much more to be done in order that the boats could go in and out with perfect safety. We applied for it again this year, and received the usual reply, that they had to postpone the consideration of it on account of the want of funds. The boats cannot come into our present quay except at practically high water. At any rate there are times when the boats cannot come into the quay in order to bring in their fish to send it up by train, and if the quay was extended 160 feet I understand that there would be only about two hours when the boats could not come in and deliver their freight to the quay; that is an hour before the tide is fully out and an hour after it begins to turn. I understand that about £5,000 would be required for that. It would be an immense permanent improvement to the fishing industry at Dingle, and I believe that Dingle is one of the biggest centres of the fishing industry in the whole country.

43059. It is a great mackerel centre?—Yes, and a great trawling centre. They are trawling every day in the year except during the close season. We have twenty-three trawlers and nine nobbies, and there are three or more building. We shall have about forty boats. It is certainly one of the biggest fishing centres in Ireland, I should say. I would recommend the extension of the quay by 160 feet, and dredging the harbour.

43060. CHAIRMAN.—Have you made representations as to these?—Yes. We had actually a parish committee appointed here. It was in the time of a predecessor of mine. Last year the Congested Districts Board inspector communicated with me. I set about starting a parish committee, but on inquiring I found that a committee had been established in the time of my predecessor, and that when all the advantages were explained to the people they thought that the advantages were not sufficient to induce them to adopt it. Of course, if a man intends to build a house it is a great matter for him to get £5 or £10; but to give a man £5 or £10 would not induce him to undertake an expenditure of £50, £60, or £100, which he had not made up his mind to expend already. I think that is precisely how the case of the parish committee stands. If you are going to build a house you get a certain percentage; you get generally what would buy the materials.

43061. The Board's view is to encourage people?—I am not finding fault with the Board. It is a splendid thing for the Board to offer this money as an inducement, but it is not a sufficient inducement.

43062. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would be?—I should say about 50 per cent. This is only about 25, and the limit is £5. Five pounds won't induce a man to undertake to build a house that would cost £100.

43063. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I venture to say that when Canon O'Leary is a longer time in the parish the committee will be revived?—I undertook to revive it, and I will revive it later on, and I think that the people are now beginning to change their minds. They see the working of it in Castlegregory. The report from Castlegregory is that it is doing an immense lot of good there, and I think that we shall establish the committee. There was a question as to whether there was any proposal ever made to buy through the Congested Districts Board. We made an arrangement that Lord Cork would settle on the reduction of 5*s*. 6*d*. in the pound of the present rent, but the tenants wanted to purchase through the Congested Districts Board. The agent said he thought if it did not diminish in any way the amount Lord Cork was to receive, he did not see any objection to that; but then he consulted afterwards, and the conclusion was that they would not on any account sell through the Congested Districts Board. It was I carried on the correspondence myself.

43064. CHAIRMAN.—The alternative would be direct sale?—Yes.

43065. CHAIRMAN.—Sale through the Congested Districts Board would be instrumental in effecting several sales?—Yes. I negotiated the sale of the Douglas property when I was in Newtownsandes. I had something to do with the negotiations of the Sandes property and the Fitzgerald property. The last is not sold yet, but I did my best for it. I negotiated for the Blacker-Douglas tenants. Except in one little townland, where the valuation was very high, they got such a reduction that after purchase their instalments would not be very much more than £1 a cow. I doubt if there is anyone paying more than £1 10*s*. If they got the same reduction here—I won't say with regard to Lord Cork's property, which is very fair—but with regard to Lord Ventry's property, it would not be sufficient. Tenants who know all about it say that five shillings in the pound on Lord Cork's property would be better than ten shillings in the pound on Lord Ventry's. I would say the same with regard to the purchase I made up at Newtownsandes in North Kerry. There were very few paying more than £1 a cow after purchase. It is considered quite enough about here. If they only got five shillings in the pound they would have to pay over £2 a cow.

43066. CHAIRMAN.—It is a new standard of measurement?—An acre of land in Meath would, I suppose, feed a cow. It would take, I suppose, in some places round here five or six acres. You cannot go by the acre at all. I believe on the ordinary fair land here it takes three acres to feed a cow, that is supplying hay and everything.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-SIXTH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, JULY 5TH, 1907,

AT 10.30 O'CLOCK A.M.,

At Killarney Courthouse.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. JOHN MURPHY, examined.

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Mr. John Murphy.

43067. CHAIRMAN.—By what body are you nominated to appear?—I am Member of Parliament for this district.

43068. And do you appear for this district?—Yes, my lord, and I do not propose to detain you very long. I do not think it is necessary. I do not intend to give any statistics, as I think Mr. Callan's book, as well as other information that has been given to you, is sufficiently explicit on the point of statistics.* I just wish to say that I agree with a good deal of the evidence that has been given to you in Kerry already, especially with the evidence that was given to you at Listowel by the Very Rev. Canon Hayes the other day, which I had an opportunity of reading. The first point that I want to put before the Commission is the fact that Kerry, and especially my constituency, which is East Kerry, has been very much neglected by the Congested Districts Board up to the present time. I am seven years a Member of Parliament now, and I myself never saw or had any personal communication with any representative of the Board. I think it is rather a deplorable thing that where there are many congested districts there should not be some method of communicating, and that some official of the Board should not seek out a representative man and inquire as to what is necessary and what can be done. I think all that would be avoided if we had a direct representative of the county upon any Board dealing with the question of congestion in Ireland, and having regard to the fact that Kerry is practically, as has been pointed out, about one-sixth of the entire congested area as at present defined, I think we have a claim to a representative. The necessity of having a representative is extremely well illustrated by what has happened in connection with two farms in this county. Two people were evicted from farms at places called Cragg and Ardcrone. They are near Farranfore station, between this and Tralee. The two tenants were evicted and the Congested Districts Board stepped in and purchased those farms. I made all the representations possible in writing to the Congested Districts Board in reference to the farms. I pointed out to them how inadvisable and unwise it was to step in, having regard to the local circumstances, and I never could get any satisfaction whatever in reference to our claim, or, as far as I could see, any full consideration, having regard to the local circumstances, of our opinions. I had the pleasure of meeting the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara in reference to these two farms, and for his lordship and Father O'Hara of course I must say that they listened most attentively and very kindly to me, and gave every consideration, as far as I could see, to the views that I put forward, and I have no shadow of doubt that if I could give them clearly a conception of the local circumstances they would agree with my view as to those farms. But sympathetic and kindly as those two members of the Board were to me, they had the difficulty, of course, of being far remote from the district and of not being able consequently to have the full understanding necessary of the local circumstances. The result anyhow is that the Board stepped in and spent a lot of public money in purchasing these two farms, and the farms have remained upon their hands, useless and idle, for many years now, and they will remain so for many years to come, in consequence of the local feeling in reference to them. I think if we had a representative on the Board who could put forward a case in reference to this matter and to other matters, our point of view would be more effectively expressed and would be sure to be listened to. As I say, I never saw a representative of the Board to explain those opinions of mine, which are the opinions of many local people, and although I quite gratefully admit that Dr. O'Donnell especially, and Father O'Hara in every way in the power of both of them did all they could as individuals, still nothing has been done to satisfy local opinion and to settle a matter that is calculated at any moment to lead to disturbance and that will never certainly lead to anything that will ease the congestion or give any assistance to the poor people in this county.

43069. Allow me to interrupt you, just in order that my mind may be quite clear. I do not quite follow you when you say that you have never seen a representative of the Board. You told us that you saw Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara, both members of the Board?—Yes, but it was in their unofficial capacity, and I am bound to acknowledge their kindness. I would not have seen them at all only through being a Member of Parliament, and I acknowledge how kindly they received me and listened to what I had to say, but they only received me as a private person, as far as I can understand.

43070. Do you mean by a representative of the Board an official of the Board like Mr. Doran or somebody of that sort?—Anybody connected with the administration of the Board, my lord.

43071. I think that you did, as a matter of fact, see some gentlemen who have a very powerful influence in its administration?—I saw Mr. Wyndham and Sir Antony MacDonnell, but I had no hope of impressing the local circumstances on them, and I was not disappointed.

43072. Mr. KAVANAGH.—For what purpose was it that the Congested Districts Board bought these two farms?—It was stated that it was for the purpose of migration; for the purpose of removing some tenants from a congested district and splitting up these two large farms amongst them. These two farms are not in a scheduled district at the present time.

43073. And that scheme failed?—Absolutely; and it is certain to fail, because no tenant will go to the farm, and at present the Board is losing.

43074. CHAIRMAN.—There was a demand that the men originally evicted from these farms should be put back?—Yes.

43075. And it was owing to that demand that nobody else agreed to go and take up the land?—Yes, but of course I am not making any extravagant claim in reference to these farms. My point in this matter is: that if we had a representative or were in touch with the Board in any direct way we could easily effect a settlement that would be

* See pp. 220 *et seq.*

for the relief of congestion and would be a settlement of the local interests besides.

43076. What is the size of these farms?—They are two very large farms.

43077. How big?—I should say that one is over 100 acres.

A member of the audience.—About 100 acres each.

Witness.—It is very good land.

43078. CHAIRMAN.—I daresay his lordship the Bishop will have a question about it, but does not it appear to you that you might think that it was hardly acting in conformity with principles that you should put back on a large farm men of that kind, when you want really to buy the farms and break them up?—Of course, my lord, I do not advocate this at all from the point of view of relieving congestion. I am offering it from the point of view that we are anxious that these tenants should be put back for other reasons, altogether outside congestion.

43079. But then I suppose that the point of view of the Board—I do not know that it was the Bishop's point, but it seems to me that the point of view of the Board was that they bought the land in order to relieve congestion and that they were relieving congestion by so doing?—I take it for granted of course that they bought it for that purpose, but they did not succeed and will not succeed, having regard to the local circumstances, which illustrates my point, that if we had a representative this thing would never have happened.

43080. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What thing would never have happened?—The purchase would not have taken place. I think the Congested Districts Board would never have invested in these farms if they had our point of view.

43081. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have stated to the Chairman that it was your opinion that it was in order to relieve congestion that the Congested Districts Board did buy these farms?—Yes, my lord, as far as I know.

43082. You are aware that there had been a complaint made against the Board for not buying land in Kerry?—Yes, my lord, and I joined in that complaint.

43083. It was difficult to find land for the relief of congestion?—Yes, my lord, but the difficulty has not been so great, in my opinion, as has been represented.

43084. Well, you put it to the Commission that if on the Congested Districts Board there was a member for Kerry, that member would naturally be instrumental in endeavouring to prevent the occurrence of such a trouble as you have outlined to the Commission?—Yes, my lord.

43085. Taking things as they are, is it within your knowledge that before the purchase of these farms there was local consultation?—Well, it was reported to me. Yes, I think I can say that it was within my knowledge.

43086. Do you think that Mr. Doran would consult people who might be supposed to know the locality?—Somebody from the Congested Districts Board consulted somebody in the locality.

43087. And the farms are in the same condition still?—Yes, my lord.

43088. What is being done with them?—I understand they let the grazing of them to many people.

43089. The Congested Districts Board?—Yes, my lord.

43090. It would be important if the matter could be arranged?—Very important, and very easy to arrange it.

43091. Perhaps it might be well if, in answer to a question, you were to outline for the Chairman of the Commission what the history of the case has been. Were those two families who were put out of these farms tenant purchasers?—Yes, my lord.

43092. They were back somehow in the annuities?—Yes, my lord.

43093. The Land Commission ordered a sale?—Yes.

43094. The owner who had sold the property bought in the farms?—Yes.

43095. On the ground that there had been some of his money retained?—Yes, exactly, my lord, because it was under the old Purchase Act.

43096. How long do you think were those farms in the owner's hands at the time the Congested Districts Board intervened?—They were years, my lord.

43097. During that time did the owner make any offer to the tenant purchasers?—I think so, my lord.

43098. It is unnecessary to discuss whether they were satisfactory or not?—Well, I think that the owner was not a very capable man for carrying out negotiations.

43099. It was said that he offered to give them back if all that he had paid for the farms was repaid to him?—I heard it stated, but I did not know of that.

43100. If all the instalments were repaid to him, I take it that that would be quite satisfactory; but equity would seem to demand that in the meantime he should account also for the fair value of the farms, that if he were paid the debt he should account for the full annual value of the farms in his hands?—Yes, my lord.

43101. It would seem to be the case too, apart from that, that at the time the Congested Districts Board did intervene these farms were actually held by the owner?—Yes.

43102. Are you aware that it was only after considerable negotiation that a bargain was made with the owner?—Well, I am aware that it was after negotiation. That is all.

43103. Did you hear this also, that it was stated that the owner was going to advertise in a Northern paper for the purpose of obtaining a purchaser from a distance before the Congested Districts Board intervened?—Oh, but intimidation of that kind is a very usual thing in the County Kerry in order to force prices and to force unsuitable and unnecessary bargains, and I would not take any notice of it if I heard it.

43104. But you would not be surprised to hear that that was communicated to the Congested Districts Board?—No, I would not; but in fact I would take it for granted that every inducement was used to force the Board into the purchase.

43105. Did you yourself intervene when the farms were being purchased, or had you any offer?—I had no opportunity.

43106. So that the farms were purchased before you knew of it?—Yes; which is another complaint of mine.

43107. But you would not be prepared to state that the Board was not at considerable pains to ascertain what the feeling of the locality was?—I am sure they consulted some persons locally, but the Board seemed to lose sight of the important thing that they might consult some person like myself. But I make no personal complaint.

43108. But it might happen that a busy official might not find you near?—Well, I am always found in Killarney or in the House of Commons.

43109. Did you ever ask for an interview with Mr. Doran himself on the subject?—I do not think so.

43110. I know how very anxious you have been to have this case settled, from my own conversations with you, and I am sure that the members of the Board always appreciated your efforts to have the case adjusted and settled. Is it the feeling in the locality that these families should go back, or is it the feeling that it would be better that they should be compensated, and that the lands should be used for migration?—Well, having regard to all I am told, I cannot well interpret the feeling in the locality, but my own feeling is that there are two very large families. One of them is in the workhouse, and the other family is in a deplorable condition, and I think that when you have two large families every effort should be made to settle them on the land instead of turning them out

43111. Do you consider that those families would just suit these large tracts of land?—Of course, my lord, I would not profess to give expert evidence.

43112. What do you think of this? Suppose they got portion of these lands under an equitable arrangement in reference to any equitable interest in the farms, and that the balance of the farms should be used for the enlargement of small holdings?—Kerry is like Donegal, and every man considers, and every woman in this case considers, that they have a just right to their own farms, and that nobody else has a right to express any opinion.

43113. But do you as a public man see any difficulty in treating tenant purchasers who from one cause or another fail to pay their annuities in exactly the same way as a tenant?—Oh, I have a great objection that they should be so treated. I

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think that anybody who purchases his holding ought to clearly understand that he can never hope to be treated as an evicted tenant, and I have no sympathy whatever with such a claim except under very special circumstances; but there are extremely special circumstances in this matter.

43114. That is what I want you to put briefly before the Commission?—The first of these is that the purchase of these farms took place under the old Purchase Act. The prices were exorbitant, and the tenants were evicted immediately after the purchase transaction taking place, which proves two things in my opinion—that the prices were excessive, and that the tenants met misfortunes that caused them to be unable to meet their obligations. The farms were substantial farms worth £2,000 for the tenants' interest in them, and in consequence of the non-payment of a year's annuity both the tenants lost their interest in the farms, and the Congested Districts Board then stepped in and purchased for a trifle, as far as I can understand, the landlord's interest and the tenants' interest in a legal way, and so unfair was it that the Congested Districts Board offered through me and others to compensate both of the tenants, one to the extent of £350, and the other to the extent of £150, I think, which proves clearly that the Congested Districts Board, through their officials, acted in an unreasonable and improper way towards these tenants.

43115. Would not it also prove that they were rather anxious to make equitable compensation?—Well, of course, my lord, that is a question that you can look at from either point of view, and if I were in Donegal, perhaps I would say so, but when we are in Kerry I would say it illustrates the difficulty of any outsider measuring local circumstances in a proper manner.

43116. I did not ask about the sufficiency or insufficiency of the sums, but at all events it was some acknowledgment of the moral rights of those tenants?—Yes, and the actual wrong of the officials of the Board in purchasing the farms without consultation with anybody entitled to speak about the matter.

43117. I think that second point would be disputed by the Board?—I suppose so, my lord; but I make the statement not for the purpose of making any point against the Board, but in order to state what I believe are the actual facts.

43118. You know that the Board would have no interest in the matter except the interest of the small occupiers in other parts of the county?—Of course, I agree, my lord, with what everybody says—that the Board was filled with good intentions; but the Board or their officials when they came into the locality got into touch with the wrong people, and I know that one of the justifications for the taking of these farms by the Board was that a large farmer in the locality said it was the best thing, and that very large farmer is a man who is not representative of any possible interest except his own.

43119. But was not it stated that they had the advantage of consultation with some representatives other than the large farmer?—Yes, but the representations with respect to those consultations were exaggerated or enlarged, my lord, having regard to what they tell me.

43120. Your point then, I think, is that if there was a member of the Congested Districts Board from Kerry he would have warned the Congested Districts Board off this purchase?—Yes, my lord.

43121. Mr. Sutherland.—And supposing the transaction were forty miles away from this place would he know better than anybody else?—Kerry is a peculiar county. In any question like this we are generally capable of expressing our views, and nobody could fail to know about them.

43122. Could not they know in Dublin as well?—It is wonderful how ignorant people in Dublin are of local matters in the County of Kerry when you come to discuss them, no matter how good their intentions are. Mr. Doran, as a matter of fact, is a Kerry man himself, and ought to have known all about Kerry conditions.

43123. Were they valued before they were purchased as judicial rents?—Yes.

43124. How often had the judicial rents been fixed?—Once.

43125. Under what Act were they purchased?—Under the Ashbourne Act.

43126. Were those tenants in possession for a long time?—Oh, yes, for generations.

43127. And under what Act do you say?—The Ashbourne Act.

43128. And were the terms high in your opinion?—They added arrears to the purchase money, and the land was very good, and that was the first initiation of the purchase.

43129. Were the annuities greater than the judicial rent?—They were less.

43130. How was it they were unable to pay when they were less?—Both families had misfortunes.

43131. Which the Land Commission would not consider?—Well, they did not, anyhow. They do sometimes, of course, but they did not in this particular case. Of course, you see under the Purchase Act when the lands were bought the landlord did not get all his purchase money, and he still retained an interest in having the annuity paid, because if it were not paid he would have to pay it himself, and it was the landlord who took proceedings and put them out.

43132. Chairman.—I understand that the annuities which they undertook to pay were less than the original rent, and, of course, that is an absolute necessity for the purposes of purchase, but that within a year of the time when they made the purchase they fell behind in their payments?—Yes, my lord. Of course, it all comes back to the point that I want to make and that I want to draw the attention of the Congested Districts Board to, that if the Board made a reasonable effort to have a settlement in this case congestion would be relieved and the tenants would be satisfied.

43133. Mr. Sutherland.—In what direction?—Of course, there are difficulties about detailing all the circumstances; but if an adequate and proper offer were made that could be discussed with our own bishop and the parish priest of the district, the matter could easily be settled.

43134. Would not Dr. O'Donnell do?—Dr. O'Donnell would always be welcome in Ireland, and no where more than in Kerry.

43135. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You yourself know the circumstances thoroughly, as I have reason to be aware of?—Yes.

43136. Is not Mr. Doran also a native of the district?—Yes, my lord.

43137. Does not it look as if Mr. Doran, in consultation with yourself and others, who take an interest in it would be able to submit some scheme for the settlement of the case?—Quite easily.

43138. Would you be prepared to meet Mr. Doran and discuss the matter with him?—Certainly. Now, in reference to the attitude of the Board regarding the sale of a very large estate, the Earl of Kenmare's estate, prices are practically agreed upon, but many portions of the estate, such as Coolies and Coom, are congested districts under the existing conditions, and although I myself have written to the Board pointing out that the sale has been practically agreed upon, we have not been able to get an official of the present Board to take any steps whatever to secure that those congested districts should be properly dealt with in connection with the sale.

43139. Chairman.—The sale is a direct sale?—Yes, but Lord Kenmare agreed with us that he would sell to the Congested Districts Board, and I wrote to the Board and got a reply simply in a formal way saying that the estate was not yet offered to them, whereas everyone in the county knows that for months past, for the last year in fact, that the sale has been proposed and the Congested Districts Board through their officials, have done nothing whatever to utilise their powers and to step in to protect the tenants in the congested district portions of the estate.

43140. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When did that correspondence pass?—I think I wrote to them about a month ago.

43141. Chairman.—I do not quite yet follow. The proposed sale is a direct sale?—Yes, my lord.

43142. From Lord Kenmare to the tenants?—Yes.

43143. What do you wish the Congested Districts Board to do?—We have a written agreement on the part of Lord Kenmare that he would sell to the Congested Districts Board, and I think that the Board should take steps and have a representative here

to see to the carrying out of the purchase, and that they should use their powers for the purpose of relieving congestion in this part of the county.

43144. Then you want the method of sale varied. You wish it to be transferred from direct sale to sale through the Estates Commissioners?—Yes; the tenants are anxious, my lord, to have it carried out if possible, and they have occasion to complain that the Congested Districts Board have no representative here to look after the interests of those congested districts.

43145. But apart altogether from the question of whether there ought to be a representative or not, surely if the sale takes place under the Act of 1903, a direct sale, that is no affair of the Congested Districts Board?—It is not as a question of prices that the sale takes place through the Congested Districts Board, but they have power to do many things to improve the condition of the people.

43146. Yes, when it takes place through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

43147. But I thought that you wished us to understand that, in your opinion, if there was a representative of the Congested Districts Board in Kerry he would, in some way or another, protect the interests of the people in congested areas when such property passed direct from the landlord to the tenants under the Act of 1903?—No; that was not the point that I wished to make, but that they should secure that the sale should take place to the Congested Districts Board for the benefit of the people in the congested districts when the landlord was ready and willing, and the tenants were anxious, that the sale should take place to them.

43148. Yes; then you wish to divert—if I may so use the word—the sale from direct sale to a sale through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; and I think that the present procedure of the Board is not calculated to be effective in dealing with a vast area of congestion, and that owing to their delay these congested districts of Gneeveguilla and Coolies may be entirely left out of the benefits that the Board can confer upon a congested district.

43149. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it your proposal that the Board and the proprietor of the land should agree?—Yes.

43150. And then you call upon the Congested Districts Board to make terms?—Yes; and they have delayed unnecessarily.

43151. Most Rev. Dr .O'DONNELL.—You have agreed about the price at which the tenants would buy from the landlord?—Yes.

43152. You think that might facilitate the Board if it became the purchaser, because it would know the terms on which it could sell to the tenants?—Yes.

43153. That is your idea. Perhaps you have heard that since the sitting of this Commission the operations of the Congested Districts Board in buying land have been rather seriously impeded?—I know it, my lord, of course, but I think it is very unfair that it should be so.

43154. You think it is very much against the public interest that it should be so?—Yes, and there are certain estate improvements that may be made by the Board in this particular case, and that are most desirable in order that a number of people may not be left to drift helplessly without receiving assistance such as those in other districts have received.

43155. What you say is this. The owner and the tenants have agreed as to their terms. Instead of the sale being directly from the owner to the tenants you propose that it should be directly to the Board, the Board knowing at what terms the tenants will buy, so that before the tenants become purchasers the Board may, in many ways, improve the holdings of the estate generally?—Yes.

43156. CHAIRMAN.—Those estates are in need of improvement?—Very much, my lord.

43157. May I ask you a general question on that? Do you think that where an estate is in need of improvement in a congested area it is an advantageous thing that a direct sale should take place at all?—Well, having regard to what I see in the County Mayo, and in some portions of Donegal and Roscommon, I think it would be to the advantage of the tenants that the sale should take place through the Congested Districts Board.

43158. Would you be of opinion that where an estate could be shown to be in great need of improvement the sale should only take place through the medium of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, I have not fully considered all the cricumstances, my lord.

43159. In any case I suppose you think that once the land has passed from the landlord to the tenants it is extremely difficult for any body like the Congested Districts Board to improve it afterwards?—Ten times more difficult than it would be if they stepped in now as they ought to do.

43160. The opportunity to do it is when it is passing from the landlord to the tenants?—Yes. Then, I think that the purchase price of land is so important to the ratepayers, having regard to recent events, and indeed having regard to everything in connection with land purchase that the County Council, or some public body in every locality ought to have some power to influence the price. I think that is a most important matter, because, generally speaking, as was pointed out to you in Kerry the other day, when purchase prices are agreed to they are merely grading the rents without having any regard whatever to value. To a large extent the tenants, and many other people, only consider the extent of the reduction and never arrive at a result from the economic point of view at all. And then of course it is unnecessary to point out that the area of congestion is at present most unsuitable because population is no test at all, especially in the County of Kerry, from the peculiar way in which there are places where no person is living, or where one or two men may be in some area or other of the county dragging out a very impoverished and unhappy existence, and those places would not be brought at all under the existing law, and, in my opinion, they should be; and wherever there would be poor tenants in any portion of the County Kerry, or counties of similar character, the Board ought to have powers to relieve those tenants without any regard to population in the districts of those counties. I think it could be said that the tenants have reclaimed the land altogether themselves. I know that to be the case of my own personal knowledge in many instances, and they have been prevented by the load of arrears hanging over them in many cases from going into court to have their rents fixed. I am bound to say this, that sometimes when they go into court the valuers of the Commission have actually put an increased rent upon the tenants' own improvements. And I know of one case where the valuer of the County Court acts as a land agent in the County Cork, and a valuer in the County Kerry, where he put on the well-known Warden estate a 5*s.* higher rent in a particular case than was put by the landlord's own valuer himself. That is not by any means an isolated case, and that being so it is most necessary that every circumstance about the purchase price and other matters of that kind should be most carefully inquired into by the representatives of the ratepayers and of the public, generally. I think that in the question of roads the Congested Districts Board might very easily have done much more in the County of Kerry. They have, in some cases, where I approached themselves, been very kind and generous, but it is not for a public representative to be discovering for the Board what is to be done, for the Board ought to have the machinery, and their officials ought to have the powers to investigate any matter affecting any congested district, and carrying out works themselves when they are necessary. There is one particular matter that I remember having called the attention of the Board to some years ago in one of the congested districts, called Coom. An awful disaster, known as The Moving Bog, took place, and that resulted from the pressure of water from within the bog and the cutting away of turf from the outside. A whole family lost their lives, and a whole countryside had their lands injured and their cattle lost in many cases, and the accident happened on that occasion owing to the water not having a free outlet as it ought to have. The Congested Districts Board certainly ought to do something after the years that have passed in order to ensure that such another accident will not happen, as they could very easily do it.

43161. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that preventive measures would be feasible?—Easily feasible. There is an outlet. All it would want is to be cleared, and it is all in a congested district. And if that outlet were cleared it would be a sufficient safeguard. Then, down along from where that accident happened, there are a few rivers that have changed their courses, and they have destroyed the reclaimed

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land of many a poor occupier, and if the present officials stepped in very little expenditure would be be necessary to set the courses of those rivers right and to give the tenants living alongside of them greater safeguards than they have.

43162. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you say that there is a danger of the recurrence of that disaster?—Yes. Everybody tells me that there is, and neither the landlords nor the Board have done anything whatever in reference to that particular matter. Then, I think, of course, that the Board ought to have compulsory powers in many directions. I know it has been stated that there is very little untenanted land in this county, but I do not agree fully with that as far as this portion of the county is concerned. I pointed out to the Board some time ago that a very large farm adjoining this particular district where the bog disaster took place was up for sale. There would not be any difficulty, in my opinion, if the Board had proper powers, and I am not quite sure that even with their present powers there would not be great difficulty in their becoming the purchasers of that farm. But whatever was the reason, whether it was their lack of powers or whatever was the cause—and I will put it down mainly to that, but I think it was also due to their want of attention to Kerry—the fact is that a big farm adjoining that district went to a private person, and the opportunity is lost certainly for a generation of doing any good for that particular congested district. Then, in this county, and within a narrow radius of Killarney, there are a few farmers who have been enlarging their own holdings to the detriment of the entire community They have more land than they could reasonably require. Of course they are not very many in number, but I think that in a case like that the Congested Districts Board should have power when land was required, and should have the money to deal with those people in such a way as would secure some of the land for distribution among the people. I think, also, that there are some demesnes, such as Lord Kenmare's, a portion of which could be easily secured at the present time for the relief of congestion. When I was a young boy myself I often heard that towards the Victoria Hotel the whole roadway was peopled. There were houses and numbers of families, but under the unfortunate conditions that existed all those people were taken away and the land taken into the demesne. Well, that land that has been taken in is extremely good land, from any point of view, whether it be grazing or tilling, and I cannot conceive how, under existing conditions, Lord Kenmare could have any objection that much of that land should be utilised for the purpose of giving opportunities to the present or a re-constituted Board for relieving congestion. I think, too, that the Board ought to have compulsory powers in reference to the opening of limestone quarries. There is a district called Coolies, near Killarney, where the people have neither turbary nor limestone quarries, and the land is so bad that without artificial aid it will not produce anything. Adjoining this district, on another property, there are plenty of splendid opportunities of opening limestone quarries, and the Board ought to have the power, or some authority ought to have the power, of opening such quarries as I speak of for the benefit of such districts. Then, the railways in a few of the districts are guaranteed lines, the ratepayers having to pay the guarantees, and they certainly ought to have some powers to compel the railways to bring lime for the benefit of the locality at a cheap and suitable rate, as could easily be done, for instance, in the Glenflesk district.

43163. CHAIRMAN.—That might have the effect, might it not, of reducing the profits of the railways?—No, my lord, it would only increase the profits of the railways, because they are running trains every day, and it would be the easiest possible thing to attach a few wagons that would bring lime at a cheap rate, and it would not cost any more to the company but would only bring additional revenue to them.

43163A. Why do they not do it now?—Well, the Irish railways seem to be always acting against the ideas of the people, as a whole.

43164. But have not those guaranteed railways that have been built under baronial guarantee got any representative of the ratepayers?—Oh, on the line which I refer to in this particular instance we have to pay the guarantee.

43165. Don't you have a representative on the Board?—No, my lord.

43166. Now take, for instance, the Dingle and Tralee railway?—Yes.

43167. The Member of Parliament for West Kerry is the Chairman of the Board?—That is a special case. That is only a small line of railway running to that particular district.

43168. Still it is one of those guaranteed railways?—Well, the County Council have the nomination of the Committee of Management and thereby practical control.

43169. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In what capacity is he Chairman?—As the nominee of the County Council. Then in reference to the live stock in those congested districts, the Board might, I think, advantageously do something in the matter of improving the breeds of cattle and other stock grown upon the farms at little expense and with great advantage, and having regard to the very small size of many of the farms of the poor farmers the Board ought to have power to provide up-to-date machinery that could be leased or rented to the different tenants. Then if the Board had powers in reference to industries it would be a very easy thing here in Killarney, or in some part of the district, to start some woollen industry. Wool is, I believe, very cheap and very easily procured, and it would be of great advantage if something in that direction were done. Of course there are others who ought to provide the necessary means, but it is a public department that ought to take the initiative in connection with these matters. It is unnecessary to indicate that the planting of trees and the question of turbary are matters that a Board fully empowered and properly constituted could very easily deal with satisfactorily. Our fishing on the lakes is very different from the fishing that you have been hearing of lately, but the congested districts in several cases have the main rivers and lakes, and the residents in those districts are dependent on the fishing for a portion of their time. Well, the fishermen are very much handicapped by the existing laws and regulations in regard to fishing, and they have such a reasonable claim that if any public Board were to investigate them and take them up a change could very easily and effectively be brought about. The Department of Agriculture is, of course, operating through the County Council in Kerry, but I am bound to say for myself that I cannot see anything like a reasonable or proper return for the vast sums that are expended by it. It seems really to be a matter of fact that most of the money goes on salaries; and some better scheme under a well-regulated department, having powers in all directions, would be more for the advantage of the people. The money is being spent at present in doing a lot of useless things, without any result. The Congested Districts Board and the Department have not worked in harmony, and very often, as we know in the County Council of Kerry, have worked against each other, with the result that the money went, but no good was effected. I am bound to say, too, that I think myself that if technical instruction in the matter of cookery and things of that kind is to be given by any Board, the primary system ought to be utilized in order to carry it out. We have not very unsuitable schools, comparatively speaking, in the County Kerry, but still there is a great deal to be done for the benefit of primary education from very many points of view in reference to the schools being used to give opportunities to the children from the point of view of comfort and in every other aspect. Well, the vast sums used by the Department in connection with so-called technical education could be very easily utilized to give improved technical education through the schools, and it would have the additional advantage of making the schools more comfortable and of providing funds for the betterment and improvement of them in every way.

43170. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think this, that the National Schools should be used as a training ground for the work which the children will have to do in after life?—Yes, my lord. I think that a scheme could very easily be developed for doing the thing under successful conditions in the direction that I have indicated. I do not think I have any more to say.

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Mr. James O'Shea.

43171. Chairman.—May I ask you where you live?—Muckross.

43172. What is your occupation?—A farmer.

43173. What is the acreage of your farm?—46 acres, Irish measure, or about 76 statute acres.

43174. And how do you use your farm principally?—Well, in dairying and agriculture.

43175. How much of that is tilled?—Practically I have to till about one-third. It is reclaimed land, and it is very much inclined to go back to its original condition, and consequently I have to till it.

43176. Then what is it you want to tell the Commission?—Well, I have very little to say after the evidence that Mr. Murphy has given, because we discussed the matter over on several occasions and I fully agree with what Mr. Murphy has said as regards any details, but there are a few minor points that perhaps I might put to your lordship. As to Coolies, for instance, there is no turbary for occupiers in that division. They have obtained turbary on the adjoining properties with the result that those bogs are practically worn out, and as to the little that remain there are negotiations going on presently between the landlords and tenants of the estates for purchase. As to limestone, there is none on the property either, except some, which I understand is on Lord Kenmare's demesne, but there is an immense amount on the Muckross property, which adjoins Coolies, and it is nearer than Coolies, and I think if the Board had compulsory power to obtain some portion of this demesne, which could be very easily obtained, it would be of great assistance to poor people in this division, and the entire division has been reclaimed land, or made land, mountain land, and I think, if for the information of the Commission, you would go through the division—and it is not very far from Killarney—it would be a most essential thing to do, because then you would have an idea of what the requirements of the place would be.

43177. Mr. Sutherland.—That is the Muckross division?—Coolies. I live in the Muckross division. There is a road which would be very necessary. Portion of it is already made, and at very little cost it could be completed and put in repair, which would be a great benefit to not a few of the poor people living in the mountain district. Another thing, my lord. There is an immense quantity of rough grazing land and the agricultural holdings in the place are very small, a great many of them, that is the agricultural portion of course. The rough grazing is grazing in common, and I think it would be necessary to divide those agricultural portions. A great many of the people seem inclined and they think they ought to be divided, the agricultural portions. The rough grazing is very bleak and very open, and in winter time there is practically no shelter at all, and I think if the Congested Districts Board planted portion of the rough waste land with trees it would be a great boon for the cattle and sheep in the way of shelter.

43178. Chairman.—Do I understand you to say that there is some land which you think ought to be broken up for enlargement of holdings?—Well, practically not on that side, but there is on the Muckross side.

43179. But it is what you call the agricultural portion?—Well, that is the portion which they till—the portions which they reclaimed.

43180. And what do you want the Board to do with them?—To divide them; to give each occupier their own portion.

43181. To re-stripe it?—To stripe it.

43182. Is it in what they call rundale now?—It is in rundale now, a good portion of it. And in the way of shelter then I think that in view of so much waste land and rough land, and bog which has become practically worn out, if there were an extensive share of plantation done there it would be a source of fuel and shelter.

43183. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the rough grazing held in common?—All in common.

43184. It would be most advantageous to the district generally. If there was any farm or grass land which could be acquired by the Board would you suggest that the Board should break it up and put the people upon it, or hold it as common grazing for the people about?—I think I would break it up, my lord, and transfer a few of the tenants who are in common to these lands.

43185. And give their lands to others?—Yes.

43186. Do you think that that would be as good a way as if the Board were to hold it and let the people about send their cattle there?—It would not be convenient enough for that. There is no land there, practically speaking, except what is in the Muckross estate. If the Board obtained compulsory power to obtain this land and to transfer a few of the existing tenants from the Coolies down into the Muckross estate, it would be a good thing.

43187. And the holdings left by them could be utilized for the enlargement of the holdings of the others?—For the enlargement of the holdings of the balance of the people who would be left. I have nothing more to say except a loan for that road that I was speaking of, which requires very much to be repaired and completed, and it would be a benefit to a great many of the tenant farmers.

43188. Are the people spraying this year yet?—Very little up to the present, but it is the intention to do so in the near future.

43189. Mr. Sutherland.—The District Council have not repaired the road?—No, sir.

43190. Is not it their right to do it?—Well, the District Council in Killarney have spent a great deal of money in that way with the result that the ratepayers are beginning to think that they are becoming overtaxed altogether and that they cannot stand the drain.

43191. Is it the fact then that you are being taxed for the road and yet you have not this road?—Well, we have been taxed for a number of roads that we have to keep, and if we are to pay for this road it would be a new taxation.

43192. Would not it be the same thing if the Congested Districts Board did it, for they won't go to the cost of repairing it, or were you expecting the Congested Districts Board to do it and keep it repaired afterwards?—Well, the public rate would keep it in repair once it was done.

Mr. Jeremiah Lucy examined.

Mr. Jeremiah Lucy.

43193. Chairman.—You are a member of the Killarney District Council?—Yes, my lord; we are very much handicapped and in need of a road across into Rathmore in the Clydagh district.

43194. Is that the road mentioned by the last witness?—No, my lord; another road. I live just on the boundary of Cork and Kerry. The population is something about 400, and the valuation is £632, and if we had a road it would be a great benefit, because we have not limestone or the lime, and if we had to go to Rathmore the round would be 24 miles, but if we got this road across to Rathmore it would be about 9 miles; and it is impossible for the land in our part of the country to do anything if it did not get lime.

43195. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did you say Caragh?—Clydagh Eelectoral Division.

43196. The number of small holdings is very large?—Yes; we never got anything from the Congested Districts Board only a sum of £46.

43197. That is from the Parish Committee?—No; nothing from the Parish Committee.

43198. What was the £46 for?—For making a road, and if we get this road it would be a great benefit to us.

43199. Is it a new road?—Yes.

43200. Did you apply?—Yes; we applied for a grant before, but they gave us no heed.

43201. Would the locality be willing to contribute anything to it?—Yes; we would contribute something to it if we got it.

43202. How much of the expense would the local authority bear?—I think the length of it would be about 600 perches, and they would contribute a pound a perch to make this road.

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Mr. Jeremiah Lucy.

43203. And how much would the local authority contribute?—The District Council would give £200. And then about three years ago they purchased and we applied to the Congested Districts Board and they gave us no heed at all in purchasing, although we are in a congested district. And we are very much handicapped by the want of a road, because any grievances we have to make we get no heed to them, and the ratepayers in our part of Kerry do not know that such a Board as the Congested Districts Board exists at all. If we got this road it would be very much needed.

Mr. George F. Trench examined.

Mr. George F. Trench.

43204. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that you are Honorary Treasurer and Secretary of the Kerry Branch of the Landlords' Convention?—Yes.

43205. And you appear here before us on behalf of the Landlords' Convention?—I have been asked by them to appear.

43206. Perhaps the best way, if it suits you, would be to proceed with your evidence as to which you have been kind enough to give us a precis?—Very well, my lord.

43207. And we will then ask you questions upon it?—I am the agent of eleven properties in the County of Kerry and the adjoining County of Limerick, properties covering 50,000 or 60,000 acres, with a rental of £26,000 in round numbers, and tenants numbering 1,237 (not counting about 500 tenants of middlemen) all or almost all of which property I have sold or agreed to sell. There is only one small one not sold. Besides I have sold, under the former Acts, years ago, several other estates.

43208. Those were direct sales?—Yes; all direct sales.

43209. May I ask you on that, would not you agree that where the property is in great need of improvement the method of direct sale is not a very good one?—I quite agree.

43210. Would you rather see property of that kind sold through the medium of the Congested Districts Board, who would have an opportunity of improving it?—Some intervening body should take it up and improve it; but as you have asked me that question, my lord, I would say that the properties that I have to deal with have very little congested country in them.

43211. I only say that where the property is in need of improvement?—Oh, yes; I think it is most essential.

43212. Would you agree with what one of the witnesses who have given evidence has said, that once a property has passed from the landlord to the tenants, and the tenants have become tenant purchasers, it is extremely difficult after that for anybody to effect improvements on the land?—I think there is no power at present. The greater part of these properties are outside the congested districts, but some parts are within that area, and have been sold to the Congested Districts Board. I have also been a member of the Council of Agriculture from its beginning (recommended by the Co. Council of Kerry, of which I was for three years a member), and nominated by the Department. I was a member along with Lord Justice FitzGibbon and Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., of the Vice-Regal Commission appointed in 1905 to report on the properties in Ireland of Trinity College, Dublin, and in that capacity acquired a certain amount of knowledge of the land problem in congested districts. I just wanted to say a few words about the drainage of large areas in Kerry, but as Mr. Henry Doran dealt with that subject at Listowel I do not propose to detain you at all about it.

43213. What subject do you now propose to take up?—I will deal with the enlargement of holdings by reclamation.

43214. Might I ask you whether you can remember from what you learned on the Commission to which you have referred, what proportion of the gross rent is taken by Trinity College as head landlords of the property?—About 80 per cent. I did not actually calculate that, but that is my impression. As the rents have been subject to two reductions in the Land Courts there is very little margin now.

43215. But Trinity College is not affected by that?—Oh, not at all. Trinity College is in clover.

43216. It is a very unfortunate position for the middle landlord, to get squeezed both ways?—It is. They are getting out as fast as they can; and both these and the sub-middlemen are suffering. There is a perpetuity tenant, whom I represent, Mr. Blacker Douglas, and there are sub-middlemen, two, and sometimes three, under him; and I have a case in which there are five interests one over the other. And I would ask this Commission, if it is not irregular, to take up that report of the Trinity College Estates Commission, Dublin. It has been shelved, it seems to me, in a most unbusiness-like way. We took a great deal of trouble with it, and there was never a single word, except formal thanks, in the House of Commons for what we did. It seems to me that this Commission might, I do not say embody it in their Report, but certainly call attention to it, for it bears very much on the problem which you are seeking to solve now.

43217. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you mean the Trinity College Estates Report?—Yes. It has nothing to do with the educational question.

43218. From your statement to Lord Dudley it appears that in Kerry Trinity College takes four-fifths of the rents?—I think so.

43219. Well, taking four-fifths of the rental of these estates, or some proportion not far from that, does Trinity College do anything for the improvement of the estates?—Nothing; and the Land Act that was passed, I think it was the Act of 1881, practically relieved them from all responsibility, and left it entirely on their perpetuity tenants.

43220. CHAIRMAN.—Is it any exaggeration to say that a body like that, which happens to be a head landlord, and naturally looks for its own funds from the State, is the worst possible class of landlord?—I am afraid that it is not. I should say so. But I should say that that there are portions of the Trinity College property that are held by themselves direct, and on those they are doing something, and are working on them, the middlemen having been squeezed out. That is undoubtedly the case in the property at Cahirsiveen. But even in North Kerry there are some parts of it that are held direct.

43221. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I was very much surprised to learn, but I do not know these things as well as you, that Trinity College held these rents before 1881?—Oh, yes; for ages.

43222. And I have heard over and over again that dual ownership was the curse of Ireland, and that the Act of 1881 caused it?—Not dual ownership.

43223. But was not the Act of 1881 the beginning of dual ownership in Ireland?—I am afraid there was triple and quadruple ownership before that.

43224. Which is worse than dual?—A great deal worse. It is the worst form of Irish land tenure that ever existed.

43225. And it was not the Act of 1881 that introduced dual ownership?—No. Of course dual ownership existed in Ulster long before it came south. The Act of 1881 legalized it in the south.

43226. It only legalized it, but in fact it had existed?—Yes.

43227. So that the Act of 1881 acted logically by protecting dual ownership, which existed before?—Wherever a property is owned by a landlord and improved by the tenant dual ownership exists, whether it is legalised or not. But what I hope to show is that there is another side to that question, and that there are landlords who have done the improvements themselves, but the Act of Parliament has not made any distinction, and has not rescued the landlord who has improved his estates from the penalties attached to those who have not improved.

43228. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How did Trinity College become possessed of all those lands?—I believe the first grants were made by Queen Elizabeth.

43229. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Confiscated lands I suppose?—I suppose they were. I do not go into that. I wanted to say that besides the rivers that Mr. Doran dealt with, that need to be taken up and dealt with on a large scale, there is need of some authority to come and take over this great question. I think the County Council should be given power to

introduce a scheme for the improvement of large areas of flooded land, and to promote improvement schemes and bring them before the Board of Works or the Department, and get a decision as to what particular body is to do it. I think the Department ought to be utilised in regard to these flooded counties in a way that has not yet been indicated, and that the origination and initiation of such schemes might belong, and ought to belong, to the County Council, and that from them statements should go to the Department and the Board of Works to show in detail what money should be advanced. There is bad need of somebody to start these things now that the whole atmosphere and environment has been changed, and there is nobody to do what the landlord used to do formerly.

43230. And how would these things then be done?—Mr. Doran has explained that an expenditure of £10,000, on a certain river, has been completely lost for want of proper engineering. They actually cut away the piece of rock that was keeping out the tide with the view of running out the fresh water, and of course the tide rushed in. What was wanted was a dam, a barrage.

43231. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is not desirable to have a thing like that repeated?—No; there should be proper engineering.

43232. How can that be secured?—I am afraid I am not able to answer that.

43233. I mean as to the management of it?—My proposition is that the County Council should form a scheme and should pass it through the Department, and get it sanctioned or not by them, then it should go to the Board of Works, and should get all the authority of these two bodies.

43234. How would that be an improvement on the method that was followed before?—I suppose experience teaches.

43235. I presume that the schemes that were carried out before went through certain formalities and obtained certain sanctions and approvals?—Yes.

43236. Were not they reasonably efficient?—I was not a party to them. That was a long time ago. I cannot give you the information about the old schemes; but I think I could make a scheme myself if I was put to it.

43237. A scheme that would be better?—Yes. People learn by experience.

43238. But I assume it went to the Public Department before?—It passed, I believe, from the Drainage Board to the Board of Works, and they made a mistake.

43239. And the drainage board was a local one and the Board of Works was the official one?—Yes.

43240. And they both approved of what was carried out and it was not successful?—I wrote to the Board of Works for the purpose of giving evidence before this Commission and asked them to let me know what works were being done in Kerry and what applications for such works had been made to them, and the answer was that they sent me a list of some small things and never mentioned this great work in North Kerry at all, just as if what Mr. Doran said was true, that they had gone asleep over it. Then there are slob-lands on which the sea encroaches, some of which are in our neighbourhood at Ardfert, hundreds of acres of which ought to be reclaimed and used for the purpose of enlargement of farms, the alluvial deposits being admirably suited for growth of crops. Then I want to come to the purchase of lands on hands, which is one of the serious questions with us It seems to me to be entirely a matter of price, and it ought to be recognised frankly that a landlord has two interests to sell where the land is in his own hands, and the precedent of purchase of lands for labourers' lots, in which both owner and occupier were paid, ought to be followed *mutatis mutandis*. By the purchase of landlords' farms in this way, voluntary sales could be continued, and the odious method of compulsion long postponed. The price should be settled by the Government arbitrator, as in the case of labourers' lots.

43241. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If there were not compulsion would there be arbitration?—Yes; the arbitrator comes in on the agreement of the landlord to sell and he only comes to fix the price, and he really fixes the price very carefully and advisedly, and I think he is the proper authority.

43242. In the case of the Labourers Act there is compulsory power to take the land?—There is.

43243. You do not favour the exercise of compulsory powers for the relief of congestion, similar compulsory powers?—Not at present, my lord. I think that everything should be done to get the land voluntarily before resorting to what I call the odious method of compulsion. We have recommended—that is, the Trinity College Commission—compulsory powers in certain cases, and that is why I want to make myself clear. I thoroughly agree with Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon and Mr. Healy that in the case of those multi-landlord properties there should be compulsory powers, because I do not see any other method by which the tangle can be solved.

43244. CHAIRMAN.—Let me put this to you. I do not think it arises so much in the County Kerry, because there is so little untenanted land in the County Kerry, but in one of the other counties where there is a congested area. You have a lot of small holdings lying adjacent to which is a lot of untenanted land, and beyond that there is more untenanted land. The Congested Districts Board are anxious to obtain the untenanted land which lies nearest to the congested portion, because migration is easiest carried on to land lying near. But the landlord of that happens to be a cranky individual who will not sell under any conditions. The man beyond him may be a public-spirited man, who does not wish perhaps to part with his property, but who, recognising that the policy of the State is to relieve congestion, agrees to sell his land. Is not it very hard that that man, simply because he happens to be a public-spirited person, should be obliged to sell his land, whereas the cantankerous individual, whose land is really much more suitable, gets off scot free?—Well, that does seem a very great difficulty, and it would almost meet my condition, that everything ought to be done before exercising those powers. I do not want to reject the power of compulsion altogether.

43245. Would you not compel a man of that sort to sell his land rather than put the strain on the more public-spirited person?—I am not quite able to answer without knowing all the conditions, but in a general way it seems to me that it is a case in which there ought to be compulsory powers. But there is no doubt that a great many of those cranky men are cranky only because they do not like the price offered.

43246. But would not you agree to this: that although every effort should be made to obtain land on a voluntary basis, where it can be clearly shown that a voluntary basis is impossible, then the State ought to have power to apply compulsion?—That is what I hold. I have offered a portion of a landlord's home farm to the Estates Commissioners to be sold and planted with tenants at their discretion, a manifest depreciation to his own adjoining interest, to whom, as appurtenant to the rest, it is worth £500 a year. I have also proposed to make a number of labourers' lots, of 3 acres each, on the farm, and that the tenants should be allowed to buy the holdings under the Act. I am bound to say that in our district there is no congestion, but there is a number of labouring people who want land. The land is good limestone land. There is a large slated house and a first-rate farmstead for 70 cows, with stone-wall fencing, that cost £500; and buildings, which probably cost £4,500, are valued at £24 10*s.*—total, £5,000. The landlord had the lands in his own hands from 1846 to 1859 and expended very large sums in improvements, fencing, drainings and buildings, wells and rivers. It is near Tralee, a rising and prosperous town. Railway station, 2 miles. The Poor Law Valuation is £223. There are no congested lands in the neighbourhood, except a portion of commons, peopled by squatters. It is not in a "congested district." This land paid £567 a year, or 35*s.* 6*d.* per statute acre, under lease to a Meath landlord till 1881; since then it has been let to graziers, or farmed by the vendor. The grazing rent was £370 and upwards. If it had been in the Land Court and the rent judicially fixed twice at two 20 per cent. reductions, the rent would now be £364. The vendor to get that income at 3½ per cent. should receive £10,400. It is in its present state a gilt-edged security. Besides, he is entitled to the tenant right, say, 3½ years' purchase, £1,272, or a total of

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£11,672. I agree with Mr. Doran's views and not with Mr. Finucane's on that subject.

43247. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say that the landlord is entitled to the tenant right of untenanted land?—Oh, yes; tenant right not in the technical sense; occupation right is the correct expression. I do not think "tenant right" is a legal term at all. It is never used in any Act of Parliament.

43248. What is it then?—Occupation right.

43249. That is to say, that one man can be two persons?—No. I explain that the dual interest consists of the land and the things that are on the land.

43250. Dual means two?—The dual interest is in one man and he ought to be paid for it.

43251. That he should be paid for the right of the tenant that he has not got?—No; that he should be paid for the land and for the things that are on the land.

43252. He has not got a tenant on it?—I am speaking, not of the tenant, but of the work put on the land by his occupancy.

43253. He is getting the right of the tenant?—The occupation right.

43254. Which arises in every case from the tenant being on tenanted land?—It arises really from what the tenant has put into the land.

43255. He has a right to claim the value of his improvements?—If he is disturbed, under the Act of 1870.

43256 That can only exist where there is a tenant on?—I am afraid I cannot agree. I quite agree that the right of compensation for disturbance exists, where there is a tenant on the land. That is quite true, but I am claiming now for the owner of this land that he has two interests, the land itself and what he has put into the land by an expenditure of £5,000 on buildings only.

43257. That appears on the valuation of the land, does not it?—No. What the Poor Law Valuation adds for this £5,000 is £24 10*s*. Everyone knows that the Poor Law Valuation of buildings is insignificant and very small indeed.

43258. CHAIRMAN.—The point is this, that he has two alternatives before him. He can either let that land to a tenant for a certain rent, allowing that tenant to make improvements and to make the land reproductive, and that constitutes the tenant's interest in the land?—Yes.

43259. Or he can do without a tenant and spend money himself, in which case the reproductiveness of the land belongs to him. Is not that the point?—That is so.

43260. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What it would be worth to a new man who came in?—No. He, by improving the land, acquires all the right of an occupying tenant who has made improvements.

43261. Excuse me. Are you not confounding the tenant with his improvements. There may be a tenancy when there is no improvement?—Yes.

43262. But still there would be a tenant right?—Do you mean according to custom?

43263. Yes?—Yes. I hope to bring in some cases showing that. That man has a right to sell his tenancy whether he has done any improvements or not.

43264. The question of tenancy is independent of improvements altogether?—It is. I think this discussion might have been avoided if I had avoided the expression "tenant-right."

43265. But you are claiming that the landlord is entitled to tenant-right in his own right?—Yes.

43266. Although he has got no tenant?—Because tenant-right arises to a large extent from the improvements made by the tenants. I am not claiming the second thing that you are speaking of. I am not claiming the tenancy right, but I am claiming the improvement right. I think that makes it clear. The vendor to get an income of £364 at 3½ per cent. should receive £10,400. Besides he is entitled to the tenant-right, say, 3½ years' purchase, £1,274, or a total of £11,674. He has been offered £6,600 by the Land Commission.

43267. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How is the £1,274 arrived at?—I take 3½ years' purchase of the rent of £364.

43268. You take 3½ years' purchase of the rent, and you add that to the £10,400?—Yes.

43269. How many years' purchase would that be?—Of the land?

43270. Altogether?—About 28½, which is about the figure that Mr. Doran gives. That is what he would give; only he would give that on the valuation.

43271. That is 28½ years' purchase of £364?—Yes.

43272. How does the £364 compare with the valuation?—The valuation of £223 almost ignores the buildings, and takes no account of the other improvements.

43273. For agricultural purposes you would not put any such high value on the buildings?—There would be a difficulty if this farm was to be split up into a number of holdings, in making the buildings apply to so large an area.

43274. Take it another way. Suppose one were anxious to split up a farm into moderately-sized holdings, would not it be difficult to get anyone to pay for the plot on which the buildings stood a value corresponding to the value of the buildings?—Oh, yes, it would.

43275. It is difficult to get a purchaser for that class of property?—Yes. But I have taken steps to find out what we could do with this farm if we divided it ourselves. We believe the value can be got by dividing the farm among six or seven tenants.

43276. You said £223 was the valuation?—Yes, and that includes for the buildings, £24 10*s*. 0*d*. The valuation is ridiculous.

43277. Then thirty years' purchase of the valuation would be £6,690?—Yes; it is very nearly what they offer.

43278. In fact, with the bonus added it would be more than that—it would be nearly £8,000?—£7,400, I think.

43279. They offered through the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. My quarrel with the latter is that they have taken the valuation as a basis on a farm improved by the landlord in a way wholly exceptional. The whole farm is divided into fields of proportionate area by stone walls. There is a magnificent farm standing on it, and there is a fine house of three storeys built by the vendor on it, and we have offered this farm to the Department for an educational farm, and I only wish that our controversy with the Land Commission could be terminated by the Department accepting it. I may say that I see that the report of the Commission on that subject has strongly recommended the extension of these educational farms, and perhaps we may find a way out of our controversy in that way. I do not know. I now refer to Mr. Commissioner Finucane's evidence.*

43280. Have we any idea of the figures on which the Estates Commissioners put down the fair annual value of that farm?—No, my lord, but Mr. Finucane stated in his evidence—"I base my offers on the poor law valuation." He stated that over and over again. We have no absolute calculation, but he has offered his own number of years' purchase of the valuation.

43281. And the bonus will be the only addition?—That is the only addition.

43282. But there is nothing before us to show whether the Estates Commissioners or their officer arrived at any figure as representing the fair annual value?—No, I do not think they fixed a fair rent at all, and I believe, taking the two 20 per cent. reductions, which is what is mostly current in Kerry for first and second terms, I think I am not far out in saying £364 would be the fair rent. It is the only basis I can go upon. Mr. Finucane, in his evidence on this subject, took no account of improvements made by the landlords. I have the misfortune, I should say, perhaps, to represent improving landlords, and I want to ask to have their case considered as wholly different from that of other landlords. If we got fair play we should be dealt with on different terms altogether.

43283. CHAIRMAN.—So I think. They are a rarity in Ireland, and ought to be dealt with fairly well?—Yes. I can adduce cases of sales of tenants' interest for large sums in which tenant had added nothing to the value of the holding, and paid nothing coming in. In answer to Mr. Bailey's evidence to the effect that they have to offer only so much as they can see their way to recover by sale to tenants, I say that I have found men in the neighbourhood and on other parts of the estate who are willing to pay £400 a year, *i.e.*, more

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], pp. 313–4.

than enough to cover the capital demanded, when cut up into six farms; and I have proposed to the Land Commission that I should make the partition, and make provisional lettings for these sums, and charge no fines at all. I await their reply. I believe all those men, or nearly all, would be very glad to pay fines over and above the rental, but I do not propose to take any fines. I object to Mr. Finucane's method of valuation of farms improved by the landlords. He takes the tenement valuation, which is about half the value in this case. The landlord in this case has improved the land by building, drains and fences, and very small recognition of that is given in the poor law valuation. Then I note that in Mr. Finucane's evidence he says he would give the vendor 21 years' purchase of the poor law valuation for tenanted lands and 26 years for untenanted. That difference of five years is quite arbitrary, because a farm valued at £20 a year will bring in as much as 17 years' purchase for the tenant's interest. A farm valued at £200 will bring in but four or five. I have noted a number of cases just to prove what I say. There are four cases on the Blacker-Douglass estate in which the tenant has sold his interest for 17 years' purchase, 12 years' purchase, 16 years' purchase, and 17 years' purchase; and some upon the Lindsay Talbot-Crosbie estates sold at 3½, 3¼, and 12½ years' purchase, another at 11½, and another at 21½.*

43284. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How do you account for that variation?—It seems to me a rule that the larger the farm the smaller the tenant's interest, and I think that is borne out by experience. I think it is the large farmer that has been proved to have the less interest; he has been harder hit, and the moderate-sized man has been able to survive.

43285. Or that when a small holding comes on the market there are more competitors, and when a big one comes there are fewer?—That is just it. The matter will be cleared up in this way—If a vendor wishes to re-possess tenanted lands, and the tenant proposes to sell his interest, he can pre-empt them at a price fixed by the Land Commission, say from three to twenty years' purchase of the rent. Having done so, he proceeds to sell under the 1903 Act to the Estates Commissioners. First he gets, say, twenty-three years' purchase of the fair rent for his own interest; is he not entitled also to recover the tenant-right which he has paid?—I think it is unanswerable.

43286. When the occupation does not exist?—I am supposing a case where he has paid the money for the tenant's interest.

43287. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What would you say would be a fair way of ascertaining the price of untenanted land? Assuming that compulsion is necessary in some cases, and that the landlord has a certain amount of grazing land in his hands which is necessary for that purpose, how would you get at a fair price for that land?—I do not think there is anyway of getting at it, except to ascertain what has been the net income for a series of years, and the sum is the capital that will provide that income at 4 per cent.

43288. CHAIRMAN.—Four per cent. is very high on a settled estate?—If a man's property is mortgaged he cannot invest at four per cent.

43289. You are putting it up to a surprisingly high term?—I am willing to take it at four per cent.

43290. For settled property?—Not settled property. I am assuming now property of which the owner is owner in fee, and with full power to deal with the money in any way that he likes, and I give the Treasury the benefit of that.

43291. But then, as a rule, would not you say that most of the properties in Ireland are settled estates?—I suppose they are.

43292. Well?—Well, then the capital should be calculated at 3½ per cent., I think.

43293. I suppose you might make a difference, for instance, between the two cases—that on a settled estate it would be fair to pay 3½, but on an estate of which he had the fee a great deal more?—Yes. It is a case in which a man is absolutely free. He has sold his property, and he has paid off all his charges, and he is under no obligation to anybody, so that he can invest his money in Canadian Pacific Preference Shares, and get four per cent. on it.

43294. Then, looking at it from the Estates Commissioners' point of view—supposing they gave that price, 3½ per cent., to bring in the present net income, how could they reconcile that—would there be a loss on re-sale?—I do not think so. Not certainly in our county. There is a tremendous demand for land.

43295. When it is put up in the open market?—But I mean for the relief of congestion. I think if the Government wants to deal with congestion as a matter of philanthropy or charity they must be prepared to lose money. Five or six interests exist on the Trinity College estate, and the tenants cannot purchase as occupiers, because the sub-middleman fears he will be unable to redeem his head-rent, and so prefers to hold on. The next middle interest is in the same position, having to redeem the one above him, viz., the perpetuity tenant, who, in his turn, has to satisfy Trinity College, Dublin. The Viceregal Commission above referred to recommended a solution of the tangle, but nothing was done by Government, either the late or the present, and the Congested Districts Commission could do no better work than to take up that report and embody it as their own.

43296. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you make any recommendations in that report?—Very fully.

43297. And are the recommendations of a practical nature?—Yes; we gave compulsory powers and power to fix the prices, and we gave every man his net income.

43298. Has Trinity College got much property in this country?—Oh, yes, they have.

43299. Is it all over the country?—Yes. They have all the property shown on that map in the County Kerry. That top piece is the piece I am dealing with, along the Shannon.

43300. Is this all the holdings of Trinity College in Ireland?—Oh, no; that is in Kerry alone.

43301. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—From this map it would appear that a considerable portion of it is in a scheduled area?—Yes, it is; but what I wanted to say on that head is that unfortunately the scheduled area does not include the worst parts of it, and I think that you ought to recommend that a change should be made and let the Congested Districts Board pick out congested places wherever they are.

43302. You are under the impression that there are areas outside the scheduled districts that are as poor as any in them?—I can show you maps establishing that very case, and that there are such places on the border of the scheduled areas.

43303. And you pointed out in your report on the Trinity College estates that those estates are in some cases in congested districts?—They are. And I say more. I say that there are congested areas on the estates that are not included in the scheduled areas, and I think they ought to be. Some power ought to be taken to get them included. It was hardly fair for a member of the Cabinet to state in Parliament that this Commission recommended compulsory sales, as an argument for general compulsion, when we are dealing with a condition of things so peculiar as we had to deal with. I do not know whether you care to see it, but I have here a short account of how a perpetuity tenant, Mr. Blacker-Douglass dealt with this property while it was in his hands, and did a great deal for it. There are in all some 557 agricultural tenants besides 110 village tenants in Ballylongford. 106 of them are under £5 rent; one over £30; one over £20; one over £10; and one over £5. The area is 19,061 acres. There are twelve perpetuity tenants, paying £2,755 a year, with, in some cases, middlemen under them, and finally the occupiers under all. There are also parts of the College property in which Trinity College is direct landlord of the occupiers of some parts, all intervening interests having been squeezed out. Only two townlands are congested, Ballynoneen and Dooncaha (middlemen's lands now fallen in) and these require special treatment. Mr. Douglass is direct landlord of the occupiers (under Trinity College, Dublin, as rent charger) of the greater part of the property. His twelve perpetuity tenants are direct landlords of a portion of the estate; and in some instances there are between these and the occupiers, other middlemen still surviving.

43304. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me, as a matter of historical interest, when those grants were made to Trinity College, were they then just in as head landlords, or was there somebody else, and did the middlemen come in subsequently?—I do not think there were any middlemen then.

* See page 209.

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43305. How did the middlemen come in?—I am not well-informed enough unfortunately to give detailed information, but landowners, under the Penal Laws could not make long leases to anyone except to Protestants; there were few Protestants there, and the result was that they had to let large areas to Protestants, and the middleman to whom they let them could let to anybody.

43306. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—He could let to Catholics?—He could let to Catholics, but the grantees could let only to Protestants, which brought in the worst land system that ever was known.

43307. CHAIRMAN.—Trinity College at that time could let only to a Protestant?—That is so.

43308. And to get over that restriction that is what they did?—They made grants of large areas to a Protestant, who could let to anybody.

43309. It was in that way it came about?—They made perpetuity grants under the Act of 1851.

43310. The tenant in perpetuity was not a landlord at all?—He was a tenant in perpetuity, paying the College a rent of about two-thirds of the actual value.

43311. Is that their position to-day—are they tenants in perpetuity?—Yes. Mr. Blacker Douglass is a tenant in perpetuity. The property came to the present family in 1844, and the late Mr. St. John Thomas Blacker Douglass began to work for the improvement of the estate a year or two later. He borrowed £21,000 from the Board of Works, and engaged two agriculturists from Scotland to lay out and supervise the expenditure of the money on the farms. Besides these farm improvements, Mr. Douglass made many miles of roads through the estate, to the enormous advantage of the tenants, notably at Tullahinell, Mid-Leitrim, Bauragogeen, etc. During the famine of 1846-48, some of the tenants broke down, and threw up their farms into the landlord's hands, and these he at once proceeded to improve by reclamation, cultivation, buildings, etc., and then let these again to tenants. The object of this detail is to indicate the extent and variety of the improvement works, which up to the present time has been done by landlords, and all of which must now be provided for, to be done by some new authority or organisation. In ousting the landlords, the State must shoulder the burden even if it costs money, not recoverable under Treasury traditions. He also established soup kitchens for the people, and this was renewed in the scarcity of 1879 and 1880, when in addition he caused quantities of oaten-meal to be freely distributed to the poorest of the tenants. Mr. Blacker Douglas built a grinding mill and a large corn-store, thus opening a valuable market for a population otherwise cut off from the buyers of grain. He also built a hospital for the poor in the famine years, which has since become the Constabulary barrack of the district. He also built a Petty Sessions house, in which Courts are held periodically. In all respects, he acted in the public interest, and as the landlord proper of the estate, for the tenants' benefit. The present Mr. Blacker Douglass has agreed to pay the College twenty-seven years' purchase for the leases that are terminable, and in which thus the College has a reversionary interest, and twenty-five years' purchase of the perpetuity leases. And I have agreed to sell all the lands to the occupiers.

43312. Is that the way in which the property is being treated, the middlemen buying out the head landlord?—We have difficulties with a number of middlemen, who are practically insolvent so far as the ownership of their land is concerned, and yet they want to get large sums from Mr. Blacker Douglass to buy them out; and there is a deadlock for want of this legislation.

43313. How is that managed, because, of course, the College not having had any reduction in those rents through the Fair Rent Acts, it claims to be bought out on the old basis?—Mr. Wyndham's Land Act provided a sum of £5,000 a year as a provision for the College to make up any deficiency that might be found in that way in the event of sale.

43314. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That money is available now?—That money is available.

43315. CHAIRMAN.—Won't the loss of Trinity College, if it does that, be a great deal more than £5,000 a year?—I do not think so. I do not know whether you remember this diagram of ours,* which shows the variety of interests on the College estates, and the tangle we had to solve. That white section are the occupiers and the others are all landlords over them.

43316. It is a most convenient diagram?—I think that the Commission would now perhaps like to hear me about the organisation of agriculture.

43317. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Before you pass to that, in alluding to the Douglass estate, you mentioned that many of the tenants broke down during the famine years?—Yes.

43318. And surrendered their holdings?—Yes.

43319. And the holdings were taken up by the owner, or by the middleman rather?—Yes.

43320. Was there any compensation given for tenant right to the tenants when they migrated from those places?—I was not there, my lord. It was before my time. I do not know any details about that except that he got the lands into his possession, which he improved and re-let. I think on that subject I ought here to say that the object of this evidence is that the work which up to this present time has been done by the landlords should be done by some other authority or organisation under the new conditions.

43321. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is to say, that the State must carry on the work of the landlords?—Yes.

43322. Why does it require to be done if it has been done before?—We do not say that we have done everything that needed to be done, and a number of landlords have not improved at all, but I say that the improvements of improving landlords will now come to a dead stop unless something more is done.

43323. We hear every day that the people can do nothing for themselves and that everything is to be done for them?—That is the very worst possible doctrine.

43324. If all these things have been done in the past, why is it needed that they should be done now?—I think the improving landlord is the exception.

43325. I am quite inclined to admit this improving landlord when I see him; but if the landlords of Ireland did so much for their tenants why should so much remain to be done?—I have already said. I have been for eleven years president of the Abbeydorney Co-operative Dairy Society, Limited—the first to be established in Kerry—and of the Rural Bank there, and have had some experience of agricultural co-operation, and believe that the co-operative society is the proper medium by means of which the occupiers in congested districts may have their lot improved, in a practically intelligent manner, without which the enlargement of holdings will effect little improvement. What these small holdings most require is a cattle range, their present holdings being reserved for tillage, and I heartily endorse the recommendations of Mr. Anderson, the Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, to the effect that societies should be formed in such districts, and I would give them power to introduce co-operative methods, to hire or purchase land for the purpose of creating a common grazing park, where required, and taking in thereon the cattle of the surrounding occupiers; this method being preferable to giving each occupier a separate portion of it. The Society should also introduce better breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and asses, and instruct the members in the art of agriculture, in respect of seeds and manures, and proper methods of cultivation. The Society should also have power to borrow from the Board of Works for the improvement of a congested district. It should also establish a rural bank, and, where feasible, a dairy, and undertake the marketing to the best advantage, of all the produce of the district. It will be thus seen that I propose to enlarge the powers which are claimed in the Bill presented by Mr. Anderson. In respect of the unfortunate method of credit transactions with the shops, I believe the remedy is the rural bank, from which the member will get all the credit he requires and pay cash to the shops. This would not be likely to stir up the opposition of the shopkeepers; for, although they would lose some hold upon their customers, they would gain by having no bad debts. I present to the Commission a statement† of the agricultural operations in this county, conducted under the co-operative system, and a map of Ireland,

* See Report of Trinity College (Dublin) Estates Commission [Cd. 2526—1905], p. 28.

† See page 209.

showing the extent to which the organisation is at present conducted.*

43326. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The advantage is sometimes introduced by having cash transactions instead of credit ones?—Yes, my lord; we have had a most successful little bank at this place called Abbeydorney, and we have had no loss at all, and have helped a large number of people. This bank was founded on the 27th of October, 1896, and we have lent out £840 to 60 borrowers, and there has been no loss; and the Committee then tell me that nothing has been done to help the poor people in the neighbourhood so important as that.

43327. The help is good, and the education is good?—Yes.

43328. Is not it an education to the locality to have a people's bank worked successfully?—It is. I should like to say that there is a meeting of the committee of farmers once a fortnight, and they have acquired considerable knowledge of business habits, and they have met to discuss with each other matters of common business interest. Whereas they used only to compete with each other, they are working in common instead of in competition. I may say for myself that I am habitually present at those meetings, and that they are of a pleasant character in establishing relations of the best sort. And I should like to say this, that I believe this system is useful in a moral sense as well as in a commercial sense. I will give you some of the figures of this co-operative movement throughout the country. There are 349 creameries, 165 agricultural societies, 255 banks, 31 poultry societies, 57 home industries, and altogether nearly 1,000 societies have been founded in Ireland, with 84,665 members; £388,500 in capital, subscribed by the farmers themselves, with a little help from others, and a turn-over of £2,165,000 a year. That is a tremendous record of progress in a short time, and I look upon it as one of the most important organisations for the regeneration of Ireland, and especially for congested districts. In Kerry there was no creamery at all in 1894, and there are ten co-operative ones now, and there are 1,200 farmers in them, with £16,000 capital subscribed by the farmers, and a turn-over of £48,000 a year. There have been two objections raised to the establishment of the creamery system. The first is that the calves deteriorate by getting the separated milk. Those who make this objection are theorists, without practical experience, for, in fact, wherever the calves are getting separated milk, supplemented by calf meal and oil cake, or other effective substitutes, the form and growth and health are as good as ever. I point to the Ardfert Abbey herd of an average of 60 calves per annum, fed on this system for the last seven years, as proof. I never saw better stock. The farmers universally around me have ceased to complain upon this head. I should say that we give the young calf the dam's whole milk for six weeks before we begin to give the other feeding.

43329. Chairman.—It is cheaper too?—It is cheaper. Another objection to creameries is that the women of the farms have less to do. This is the ordinary complaint that follows the introduction of any kind of machinery in field or factory; but the wants of men are so many that the female part of the farm family have abundance of occupation with rearing the children, milking, feeding calves, pigs, and fowl, keeping everything clean and tidy, needlework, etc., with possibly a little more leisure for recreation and reading which are most desirable.

43330. Mr. Kavanagh.—There was another objection that refers to the feeding of the children?—That the children do not get the good milk?

43331. That they do not get sufficient?—I suppose it may be so, but that is want of humanity on the part of the parents, because they have every facility for doing it. They can keep back sufficient milk for that purpose. I should explain how we get the capital for carrying on these banks. We borrow from the joint stock banks. They lend the money to us at the reduced rate of 4 per cent.

43332. Mr. Sutherland.—What do you charge?—We charge 6 per cent. The difference goes to keep up the bank and to pay for expenses; and the way it is refunded is that every member of the bank is also a member of the creamery.

43333. Won't the joint stock bank give it to you at a lower rate on such good security; personal security?—You see it is a joint concern, and there are——

43334. And therefore all the better, and the rate of interest ought to be low?—I say that the bank at first offered to do it at one per cent. under the current rate, and when they saw how we were working, they said:—"We will give it to you at the permanent rate of four per cent." And the repayments are made by simply stopping the amount out of the cheque that goes to each man for his milk. He gets a monthly cheque for his milk, and out of that cheque the interest on his loan is deducted before it goes out.

43335. Chairman.—Then at the end of the year, I suppose, he gets a bonus on the profits?—That is in our rules, and that is our object, too. We have not paid any bonus yet, but I hope by-and-bye it will come, and especially that the workers and managers should get something besides their salaries.

43336. Is there any other advantage that membership carries with it in the price of the milk?—Yes; the fact is that we have to pay the utmost farthing possible for it, my lord. There are so many proprietary creameries round us that we have to give the utmost farthing for the milk. Every shareholder gets five per cent. on his capital, besides the highest price possible for his milk.

43337. Mr. Kavanagh.—Has the starting of creameries had the effect of decreasing tillage in this country, do you know?—I do not think the creameries have had that effect, but I think there are numbers of causes affecting the decrease of tillage besides the creameries, or rather, instead of them, I think there has been a decrease of tillage, but I do not put it down to the creameries.

43338. We have had evidence to say so, and that is why I put the question?—It is not easy to trace the causes affecting that, and I do not think anybody can be sure of what the causes are; but I think one of the causes is that the labourers are claiming and getting much higher wages than they used to get before, and of course the price of corn is low.

43339. Chairman.—What is the ordinary wage?—I think the ordinary agricultural labourer now will get £20 a year and his keep in the house; and he formerly got £14.

43340. And if he lives out?—If he lives out he gets 9*s.* a week, and we pay 12*s.* at Ardfert.

43341. And do you mean that 9*s.* a week represents an increase?—I should have said 10*s.* It was 9*s.*, and it is now 10*s.* It is a very rare thing to employ a labourer like that, though.

43342. Mr. Sutherland.—What was the lowest weekly wage within your memory. Do you remember it as low as 5*s.*?—Never; but I have heard from my parents that men could be got for 6*d.* a day.

43343. But you have not seen that?—Oh, no; I do not think I have known anything under 7*s.* since I was quite young. There is one great difficulty about improving in the congested districts. The small farmers are precluded from borrowing from the Board of Works less than £100, except for buildings. Here is where the organisation comes in, for the Society will guarantee the loan, and the man could borrow £20 or £30. Under the regulations, unless he wants to spend £100, he will not get anything. I think that is one advantage of a co-operative society in the congested districts.

43344. Chairman.—What do you mean by the farmers' organisation?—I mean the Agricultural Co-operative Society. I mean the joining of farmers with one another for the doing of all local work of every kind. Some districts will not carry a dairy at all.

43345. Could not the lending of small sums of that kind be carried on by the local bank?—Well, the local organisation will guarantee a loan to the Board of Works. The Board of Works will not lend money for improvement to an occupier unless he spends £100.

43346. But you say the rural bank will?—The rural bank has never gone into the improvement of land by drainage. What they lend money for is generally for buying cattle.

43347. Is there any reason why they should not extend their operations so as to make loans for the improvement of land?—That would involve a very

* See map facing page 209.

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large increase of their necessary capital, because at present our capital is only about £500.

43348. They could borrow from the local joint stock banks?—Yes.

43349. And if the Committee of the rural bank were sure that it would be put out on good security, at 6 per cent. for the improvement of land, it would be worth while borrowing from the joint stock company?—I do not see why we should not do it. I quite accept the suggestion.

43350. Is there anything in the present rules or regulations of the rural bank to prevent their doing it?—It would come much easier to the borrower to borrow from the Board of Works at an interest of, say, 5 per cent., with the sinking fund included.

43351. As a matter of fact, would not small operations of that kind be carried on with much greater knowledge through the medium of a local rural bank than through a Government Department?—It is very important that we should have those societies formed on account of the local knowledge and the combination of farmers to help one another, which I look upon as most important.

43352. Then we agree as to what should be done. My point is, what is there to prevent that being done now?—I would say, "Give us powers as a society to go to the Board of Works and say, 'Give us the money and let the interest include a sinking fund.'" For, of course, banks do not do that.

43353. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—So you would interpose the credit of the society on behalf of the individual borrower?—That is what we propose to do.

43354. Then the Board of Works would not have to consider the credit of the individual borrower, which would be a consideration, and in that way you could make loans of, say, much under £100?—Yes. I think the loans might be £10 or £15 or £20. I want to interpose the society as a guarantee to the lending body.

43355. Chairman.—Then what you would like to do would be to use the Society as a security for borrowing small sums from the Board of Works?—Yes; just as we do in obtaining money from the local Joint Stock Bank. It is the combination which enables us to do that.

43356. In other words, any member of your Society would be able to borrow any small sum from the Board of Works as long as he is guaranteed by the Society of which he is a member?—Yes; the Society will know the man, and the members will be able to give him advice as to how to do the work intelligently.

43357. Would not the Board of Works be able to lend money as cheaply as you can? At what rate do they lend it at present?—They lend it at 6½ per cent. for twenty-two years and at 5 per cent. for thirty-five years.

43358. That covers the sinking fund?—Yes.

43359. In both cases?—Yes.

43360. Five for thirty-five years and 6½ for twenty-two?—Yes.

43361. You lend at 6 per cent. without a sinking fund?—Yes.

43362. And the Board of Works' method is more advantageous?—Yes. And I think that we ought to get money for the improvement of Ireland much cheaper than that. It is absurd that a man may buy his land at 3¼ per cent. and if he wants to improve it he must pay double. Even if we did not get exactly the same terms there might be a considerable reduction in the charge.

43363. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that the same policy which makes it desirable to transfer the ownership to the occupiers also makes it desirable that the occupiers should have facilities?—Yes; I think one is the necessary complement of the other.

43364. Under your suggestion the system of the Board of Works would remain what it is for the recovery of the instalments?—Yes.

43365. And the Society would be free from any trouble in setting up a system for the recovery of the instalments? That is that under the system you advocate there would be no necessity for the local Society to institute a system of instalments on its own account?—No; that is all in existence already. We find it working without a flaw and without a fault.

43366. Chairman.—Supposing these men became defaulters and the Board of Works came down on the security of the Society, how would you propose that the Society should recover from the men?—I think it would require more power to be given to it. For instance, one of my suggestions is that they should have power to buy or hire land, and there should be legislation for this; and to let it out for the benefit of their members as a grazing park, for instance. That is one of my suggestions, and I do not think we could do that without legislation. And of course they should have power, and have power as a Friendly Society, to sue a defaulter. We have to sue a defaulter sometimes in the County Court with regard to the shares of the Dairy Society.

43367. And there would be a responsibility thrown on the Society in recovering. I understood the Bishop's point was that?—I think the Board of Works would lend to the Society, and any action they would take would be against the Society, and so on. It is very desirable to have a buffer between the lending body in Dublin and the local borrower.

43368. They would take action against the Society, and the Society would have to take action against the defaulter?—Yes, and we do it now.

43369. Mr. Kavanagh.—That is for small sums?—Yes.

43370. But for large sums?—Oh, anything over £100 should be advanced at a lower interest. The Relief of Distress Act money was borrowed at £3 8*s.* 6*d.* per cent.

43371. But borrowing from the Board of Works you get the advantage of the engineering and the specification for the building work or anything like that?—Yes. I suppose that the Board of Works would require that our schemes should be submitted to them. I do not ask that they should pay a sum of money into our hands and say "spend that," but that the scheme should be submitted to them.

43372. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Lord Dudley put it to you at another stage that the small men who would borrow from the Society would be as good a mark for payment as the men that now receive loans from the Board of Works?—I say that they would. I should not have the least hesitation in making those loans.

43373. Do you not think that the small occupier is very punctual?—Yes, he is. The County Council should deal with arterial drainage and sloblands, and originate work, and the Department of Agriculture should have an improvement branch. I want to get a lot of work into the County Council of a local character, and to give them a number of powers that they do not possess. I think that in four respects this method will work well. The farmers needing to have a reclamation scheme will come in to the Council. They know everybody there and they are all known there, and they would submit a scheme and the County Council will forward it to the Department, and there will be much more chance of getting such work done than under the present arrangement. And then there are the questions of finance and charges for refunds, engineering and construction, and maintenance. As to initiation, it must not be left to the individual farmers, but as I have described. As to cost, there will be several funds to draw on, viz.: those of the County Council, the Co-operative Society State Loan Fund, and the State, through the Board of Works, as heretofore. The Department should have the function of deciding on which fund the work should fall. The Board of Works, as hitherto, may do the engineering, but must be co-ordinated with the other bodies, so as to work sympathetically, and not with hostility as sometimes hitherto. Maintenance requires a body of capable and experienced inspectors, and you will not be surprised when I say that no body of men are more suitable than the former and present estate agents of improving landlords. And I believe that in a great number of respects this transfer of land from the landlord to the tenant will require somebody to look after things in future; otherwise there will be all sorts of abuses springing up, and improvement will not be maintained and very likely sub-letting will go on.

43374. Mr. Sutherland.—There might be a general desire to clean the slate?—I have heard a fear expressed that instalments might not be paid at all, but I do not believe that. At Valencia Island, in a congested district, there has been established an Agricultural Society, which is successful and doing good work. Starting with a small loan, I think from the Department, they buy the best seed potatoes and seed oats

and artificial manures, and draw upon the local Joint Stock Bank for money on emergency. Each member repays his amount by instalments, and all appreciate very much the quality and comparative cheapness of the goods.

43375. Yesterday we had a good deal of evidence about a number of people buying good seed. I am speaking of Dingle?—Yes; they are doing good work in getting the best material to put into the land, and in marketing the produce afterwards. I say that there should be three operations instead of one. The enlargement of holdings is one. That is what you are so much engaged in now. But then the organisation of agriculture is not of less importance, and finally, the starting of industries and the development of the fisheries. I think the machinery is there, and it only wants to be co-ordinated. And then there is the question of the rate at which the tenants should be charged interest on their improvements. I have been for forty years agent on properties wholly and mainly improved by the landlord, and have either expended or supervised an expenditure of at least £50,000; partly by allowances out of rent—otherwise cash from the landlords—or as loans from the Board of Works. The works were buildings, drainage, river embankments, bridges, roads, lime, wells, and fences. For some of it, interest was payable by tenants, and made on those terms at their own request, which is the only sound financial system. If work is not paid for in some way by the tenant, he will not care to maintain it; and, as maintenance is the principle condition of lasting benefit, it is the thing mainly to be provided for. On one estate the landlord divided his expenditure about equally between his own private account and Board of Works loans, charging the tenants, by their own request and consent, 5 per cent. uniformly. On another, the expenditure was wholly by loan under the Relief of Distress Act, at £3 8*s.* 6*d.* per cent., and the tenants were only charged 2½ per cent. On another, the country being poor, the tenants were not charged at all, which, in my opinion, is demoralising, and calculated to discourage improvement, now that the tenants can only borrow at interest from 5 to 6½ per cent. from the Board of Works. Why is it right for the State to charge interest on loans for improvements if it was wrong for the landlord to do so? My point is that with the change of property now going on tenants may think that, as before, they should pay nothing for improvements. I believe it would have been better if they had been taught from the beginning that they must pay something for improvements. I think that if an improvement is worth anything it will pay for itself. The Talbot-Crosbie Estate was managed on the English system. The Heneage Clause of the Act of 1881 was supposed to protect such improvers from the reductions of the Land Act of 1881. But it failed to do so. The provision that works made by the owner should also be maintained by him defeated its purpose. It was possibly inserted in error, for we have a number of English leases which bind the tenant to do ordinary repairs, while the owner was to do substantial ones. That is, repairs affecting the framework of buildings, or the corpus or substance of other works.

43376. Why did it fail?—My colleague on the Commission, Mr. T. M. Healy, got a clause put into the Act of 1881, that the landlord who had made the improvements should also have maintained the improvements. And our custom was not to maintain, but to bind the tenants very strictly that they were to maintain, and we proved that under the English system, as we called it, the landlord had to make the improvements, but the tenant had to maintain them.

43377. And as the tenant had to maintain, the Heneage Clause failed?—Yes, failed altogether. We have never been able to keep a single farm out of the operation of the Land Act, and we have lost all our money.

43378. Mr. Sutherland.—In England it is not one operation alone, but it is in every lease—it is repeated every time a lease is made?—It is that dilapidations are to be made good, but the landlord would not be expected to put a pane of glass in a broken window.

43379. Chairman.—In your case it was the same?—In our case it was the same. We repaired substantially, but we did not repair a broken gate.

43380. Mr. Sutherland.—Did you do it more than once?—Yes, *in perpetuo*. The improvements continued over the whole time, and we have never had much difference about them. For instance, when a storm knocked the roof off a house, we considered that we should put it back, because it was not the tenant's fault, and because it was not a case of letting it slide into dilapidation. And things of that sort. When a great flood came and swept away the river banks we would put them back again.

43381. Mr. Sutherland.—The English system is that the landlord always keeps the premises wind and water-tight, as it is called?—Well, I think there must be a great deal of variety in the English methods, because we produced before the Land Commission several English leases showing that the tenant was bound to do all the repairs. However, we failed altogether.

43382. Chairman.—What do you mean by fences, gates, and things of that kind?—When a farm was improved by the landlord gates were provided.

43383. Did you provide iron gates?—All iron gates. We did not provide timber gates. On the Ardfert Abbey Home Farm there are 40 hands in regular employment, and living in free cottages on the Home Farm. The wages bill, with stewards' salaries, is about £1,650 a year. The labourers have grass parks on which to keep their cows, and garden plots attached to their houses. The average wages are about 12*s.* a week. For about fifty years a shorthorn herd was maintained on the farm, and an auction of young bulls took place every year, conducted by Mr. John Thornton. The majority of them were bought in the neighbouring counties. It has had a remarkable and almost universal effect on the class of stock kept by the farmers. That herd was dispersed at the death of the late owner, just about the time that the Department began to make provision for shorthorn bulls throughout the country, which, to some extent at least, makes up for the loss of the Ardfert herd. But in other respects the system of farming serves still for educational purposes, and through it the farmers become acquainted with the best machines, and see the effect of high-class manures, seeds, spraying, etc. We sell all our wheat to the farmers as seed. As regards improvements, about £45,000 was expended by the landlord, until the Land Acts put a stop to all such enterprises, by depriving the landlords of all return for their outlay, and that capital expenditure may be said to have been lost, as far as the landlord was concerned. The rents on improved farms were much more heavily cut down than on those that were not improved.

43384. That is a sweeping statement. Why was that?—We used to add 5 per cent. for our improvements, with the result that the improved farms bore a larger proportion to the Poor Law valuation than the unimproved; and it seems to us that the Commissioners did not take account of the improvements There is a great gap in the law's provision for rural industries, in that, while labourers can get houses built by the Rural District Council at 3¼ per cent., under the provisions of the Labourers (Ireland) Acts artisans' houses can only be built by Board of Works loans, at an interest of 6½ per cent., and not at all by the local authority. There are shopkeepers, cartmakers, carpenters, masons, slaters, and plasterers, smiths, tailors, dressmakers, painters, and others, whom it is most desirable to encourage to remain in the country, and form part of the village communities; and there is no substantial reason why they should pay double the interest for their houses, compared with that paid by labourers, whose employment is subject to less vicissitudes.

43385. Mr. Kavanagh.—But under the last Act is not almost anybody eligible?—No, it is not so. I have examined that very carefully, and under the last Act the applicant must be earning wages of a certain amount per week. That is the only test that is provided. Though he is not an agricultural labourer, if he can show that he is earning regular wages of a certain amount, then he is eligible. But these people work by the job, and are not earning weekly wages, and they are cut out. I have not heard of any case where a loan on the lower terms has been made for an artisan's house. I have made myself an attempt and failed, on the ground that the man was not an agricultural labourer; and I think it is probably an oversight, but it is a very serious oversight. There is a large body of people who are obliged to pay double what they need pay for their houses. The Estates Commissioners are making every

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possible objection to taking over the villages, on the pretext that they are not agricultural holdings and are not good security; but the Commissioners need never lose, provided they only pay, as they do, for ground rent and gardens, leaving the landlord at liberty to charge rent or interest for his outlay on the buildings. I think that probably some legislation would be required for that, but it seems to me to be absurd to take over a whole estate and leave the village on the hands of the landlord. It is a most short-sighted policy. The village is a necessary element of a rural community; it ought to be a centre of intellectual and recreational life for the farmers and their families; it is important to keep the trade from gravitating to the country town, where the individual is lost in the crowd, and mutual goodfeeling and good offices are to a great extent neutralised or lost, and a system of credit transactions grows to enormous dimensions, with corresponding bad debts, bad feeling, and often ruin to the farmers. All these evils would be lessened by an intelligent development of village life. The village should be treated as a vital component part of an estate and a necessity to the interests of the purchasing tenant. This development may best be done by co-operative societies, by cheap houses, by places and means of recreation, and by libraries and lectures. Now I want to refer to the question of debt. One of the most difficult questions for the Commission, and the most important, is the burden of debt under which so many farmers are staggering. I have prepared a table of a few cases, which I hand in, omitting the names, showing the magnitude of the evil.*

43386. CHAIRMAN.—Do you refer to debt to the landlord?—Debt to the shopkeeper, quite apart from land.

43387. In the case of "A," who owes £500, is that a debt to a shopkeeper?—Yes; all these are outside the rent. There is no rent included. I show in the "observation" column the shortness of the stock on the lands. I could give all the names and addresses, but I think it not fair to publish them.

43388. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose a good deal of that £500 is interest?—A good deal is interest running on at 5 per cent. And the way they take that money is appalling, and the shopkeepers are, I am sorry to say, very free in allowing them to run up very heavy debts. These men and women have come to me to ask me to make a scheme by which they could compound with their creditors, and in many cases I have been successful in saving them from ruin, and saving something for all instead of letting all go to one.

43389. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there any individual there who had purchased his holding?—All these tenants are purchasers now, and my observations are directed to help future purchasers.

43390. Will that double their obligations?—Oh, I think so, and more in some cases.

43391. CHAIRMAN.—As a matter of fact, it is a separate thing. You could not say that the fresh obligation they are entering into refers to their rent. They are under that obligation now, to pay the rent?—Yes.

43392. They would come under a less obligation when they are purchasers?—In all cases the obligation to the landlords is reduced by purchase.

43393. So that the obligation, so far as rent is concerned, when capitalised, is less upon them as purchasers than it would be as tenants?—Yes; I think I mistook the question. They do not add anything by purchasing. They diminish.

43394. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I see that?—In my opinion, when a farm is selling by the Land Commission to a tenant, the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners should require a statement as to debt, and should assist in the way I have done to bring about a composition. It is quite futile to relieve a purchaser of his arrears of rent if he is left prone beneath his load of debt to other creditors. It is essential that all classes should unite to readjust the agricultural situation, and the shopkeepers are not unwilling to act their part.

43395. CHAIRMAN.—I do not understand how in the world it pays a shopkeeper to go on giving credit in that way?—I am sure it does not.

43396. Why do they give it?—They actually like to get men into their books, because they hold them.

43397. What real advantage is it to the shopkeeper to be owed £175 by Case "F" where Case "F" has no stock at all?—I am sure it is done with a great deal of carelessness sometimes; but generally the idea is with big merchants that if a man gets into debt they can always secure his produce, and he will bring his produce and corn to them and that will work for their mutual benefit. If it were not for that he could go anywhere with his corn, and he could compete with another; and it is a great thing to hold him.

43398. Mr. KAVANAGH.—As to that £175 to which you have drawn attention, how much do you suppose the original debt was—what do you imagine was the value of the debt. Would it be half?—I do not think a great deal of this is interest, but any farmer who buys on credit has to pay a higher price. There is a discount for cash in all cases, so that the original price does include interest, although I do not think that there is generally added interest afterwards.

43399. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever thought, in connection with the co-operative scheme, of starting a co-operative store?—We rather avoided the idea of going into trade. The co-operative system has been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by the commercial classes, and we do not want to extend our field. We avoided it, and we tried to keep ourselves solely to the business of the farm.

43400. Do you believe that if you had started a co-operative store the farmers would have been kept out of these debts?—I think it would have to begin by advancing money to clear them out of the shops. All future obligations being on a cash basis, the man would very soon be able to get the debt paid off. I do not say it is sound finance, but at the starting of a co-operative store, I think it would have to begin by releasing the customer from his bondage, because if he leaves the man to whom he owes the money and goes to deal with the co-operative store, he will be sued.

43401. Would the shopkeepers be strong enough to prevent it succeeding?—No, I do not think so. I see new shops started in the towns all carrying on very well in spite of all competition. I do not see why a new industry of that kind should not be started with a fair chance of success.

43402. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There are co-operative stores now?—There are no co-operative stores in the country. There are some co-operative stores in Dublin, but there is no such thing as a co-operative store in any part of the country that I ever heard of.

43403. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Those are heavy debts?—Yes, very heavy.

43404. Is it general?—Very general, I am sorry to say.

43405. It looks then as if the farmers were not making out of the land what would keep them out of debt. Does not the farmer pay more for his food?—I do not think that that is the cause of debt, but in the last ten or fifteen years there has been an extraordinary change of standard about the whole farming class. The farmer spends more on his subsistence, clothing, and food, and everything else.

*TABLE showing the indebtedness of certain farmers.

Case.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Debts.	Observations.	Case.	Yearly Rent.	Amount of Debts.	Observations.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A	18 18 0	500 0 0	And only half stock.	G	86 0 0	558 0 0	¾ stocked.
B	38 7 6	350 0 0	Do.	H	96 5 0	482 0 0	¾ stocked.
C	23 18 6	125 0 0	Short one cow.	I	4 0 0	39 0 0	2 cows only.
D	18 0 0	170 0 0	No stock	J	126 15 0	755 0 0	20 cows.
E	62 0 0	450 0 0	Full stock.	K	38 4 6	420 0 0	No stock.
F	18 19 6	175 0 0	No stock.				

43406. The cost of living is still going up?—Yes, it is almost like a law, it is so general and universal. People can hardly resist it. Men of every class are doing it, and they must do it.

43407. The price of labour and the cost of living have gone up?—Yes.

43408. Both those conditions militate against the farmer's financial position?—Yes, for there has not been at all that increase of prosperity that would justify the increase of the standard of living that farmers have begun to adopt.

43409 Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take it the reverse way, that it was too low before?—I am sure it was too low before, and I am glad to see them living better, but I do not like to see it at the expense of making debt to the shops; and it is done by running up debts to the shops to a large extent. In reference to the machinery for the sale of estates, I have had experience both of that of the Estates Commissioners and of the Congested Districts Board, and am strongly persuaded that the latter is the more expeditious and satisfactory. In a great operation like the sale of the land of Ireland, it is absurd that for three months of the summer everything should come to an end, while the officials keep holiday. I should like to interpose there that I am very strong for getting my holiday as much as anybody, but I think that something ought to be done to substitute a working body while the others are getting their holidays. It would be otherwise if the owners and occupiers went on their vacation also, but neither chargeants, mortgagees, creditors, shopkeepers, nor others, give the owner a close season, nor can the farm work and expense of the purchaser be hung up. Obviously the remedy is to have more Sale Commissioners, and an alternative staff, so that (like time, tide, and need of food, work, and money), the work of the Department should never cease. I believe that in the Custom House and Post Office and all the Departments of the State, there is no such thing as a break of this character. If some men go on holiday, others remain to do the work, but the Land Commission almost shuts its doors. It is clear that the Irish Land Commission cannot do its work. Fifty millions of money required for work actually done, and only seventeen millions paid out is a record of failure and inefficiency hard to beat. I do not mean to attack the Commissioners. I believe that they are the most hard-working men in Ireland; but I do believe that the system is bad.

43410. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The money is not being shovelled out quickly enough?—It is not only that, but there is a great amount of work in the office that is not examined yet. Is there any other Department of the State in such a state of congestion, and if it should occur, say, in the Custom House, the Post Office, the Local Government Board, how long would it be allowed to continue uncorrected? The remedy I suggest is, let the congested part of Ireland be handed over bodily, either to the Congested Districts Board or to a Connaught and Munster Sale Commission sitting alternately in Cork and Galway, and let the Estates Commission be doubled from top to bottom, the fiat of any two Commissioners to be sufficient to authorise each transaction.

43411. CHAIRMAN.—You say that the Land Commission differs from all State Departments in shutting its doors for three months, whereas other State Departments always have someone to carry on the business; but, as a matter of fact, the Land Commission is a judicial body and it has a Court?—I do not think that the Judges would admit that the Land Commissioners are judges. They are Commissioners.

43412. But surely it is a judicial body. The judges are independent and the Land Commission are independent, and therefore they differ from the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners are not independent.

43413. And therefore they differ from the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners are not as independent.

43414. The Estates Commissioners as a branch of the Land Commission might be regarded as subordinate, but the old Land Commission are an independent judicial body?—I think so.

43415. Then, if so, are not they much more analogous to the judges?—But I do not think the Land Commission does shut its doors. That is done by the Estates Commissioners. I want them to go on investigating title and doing all their work as Commissioners.

43416. I thought that you spoke of the Land Commission. You meant the Estates Commissioners?—I meant the Estates Commissioners.

43417. Then that is all right.?—Some persons seem to think that sales are more expeditiously carried out through the Estates Commissioners than through the Congested Districts Board. Not only is the contrary the fact, in my experience, but so long as the present rules of procedure obtain, sales through the Estates Commissioners must be slower. In cases of sales to the Estates Commissioners every holding must be mapped, and this takes time. The boundaries of every holding must be checked by the Estates Commissioners' surveyor. Every holding must be inspected by the Estates Commissioners' inspector. The Commissioners, in dealing with the estates, have to consider each holding. Now all these steps are very much simpler in cases of the Congested Districts Board, where the maps are merely sectional maps, and there is no checking of boundaries, and the inspection is not of the holdings, but of the estates as a whole.

43418. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the inspection less efficient than that of the Estates Commissioners?—I do not find it so. When you sell to the Congested Districts Board you sell the whole estate to them, and they deal with the individual tenant.

43419. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is manifestly a much easier operation to sell the whole estate to the Congested Districts Board than to sell to each individual?—That is where the difference occurs, and there is an immense saving of time.

43420. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Because the inspection of the Congested Districts Board is less efficient?—No, but that it is not necessary on their system to have it at all; or, if they have it, they have it after the sale has been completed. I could give details, but need hardly do so, to show that after a sale to the Congested Districts Board we were paid in seven months. The estate of Talbot Crosbie has been three years now in the Estates Commissioners' office, and is not finally paid for yet.

43421. CHAIRMAN.—There is a reason for that, that what the Congested Districts Board managed to extract out of the Land Commission they spent on the purchase of estates?—The priority powers of purchase given to them originally, I believe, have been restored.

43422. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They managed to extract a little of what ought to have been extracted?—On the estate of Mr. Collis Sandes the agreement was signed in June, 1904, and the papers lodged with the Estates Commission in July. The *prima facie* title was passed in April, 1905, but the funds were not allocated till July, 1906. In the case of another estate, as an instance of how the time was spent, when the question of adding arrears was raised by the Commissioners Judge Meredith took five months to consider his judgment.

Mr. DAVID MORIARTY examined.

43423. CHAIRMAN.—You are chairman of the County Council?—Of the County Council, my lord.

43424. Will you tell us anything you wish to say. I do not think we have a precis of your evidence?—No; I regret very much I did not send in my evidence; but I was rather busy lately and I had not time. As regards the congested districts, the chief questions that I suppose, of course, you are dealing with are the grass lands and migration and all that, and your lordships and the Commission have already seen that to a great extent that does not apply to Kerry. We have, however, other grievances, and, perhaps, if you like, small grievances of our own, and I dare say that the Commission has seen already that the great point that the Kerry men are trying to make is that they do not get enough from the Congested Districts Board. In fact this is not a new point at all; we have been saying it for a long time.

43425. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Neither is it peculiar to Kerry?—I dare say it is not. It is not peculiar to Kerry.

43426. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That point about grass land is that grass land was either not in abundance or not available for tenants?—Not avail-

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able in Kerry, and we have not big grazing ranches at all in Kerry. In some divisions there is no grazing land. There are no grazing ranches like those there are in the West of Ireland. And then the question arises which has often been put to me by officials and members of the Congested Districts Board, how are the Board to do more for Kerry than what they are doing?—Well, I have one or two small suggestions. One is to help industries. I go so far as to agree with Mr. Micks and say, finance industries. I wish to put it in this way to the Commission—our industries in Kerry and over a great part of Ireland are dead. We are practically, as far as industries are concerned, in the position of a new country, and though there is of course an indisposition towards anything in the shape of protecton—I assume that that would not be considered to be right—yet I wish to point out that many great authorities, and many exponents of the modern school, and great advocates of the theory of *laissez-faire*, like John Stuart Mill, have acknowledged that in a new country protection is justifiable. And, therefore, I say that taking Ireland as being, though an old country in other respects, yet, as far as industries are concerned, an entirely new country, I think that even a Liberal Government would be justified consistently with its principles in holding out a helping hand in order to revive industries in Ireland.

43427. Would not you go further, and say that Ireland has a claim that no new country would have. Is it not the fact that Irish industries were legislated away?—That is absolutely so. That is a topic that one is almost afraid to mention nowadays; for when I mention it to Englishmen they say—"Don't be bothering me with the past; let us talk about the future." But what we want the English Government to do the future depends a great deal on what English Governments have done in the past.

43428. You would like to see industries started and put into such a condition as to be self-supporting?—That is so, and I do not think any sensible man would be in favour of Government help keeping on an industry year by year unless there was general protection in the country. But in this country, as long as free trade principles remain it would be impossible. I admit at once that the Government could not finance an industry year after year. From what I know of Ireland, and of industries like the woollen industry, and cabinet making, and things like that which are suitable to the people and to the districts, I am perfectly positive about it that they would be self-supporting once they were started, once the hands who are unskilled hands now would acquire the necessary skill and get proper apparatus, and be taught how to use it.

43429. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They were flourishing before and they were suppressed?—They were flourishing before till those terrific imposts were put on at the instance of Manchester, and other, merchants.

43430. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you say there was a very strong claim for the people being helped forward on industrial lines, so as to be able fairly to compete with those who had the advantage of repressive legislation against Irish industries?—Yes, and any one conversant with industrial matters will see that it is an extremely difficult thing to establish a new industry at all in any new district. I was talking some time ago to a Sheffield manufacturer who makes steel plates for the Government, and he said: "At the time of the bicycle boom what a pity it was that that went away from Sheffield, where they had the best steel," and I said, "Why don't you begin to start bicycle making in Sheffield?" "No," he said, "they began in Coventry and Birmingham. They have the trade atmosphere there and skilled hands, and there is no use in our trying them in Sheffield now." And if that applies to Sheffield, it applies with greater force to Ireland, where they have no trade atmosphere at all.

43431. CHAIRMAN.—But you have got one advantage which is free from dispute, the advantage which its cheap labour gives you?—It is virtually impossible for a population who have practically to learn a trade to expect to get the same remuneration as the people who have learned their lesson; and it would be most unfair.

43432. And therefore it would not be an unreasonable request to make, that when an Irish industry is started, and the people are learning industrial habits, the remuneration in Ireland should be lower than it is in corresponding trades in England, and that cheaper labour ought to give Ireland a great pull in some of those poorer districts?—Yes; that would go to help us. As against cheaper labour, also, your lordship will remember that that labour would be quite unskilled, and it would take generations before that labour would reach the same scale of perfection that labour in England has reached, and, therefore, it will not be as cheap as it looks. Your lordship knows that a carpenter in America is paid higher wages than a carpenter in England is paid, and yet a carpenter in America, I am sorry to say, will make a window or a door cheaper for you than a carpenter in England would, because he works quicker; and a bricklayer in America will lay 4,500 bricks in a day, but in Ireland only 400.

43433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And if he does not lay them he has to walk?—Yes. Your lordship sees that even though we would have cheaper labour in Ireland, our want of skill and training would greatly go gainst us, and we would still have to get Government help to supplement those deficiencies.

43434. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then though you have protection, you would still require subsidies?—I call protection and subsidy practically the same thing.

43435. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have stated in answer to Lord Dudley, with reference to the development of industries, that the plainer industries would derive benefit from cheap labour?—Oh, yes; they would, of course, the simple industries—anything, for instance, like hand looms for tweeds, and so on. They do not require any high degree of skill, and of course what Lord Dudley says is absolutely true. The effect of cheap labour would be to give an advantage, and the financial help that one would want from the Government would not be very large, and would only be wanted for a certain time.

43436. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You do not want a tariff, but money subsidies. You do not want to benefit by both?—I do not think we would ask for a tariff.

43437. So that you think that you should get subsidies to help those industries till they became self-sustaining?—What I said was that subsidies would be practically protection.

43438. You see perfectly well that while in England and Scotland it is a small matter, for all the trade done in Ireland at present if they were shut out, the people of Ireland would have those superior articles shut out, and they would trust to their own skill?—How do you make that out?

43439. I am only pointing out to you that a subsidy is a very different thing from a tariff?—That is what I am saying, that if you had protection you would be shutting out articles from other countries and giving people in your own country an opportunity of making such articles.

43440. Of an inferior quality to begin with?—Decidedly.

43441. Otherwise there would be no reason for protection?—Under the system that I advocate, that is giving a subsidy to trade undertakings of that kind, there would be nothing in the sense of protection, and they would compete freely with articles from England and Scotland.

43442. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What you look to is the starting of a few likely industries?—To give them a start, and then a fair field and no favour.

43443. We were told yesterday in Dingle that the export of linens from that single port over 100 years ago amounted to about £60,000 a year. Would it be fair to go back a good deal and ask, if circumstances had always been as favourable for industries in Ireland as they were then, what industries would now exist, and with regard to the subsidies necessary to try to set up now an industry which was then flourishing under favourable circumstances whether it might not flourish still with moderate support at the start?—That is my idea, of course having regard to the different and altered circumstances. I may state that the raw material now, both of linens and woollens, is sometimes got from Belgium and manufactured both in Scotland and the North of Ireland as Scotch and Irish.

43444. CHAIRMAN.—This is a large subject we have started with, but may we understand from your view that it is difficult to do anything in a very big way towards reviving Irish industries unless the powers that be are prepared to assist those industries

for a few years till they are in a position to compete with others?—I think so, especially as regards congested districts. It may be different in big cities. However, speaking of the congested districts, at this moment I believe it would be utterly impossible to revive industries in the congested districts without Government help, and that help we would like to get through the Congested Districts Board.

43445. And then when people talk of reviving industries as a means of relieving congestion you are sceptical about the process under the Government, and at the same time prepared to subsidize?—I am extremely sceptical as far as the congested districts are concerned.

43446. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And under these circumstances, do you think that any industry would in a few years' time flourish and become self-supporting?—Of course, Dr. O'Donnell says an industry that flourished before would flourish now, taking into account the altered circumstances. I take especially the woollen industry, and that is one very suitable for congested districts, and I am fully conscious that here in Kerry the people have really a liking for that particular industry, and down in the mountains at Glencar you can get at this moment very first-class tweeds made by hand-looms in their little cottages. They have kept up the trade to this very day.

43447. And would that also assist agriculture?—It is a thing that would assist agriculture. For instance, a farmer in one of those particular farms told me that he had twenty-two children. And what is he to do with twenty-two children down in Glencar?—All he can do now is to ship them to America. If there were local industries he would get positions for them at home.

43448. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that it is a strong argument in favour of your case that although the Congested Districts Board is established for a good many years now, yet with the exception of lace, they have not been able to succeed to any great degree in establishing industries in congested districts?—Well, have they not started carpet industries in Donegal?

43449. Well, one or two small things, but still it is time, I think, to say that there was only that industrial revival in the congested districts area?—It is not, my lord, and that, I think supports my argument.

43450. Although the very earnest desire of the Board for fifteen or sixteen years has been to assist every effort to revive industry within their means. And then it is a strengthening of your argument?—I think so.

43451. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How does it strengthen it when the thing has not succeeded?—Because if the thing had been a very much greater success, it would have shown that there was, firstly, an aptitude on the part of the people for those commercial undertakings, and secondly, that they had financial and other means, skill, and so on, for carrying them out. I say that we have no evidence of those qualities at present. I say that the old skill is not there, and the old commercial aptitude is not there. I do not believe that it would take a long time to revive, but it would be only by financial help and a strong stimulus that industries could be revived at all, and they never could be revived by the natural growth of these qualities.

43452. By instruction?—Well, instruction. In our County Council, I do not know how many instructors we have. If I go into any hotel at all, and I see anybody in the coffee-room as distinguished from the commercial room, what is he? He is an instructor. There is always an instructor for something, and I ask what good do they do.

43453. CHAIRMAN.—Is not it a most undoubted fact that the most powerful form of instruction that you can produce, or that anybody can produce, is the stimulus and example that are provided by the existence of the industries themselves?—My lord, it is the only form of instruction that is worth a penny piece as dealing with the Irish people in congested districts.

43454. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Or in any district. Is not that what the old system of apprenticeship was founded upon?—That is so, sir. And I wish now to say this much. You cannot say that I am a prejudiced person in this question of instruction, because in the County Council we pay, I do not know how many instructors throughout the county, and we patiently give it every possible trial, and we were told by the Department of Agriculture that it was the thing for the regeneration of Ireland, and we have got it on trial for many years, and I do not believe there is one single man in the whole county of Kerry who will contradict me when I say that as far as that instruction is concerned, it has been productive of nothing except expenditure of money.

43455. CHAIRMAN.—So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, the instruction has been in existence only one year?—No, surely. It has been in use for several years. Perhaps it would be right to correct what seems to be a wrong impression. There is one instructor, a horticultural instructor, and he has been very useful, and of course he goes round to some of the people who are entirely above the average of the ordinary farmer. He goes round to people that have gardens and that need only a little more skilled instruction; but as regards the others, dealing with the poorer people in the congested districts, I am told by those people, and I have no reason in the world to think they tell me an untruth, that the instructors go there, and that all they hear from them goes in at one ear and out at the other.

43456. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—To go back to industries in the congested districts, perhaps as a single instance of a big effort to establish an industry in a congested district, you might take Foxford?—The lady who started that is a near cousin of my own, and I know a great deal about it.

43457. She is in great esteem, and has achieved a wonderful success?—Now, you have there a place where the people are promising, and there has been financial help from the State, and general encouragement and direction, and these are the elements that at Foxford have been a success.

43458. Instruction, financial loans, and skilled direction?—Yes.

43459. Foxford had these advantages, and it has been a success, and in London, Mr. Walker was asked whether if the means of the Board allowed him to give similar facilities in other parts of the congested districts, it would be possible to develop them the same way as Foxford, and he said yes. Does that confirm your argument?—Yes; I think there is absolutely no doubt about it at all. I know one little industry in Caherciveen, the Iveragh industry, and I think if that had been helped on and had got a good financial push, it would have been like that at Foxford.

43460. You spoke about the important elements of that industry. The person directing and controlling it should be a person who has a genius for the work and who devotes the service of a life to it?—If you get a person with a genius for the work, of course, it is a considerable factor in it, but you can have fair success with an ordinary person of good business habits and with a fair commercial aptitude. And the other point that I think, the congested districts could be improved by, would be the starting of model farms here and there, and I do not believe in instruction pure and simple, orally conveyed, but I do believe in such instruction as the people could get practically by means of a few small model farms; and they need not be expensive things.

43461. CHAIRMAN.—It is rather early yet to draw conclusions. It is only two or three years since the Department was given over to the Congested Districts?—As regards the congested districts. But we have had experiments of the Department in all other districts, and I cannot see the value of them.

43462. But, as chairman of the County Council, have you not found that your agricultural work up to the last year or two has been more successful in non-congested than in congested areas?—I do not think so. I did not think that, so far as instruction is concerned, we have derived much benefit at all from instruction pure and simple without manual visible evidence.

43463. You have not found that your agricultural scheme has been better supported, and that greater interest has been taken in it?—Not a bit of difference in the one or the other at all. Of course the only thing is that our schemes in many instances will apply more to non-scheduled areas. Taking things like bulls, now, the people in the non-scheduled areas could pay for them when the people in the scheduled areas could not. I know several districts where we

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offered bulls, and even under the very fair terms given by the Department they were not able to pay for them then.

43464. And the result of that is that you have special schemes for the congested area?—Till lately we have not had special schemes, and I think I may say that, as far as instruction alone is concerned, there would not be very much difference in the case of the people in the congested and non-congested areas; but, on the contrary, that, though the people of the non-congested areas were richer and presumably more intelligent, and, at all events, able to obtain more education than in the congested districts, they have never been able to take any more pains with the instruction than the people in the congested districts.

43465. We have been told that your farm department has been urging the district instructors to remain in the congested areas. That in itself seems a tremendous improvement?—That will all depend on the way they work. If they merely go to the National schoolroom in the evening with a magic lantern and talk to the people it will be a waste of time; but if they go to a farm and show the best way of spraying potatoes that is what would be of use. You must show the people what to do.

43466. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What do you say of the system of taking up farms as model farms and having them worked by practical farmers?—I should say that it would be of great use for the purpose of testing theory. There is no agricultural expert I know but always tells me that the crops, for instance, in an ordinary congested district of Kerry, are too poor, that the tillage is on a bad system, and that the system of manuring could also be improved. They may be right, or they may be wrong, but the only way I can see of testing their theory would be—for you will not get the people to test them—the establishment of a few model farms. Undoubtedly, if they are right they would be of enormous benefit to the people.

43467. Do you not think it would be well that there should be some system of agricultural training for boys in rural national schools?—Yes, I think it would; but, even then, my lord, more would be needed. I have seen those boys going back, and I asked—"Have you been making some improvements," and the answer was—"Well, sure, I could not get the old fellow to do anything."

43468. Mr. Sutherland.—The old fellow perhaps had put all these theories to the test long ago, and found them mere gas?—That may be so, but we may be quite certain that it would be well to have both systems, and that you had model farms where those theories could be tested before people's eyes. They must be convinced.

43469. You must, as chairman of the County Council, have had a great deal of experience of experts of all classes?—Yes.

43470. And you have not followed their advice in every case?—That is why I ask people not to follow the advice of the expert, but to ask to see it put in practice.

43472. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Most of the boys in Ireland turn to agriculture. Do you not think it would be a decided improvement in the National Education system if there was at least one school in the parish where the boys attending the school would see in their early years agricultural work done in which they could take a part, according to a good system?—Yes.

43473. In their own neighbourhood?—Yes.

43474. Mr. Sutherland.—Are you aware that there is on the Continent what is called a school plot, and the master allots a portion to each boy, and they compete against each other and produce the best flowers. Would not that be practicable; and it gives them a taste for flowers and an interest in botany?—That would be all right as regards flowers.

43475. But as regards other things also?—Yes.

43476. What is the necessity for differentiating between them—taking them away from the common school and curtailing the education of the boy?—Except this also that I want to educate the old people as well as the young, and in my model farms the old people would go to see how these things are done, and if the Board was able to adopt that system they would take to it. And as regards spraying, I remember well when the Congested Districts Board commenced spraying they could hardly get the people to do it. They thought it was a machination of the devil. And then the Board asked a few farmers to allow their potatoes to be sprayed, and when the people saw the thing done, and saw the advantage of it they took to it themselves, and now there is not a farmer in the district who is not able to do the litmus paper test as well as anybody.

43477. But it did not prevent the blight last year?—I think that in those cases where the farmers sprayed, and, above all things, where they sprayed twice, and took care when the rain came and washed it off, to do it again, it was very successful. Mr. Murphy reminds me of our plea that we would like to have a representative of Kerry on the Board. Your lordships are aware that there is a very strong feeling in Kerry on that point. With reference to Mr. Trench's very intelligent and valuable evidence, he spoke of debts in the shops, and I am even more in touch with commercial men than Mr. Trench, and I do not wish the Commission to leave Kerry and to think that the shopkeepers were reckless through Kerry in the giving of credit, and that the people were equally improvident in the taking of credit. He gave an instance of an individual farmer owing £500. I do not know was it to one shopkeeper or to several.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—He did not specify.

43478. Chairman.—He said one man owed £500. He did not say whether it was to one shopkeeper?—I wish to say to the Commissioners that, from a very intimate knowledge now of the country people and a considerable knowledge of the commercial classes in Ireland, that those were exceptional cases in my opinion.

43479. Mr. Kavanagh.—But those large shop debts are not peculiar to Kerry?—Well, in this whole district, in this whole barony of Magunnihy, you will not find a single farmer owing £500, or £400, or £300, or £100 at all; but in Tralee there happen to be a few very large merchants, with very keen competition and a lot of money put out, and I suppose now and then to do a rival out they will undertake an amount of credit that they will not undertake elsewhere in the country. Those merchants I refer to are far above other merchants there, wholesale as well as retail, and I suppose the transactions that he refers to are in connection with them. Speaking of the farmers in this district, I find them very thrifty and very prudent men on the whole.

Mr. Michael Fleming examined.

Mr. Michael Fleming.

43480. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are a member of the County Council?—Yes. I live at Kilcummin, Coome.

43481. Kindly state what you wish to bring before the Commission?—The great necessity for lime in our district, and also of drainage. The district is entirely one of small occupiers, and is congested. It is all reclaimed land, and has gone back very much within the last thirty years in its quality. Reclaimed land goes back very much when it is not attended to properly.

43482. I understand that there are limestone quarries in the district?—There is only one.

43483. Is that working at present?—It is not. It was working all last year until about March. Since then it has been closed up. I don't know why.

43484. You cannot say why it was closed up?—Lord Kenmare did not employ the men.

43485. Was the demand not enough?—There was plenty of demand in the winter, and for sixteen miles all round there is no other limestone quarried except in this place.

43486. Why don't the farmers combine to lease the lime quarries and work them for their own benefit?—It belonged to Lord Kenmare, and he would not allow any man to interfere.

43487. Mr. Sutherland.—What is he charging?—I think it was two shillings a barrel for the lime. We were able to get lime there, but that has ceased for the last two or three months.

43488. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there any difficulty about fuel that caused them to stop?—No. There is plenty of turbary all round—thousands of acres of bog.

43489. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do they always stop working the quarry in summer?—No. They stop in harvest time—in August and September—and they sometimes stop in March when the crops are down.

43490. Perhaps they will open again in the winter?—Yes; as soon as the harvest is secured, but this was the real time when it should be open, in March, April, and May. Then we want good bulls out in that district. We have not got them there. We would want good stallions there. We have none but the worst class. If there was any plan by which we could get good bulls and stallions it would serve us very much.

43491. Is there any farmer large enough to buy a bull in your district?—Yes, but he will keep his bull to himself. He won't give the use of the bull unless to a few.

43492. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—For a fee won't he give it?—I don't know. I think that the fair way would be to give the price of the bull to a man or two, and let them give security for the price of the bull.

43493. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The Department are giving fifteen premiums of that class?—That would do very well, from £15 to £18. We would not want high class cattle down there. It is third class land—all reclaimed land.

43494. Have you got no premium bulls there?—None but little bulls of our own of no great consequence. This district is under sale now by Lord Kenmare, and I don't see that we in this district are getting any advantage beyond the rest of the districts all round where there is good natural land. It is all reclaimed land.

43495. How do you mean you get no benefit?—That we will only fall in with the rest of the district in the purchase. If there was money advanced to the people at low interest it would be of great service to the people. Many of them are short of cattle, and a great many of them would want to improve their farms, to ditch them and lime them.

43496. You think loans on easy terms would be of great advantage to the people?—Loans would stand very much to the people. The original appellation this place got was Sliabh Luachra; I don't know whether you understand Irish, but it means the rushy mountain.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Both the Bishop and Mr. Sutherland understand it.

43497. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Sin é an t-ainm ceart* ?—We should not be compared with places where there is naturally good land. This is only third or fourth class land.

43499. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You live in a congested district?—Yes.

43500. And your complaint is that though you are in a congested district you have no advantage from the Congested Districts Board over those districts that are not congested?—Not a bit. We got a few roads. It did not do too much good for the people; only one townland.

43501. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there a Parish Committee?—No.

43502. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The district in which you live is congested?—Yes, very much congested.

43503. If the people on uneconomic holdings in your neighbourhood got land that was outside the County Kerry would they migrate?—I think they would. We have no labour, and all who have not gone to America have gone to Limerick or Waterford. We are not able to pay them. It is not a nice thing to employ labourers when you are not able to pay them.

43504. Would the people go any distance?—I know very well they would; any place they would get relief.

43505. If they got good holdings elsewhere?—Yes; when they go to America or Australia they would go to the next county or the county beyond it.

43506. There is no untenanted land available in your vicinity for the enlargement of holdings?—There is only one farm, and the family are not living in the division. There is another farm, a very extensive farm of 400 or 500 acres of bog and mixed land. The people are so poor there that it would be a great benefit if they got a stallion.

43507. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you a mare yourself?—Yes.

43508. More than one?—I have two.

43509. Have your neighbours also got mares?—Yes. They have all horses.

43510. Do they breed horses as a rule?—Where they get those most miserable stallions, they serve mares for 7*s.* 6*d.* each, and they give that instead of going to a good horse that they would have good foals off.

The MACGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS examined.

43511. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Kindly bring before the Commission anything that you wish to state?—The last witness referred to lime as the great need of these districts. Bog preponderates in most of our land. It is cold land needing lime. In my boyhood, before I went to sea, in the spring, the whole country was covered with wreaths of smoke going up from lime-kilns. There was more corn grown, and the animals and men had better bone. Lime is wanted for bone. There is no use in getting muscles if you have not a bone to hang them on. I have practical knowledge, which is very much wanted in this country, and is not supplied by peripatetic instructors. I know of no greater need than lime, which, of course, implies dry land, which implies drainage, and also implies means of communication for carrying the lime, and roads. The great difficulty in Kerry to-day is that lime is in many places as rare as gold. In many places it has fallen into utter disuse, because it cannot be got. The distances are too great, and railway rates for carrying it are too high; though I was present when the promoters of the railways, under guarantee for which the people are very heavily taxed, in the Dingle, Caherciveen, and Kenmare peninsulas, and they made the carriage of lime and sea-sand, which is a substitute for lime, the primary reason for building those railways. On your map, if you look at Castlemaine, at the head of the Dingle Bay, Kenmare at the head of the Kenmare River, and Killorglin, those are the three nearest points at which lime can be got to the western ends or the body of those peninsulas. You will notice all those are marked congested. I don't think I will be far wrong in saying that their total area is very nearly half this county. Mr. Fleming was speaking about the quarry, the only quarry in that part near the boundary with Cork, close to the enormous bog which burst some years ago. That quarry is a very fine quarry; an immensity has been taken out of it; there is an immensity of fuel close to it on the top of the great tableland about 1,000 feet high. The farms are very large, and there is no need of amalgamation, but there is a need to make it possible to work those farms. That cannot be done without the lime quarry, which is idle. In some respects, farmers who do not adopt suggestions when you suggest something new to them are not far wrong, but in regard to lime-burning, they would be very wrong, because their method of working makes it impossible to give a large supply if all the quarries in the county were worked in the obsolete old method. The rock drill and the Hoffman kiln are unknown. They have the old method of quarrying and the old kilns of forty years ago. There are a great many bogs in the county, and a good many of these are cut away, and it would be a good thing if the farmers could get the limestone burned, but various agencies came to bring it into disuse. Difficulties arose where quarry owners neither worked the quarries themselves nor permitted others to work them; and the remedy for this state of things would be, I think, for whatever agency buys the estates, the Congested Districts Board, the Estates Commissioners, or other Government agency, to take some of those quarries into their own hands and work them on modern methods, which I saw some years ago. I travelled through all the lime-burning districts in England to see how they did it there, and I was intensely struck with the works at Llandulas in Wales. There are miles of railway in the middle of the quarry. A thousand holes were made, one after the other, with the rock-drill, and they were all blown up, and enough of rock was brought down to last for a month, with some thousands of men at work at this or burning the lime in the Hoffman kilns. It was all run away into trucks. There is not any

* That is the right name.

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handling. If that were done here, you could give us forty-two gallons to the barrel—the modern barrel is thirty-two gallons, owing to the starvation process—and the forty-two gallon barrel could be given at ninepence. I don't think any man in this country would think of giving you a forty-two gallon barrel now under 1*s.* 8*d.* or 2*s.* It is not possible to do any good farming without lime, or the Government coming to the assistance of those who want it, taking some of the quarries and working them themselves, or assisting men who will do so with the necessary machinery and knowledge, and perhaps some capital, on terms that they would burn at a certain minimum rate, and not go above a certain price. That cannot be done unless the machinery is provided to enable those who are anxious to assist the Board to do so. Suppose a dozen farmers join together in local combination to work a quarry and supply themselves and everybody else, unless you got them the right to work it, and then the machinery, then you may talk for ever, but nothing practical will come out of it. I need not tell you that the bog is too retentive unless lime is put on it. Even if it is drained underneath the ridge of bog it will be too retentive, and unless it is made friable, you may give up tillage. That is the reason that many thousands of acres that formerly were tilled have gone back into furze again. Otherwise people would have stopped here to till them.

43512. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Whose lime-burning place was it you saw in Wales?—I cannot say to whom it belonged. Llandulas is a little past Conway.

43513. You have no reason to suppose that it was a Government institution?—Quite so. It is almost absurd to speak of our doing things without Government help where they can do it in England without Government help, because for over 300 years our wealth in the shape of rents has been going across the water.

43514. You heard what Mr. Fleming said about the price; that there was a great demand for it in this particular place that he referred to?—It is the greatest demand from the west to the east and the north to the south of this county.

43515. There is the lime quarry he referred to; there is the demand for the lime, and if the proprietor of the quarry was acting according to ordinary human motives, he would be only too glad to sell?—Lord Kenmare is a very kindly-hearted man, and willing to do his best to continue it. At present he is selling to his tenants. There have been great difficulties. From time to time all the county has been taxed for that estate. I have a great deal of knowledge, private knowledge and as ex-Chairman of the Board of Guardians, the principal cause was a big rise in rents about twenty-five years ago which was not exactly justifiable, and then the thing being managed by a receiver for mortgagees, a gentleman whose practices were described from that Bench by the County Court Judge as thoroughly unjustifiable —that is at the bottom of the whole show.

43516. What is the name of the receiver?—Maurice Leonard. I protested against it myself in the Press and on the Grand Jury.

43517. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think if there was a scheme for supplying lime on a large scale the tenant farmers in those parts of the County Kerry would be willing to pay a reasonable price for it?—Certainly. In that opinion I am looking to the future a long way ahead. We are all in the middle of purchase now. I have been anxious to sell to my tenants. I have been tripped up again and again by mortgagees. There is nothing more wanting than to release the men who want to work for this country, who have given thirty years one way or another from the power of the mortgagees to paralyse them and prevent them from breaking their energies and healths as they have broken mine. I am just recovering from four years' illness. The land judges seem to think that one form of property is sacred and another is not. I know the people would be delighted in every part of the county to do it. While we are on this question I may mention that I went some years ago to a director of the Great Southern and Western Railway. I reminded him that the railway from Farranfore to Cahirciveen was made upon the promise of the promoters, the manager, and so on—poor Colhoun is dead—that the lime should be carried at cheaper rates. He said they could not do it. Now all that part of the county paid something enormous for the lime, and the thing that it was built for won't be allowed to be carried, except at prohibitive rates. Also, sand is being used in places where there was not the labour to burn the lime, or there was not the fuel. The sea sand is gathered right round from Cahirciveen and Glenbeigh to the north side of the county.

43518. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is sea sand inferior to lime?—It is inferior to lime; but it has very good qualities. It is far more lasting than sea-weed, and it is of great use in cutting the bog. There is a great deal of silica and ground sea shells in it. Hydraulic lime should sink very gradually into the ground, and is far better than the ones which go right off into flour. The railways, as well as many of the owners, make the output of lime in this county prohibitive. If lime is not made easy to get, the men whom we are all selling to, some from motives of personal convenience, some from noble motives, and some because they have to, will find it very hard to pay in the long run, and to deny lime is to court disaster.

43519. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If there was a scheme by which the principal lime kilns were kept producing large quantities of lime, at what rate per barrel, takng the large barrel, would these farmers be willing to take the lime?—If it was burned on the proper modern methods, I think any man would be willing to give a shilling for it but it could be sold for far less than that—but it would be such a novelty for them to get the thing so cheaply.

43520. From what you have stated to the Commission, delivery is difficult?—Very difficult. If I had lime quarries of my own I would get motor cars and put them on. But that would entail spending a lot of money strengthening our bridges. And then you come to a wider question—If our people are to make money out of the land, in the face of modern competition, you have got to assist them in modern ways of doing it.

43521. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On your own estate it was principally for bog land that it was so necessary?—And also for clay. If you have got heavy clay you can do very little without lime or sand.

43522. In this part of the country it is mostly bog?—Yes; but I know clays around Killarney that want lime to render them less retentive and to purify the land.

43523. Is there any limestone except what is an outcrop in Kerry?—I cannot speak of that.

43524. It would bring it nearer to those peninsulas if lime were looked for and found deeper down?—That would be impossible. It crops out, and at the point just where the peninsula starts from the mainland. Some delivery might be by boat. There is a little done by boat, but it is rather dangerous work. If a sea gets up it splashes it, and the whole thing is on fire.

43525 Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is your next point?—The point that is most likely to bring in money most easily all over the country. What I allude to is what I have seen for many years in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, especially in Northern Italy, where I have spent the last two winters, and which directly relates to Killarney and a great part of Ireland which it would not relate to if Killarney and all that Killarney means were not there, because Killarney is the trademark of the tourist system, and it is of the tourist system that I am going to speak now. It goes without saying to gentlemen of your observance and travel, that the prettiest places in a country are generally the poorest, with the soil and surroundings mountainous. There is nothing pretty about a dead flat. There is plenty of that pretty country within a radius of fifty miles of Killarney, all marked blue on your map there as congested. In these places where I was—I always keep my eyes open—I was interested most to see how the people live, and I saw large numbers, not only invalids, but business men from large manufacturing towns, Frankfort, Dusseldorf, and Krupp's iron works, going to get away as I might say, from Manchester or Oldham and all matters relating to business, and freeing their lungs from the chemical vapours in those towns, without which they could not carry on their work there. You know Lancashire and Yorkshire, where there are nine millions of workers. There are places like that on the Continent, and they are accustomed to go down to Switzerland, Italy, and so on, and the majority of the people in these places, in Switzerland and a great deal of France especially, are peasant

proprietors, as I hope all our people will be soon. They saw that these people were coming down, and that there was not enough accommodation for them. and the want of accommodation stopped a number of others who would have come. So a number of them set to work to build very simple, cheap, but clean, small boardinghouses. Some of them call them pensions, some call them hotels, and some call them inns. But they were places where a man and his family after a long day's enjoyment, when he was dead tired, could sit and sleep and get something to eat. They built these on their farms. Imagine that the country round there is Killarney, for the nonce, where you have a mountain pass like the Gap of Dunloe, the Black Valley, Mangerton, and Torc, and people all book there from Killarney. In a short time people who came to the town did not want to stop there, but went on to these boarding places in the country where they were put up by the farmers for say, something like thirty shillings a week. They consumed his eggs, drank his milk, and ate his butter and lamb, and he got a market on his own farm for the goods produced on that farm, at about 400 per cent. higher than what he would get for them in Killarney market.

43526. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Because he got the middleman's profit?—Yes, and saved carrying the produce to market. If you get a cup of tea and bread and butter and an egg you never pay less than 1*s.* 6*d.* for them. If you set to work to find what the actual cost of these is it works out at about 4*d.*, so that by selling it in this way you get about 400 per cent. more than you get in the market, and you bring the market to the farm, instead of taking the farm to the market, as well as saving excessive labour, where labour has got so scarce that you have got to build labourers' cottages all over the country, and it is very difficult to get labourers for them.

43527. Have you in the neighbourhood of Killarney anything at all like that system of people putting up houses for tourists or visitors?—Yes. There is a gentleman here who has the Home Farm Hotel; then there is Mr. John Gissane, of the Black Valley, who has enlarged his hotel.

43528. But you say that these men on the Continent were men analogous to the peasant proprietors who are being created in Ireland?—Yes. They are almost all peasant proprietors.

43529. Is it your point that the same thing might be done in places in Ireland?—Yes. It might be done from the Blaskets up to the east of Tralee, from Valentia up to Headford, from Dunmanus up to Glengariff, all through those mountains; and the main thing that is wanted is to dispel the notion that exists greatly around here, that Killarney as Killarney is sufficient , and that Killarney can do without its hinterland behind it, which runs away fifty and sixty miles on three different peninsulas. What is known as Killarney at present is the area between the road leading through the Gap of Dunloe and the road leading from Killarney to Kenmare. Here is the present Killarney area, coloured yellow on the map (*produces map*). The portion coloured green is the locked up portion. I want to open that, because you will only get large numbers of tourists from the large centres of population. Outside the green line, what they call the coast line, is prohibitive except to very few; four guineas a week, and that sort of thing.

43530. You mean in the larger hotels?—Yes. The directors who put up these hotels did not want the middle class. They only wanted the cream. I said there is not enough cream to make butter with the churn.

43531. Have you ever suggested that scheme to the neighbours round about?—I am afraid some of them are not quite ripe for that. A friend of mine, Mr. John Gissane, of the Black Valley, has taken tourists for the last few years. It is being done at Glencar, and at Caragh Lake, Mr. David Doran is doing it; there are several at Derrynane, and a whole heap at Waterville. It is beginning very slowly. It is a great pity that the thing is not quicker, because what it means is money brought in against nothing taken away. Any other money brought in is brought in against a bullock, a chicken, or a pound of butter. This is brought in against nothing taken out. To make this effective, you would want to make it easy to drive from Killarney to Waterville by using the present road up to Derrycunnihy, building part of a road to Garrymeen, where they take the boats. We passed that road unanimously here in 1885 at road sessions. It was thrown out by Lord Kenmare's agent on a technical mistake in filling the notices. From 1885 to 1907 is twenty-two years, and all that time this big dietrict has been kept out of being visited by the vast number of tourists who would have come beyond what have come. Because when Cook or Gaze asks a Manchester man, with four or five of a family, to come here, he asks what is he to see in Killarney, and is told, "You can have our two-day or three-day tour." He asks what does that mean, and is told it means nothing to see after three days. He inquires the distance, and finds that it is 400 miles there and 400 miles back, and twenty or thirty miles a day while he is there. Roughly speaking, it means 900 miles for a three days' holiday. Then the man may say:—"Thank you; if I got my ticket for nothing I would not go there. I will go to the English lakes or go to some farmer's house." There are two bits of district there that require some road. One is from Derrycunnihy to Garrymeen, and the other is from the Black Valley to Glencar. Most of that I built out of my own pocket. There is another road from Caragh Lake which is nearly built, but requires to be finished.

43532. Is Caragh Lake not accessible?—The north end is accessible from the railway, but not the other side.

43533. It would be a great advantage to put a road right round the lake?—Yes, but that would be a great expense.

43534. We have heard it talked of as one of the most picturesque spots in Ireland?—I have never seen a place to beat Caragh Lake; at the furthest part from us, is the head of Glencar, where you have seven glens tacked on to it. I only mention this place as illustrating what might be spread all over this county. It would come under the trade mark of Killarney, and for one whom you have coming now you would have fifty, and you would have practical knowledge picked up from the people who come and who make their living in no feather-bed way in English commerce. The fisheries, coast and inland, are matters of the foremost importance. A great many years ago, from 1889 to 1891, as an old naval man, I used to be rather fond of the sea. I went and studied it, to be near the salt water. I went to Australia for a few years, and saw a good deal of the world in various parts; in fact I have been around it. I went around the coast and saw enormous possibilities of catching, saving, and curing fish, and I saw the people robbed right, left, and centre by the middleman; and as for the farming purposes, I went and studied lime burning, so I went to Brixham, Grimsby, and most of the English fishing ports and stopped at each some time and got to know most of the fishermen, and I learned all they had to teach, and I thought it a great pity that our poor fishermen would not get the same chance. I found in Billingsgate that elevenpence out of every shilling got for certain kinds of fish caught around our coast went to the middleman. One day I was at Billingsgate when a good many tons of Irish mackerel were destroyed as unfit for human food. The labour and expense attaching to the fish amounted to £5 5*s.* a ton. It has been reduced since. All the fishermen got for it was to pay the railway expense and get a wetting taking them out of the nets. They were sent down to manure a salesman's farm. A friend of mine was kind enough to give me an introduction to Mr. Burdett Coutts, who had been prominent in fishing circles in the North Sea, where he started a fishing fleet to give a cheap supply of fish to London; he also helped Father Davis around Baltimore to develop Irish fisheries. I asked Mr. Coutts if he would kindly give me his experience. He did. It was very striking. He said, "It is not a very difficult thing to work up the catch of fish, but it is the mischief to market it and sell it; where I broke down after spending some £500,000 or £600,000 was because previously I had not spent some £50,000 on small shops in London that would have distributed my catch. In Billingsgate people made a ring against me and would not let me buy; that broke me up." So I thought about this. I had always thought a great deal about co-operation. In fact it was the beginning of Ireland. It was the tribal life. My forefathers were called chiefs, and the name has come

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down to me. I am glad to have it. It is my duty to live for the people. Some things lead a man on in spite of himself; naval men are sometimes a bit romantic.

43535. One of the arguments used in regard to co-operation is that it ought to be an easy thing because it was the natural system of the people in Ireland?—It was our beginning. Take your banks or take your English joint concerns. These took their framework and their organisation from the old Irish tribal system, which was abolished on the abolition of the dynasty of the Stuarts in James I., Irish time. In an English joint stock company you might say that the chairman was the chief, the vice-chairman the tanist, the secretary the brehon, the treasurer the bard. In times of strife like this it becomes rather hard to keep on working. Many a decent man at present feels that he can only stand aside until the country comes to its senses. Just now it is in a sort of a fever from the gamble in land. The outcome of my round of the coast was that I determined to apply co-operation. I knew an American gentleman, the European correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. I wrote him and asked him to come over and go with me around the coast. We travelled from Limerick to Cape Clear in the year 1891. We visited every fishing village and opened our minds to the fishermen and the reverend fathers who gave us the heartiest welcome. We decided to start it. The first meeting of the Congested Districts Board came on in October, 1891. Very unfortunately another thing happened at the same time in Ireland—generally known as the "split"—and what one man in Ireland took up another man pulled down. In consequence, my friend and I embodied our views in this little pamphlet (*produces copies of pamphlet*).* The thing is dead. The typewritten proof of that went into Sir Horace Plunkett's hands. But in that you will find the framework of all his work. In that you will find the nest-egg of all that Mr. Trench was saying to-day. This was printed and anyone reading this will know who was the author of the Irish Department of Agriculture and everything connected with it. You will have to come back to co-operation for such things as the farmer's purchasing lime quarries all round; and if the Congested Districts Board want to be the use to the country they ought to be—I don't say that they have not been of very great use—they will not run against the lines of nature and try to make the people work individually too much and not co-operate. They will neither assist co-operation than throw cold water on it, and where men have given earnest or feasible work on the face of God's earth, of what they have done for the country they should be encouraged rather than men who have talked and who cannot show anything. These are all who have become poor like myself, who have had to carry a composition, from spending £20,000 or £30,000 to keep my people alive. I have gone through the Bankruptcy Court myself to keep them out of it. It was one or the other. Men who have done this have some little right to be listened to with respect.

43536. I don't like to inquire into anything of a personal nature; but what is the extent of your estate?—17,000 acres. There are about 1,000 close to Killarney here.

43537. On the other side of the lakes?—Roughly, there are 8,000 acres round the Reeks. It was all confiscated in the time of Charles the First. We fought for the King, and burned our castles rather than let the Cromwellians take them, and we went to Holland with Charles the Second, and we came back with him. meantime our estates were confiscated and passed to the Cromwellians. By nature our land is so poor that it would not pay the Quit and Crown rents. Charles the Second regranted all that was not passed in patent to the Cromwellian settlers. My land on the right-hand side is good, but on the left it is not so good. I own 5,000 or 6,000 acres around Caragh Lake. One thing that has played the very mischief with this country in the past is that whenever a man has been able or successful enough to get a great amount of business everybody went to him—a land agent for instance. Everybody rushed at him and threw more burdens on him, until he became able to do nothing at all. He was overloaded. It is the same with some of our M.P.'s, our county councillors, and other councillors. How would they be able to do all. I believe in a man doing one thing at a time and doing it well. If you try to get everything with the one hand it is like splashing eggs to make an omelette. In over much, 'tis no matter how good the man may be.

* See page 210.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JULY 8TH, 1907

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Cahirciveen.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Very Rev. Canon HUMPHREY O'RIORDAN examined.

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Very Rev. Canon Humphrey O'Riordan.

43538. CHAIRMAN.—Canon, you are nominated by various people to appear before us?—Yes, my lord, by the Bishop, the Cahirciveen Rural District Council, and the fish-curers.

43539. Will you tell us what you want to say?—Yes, my lord, if you let me take my own way. I will first call attention to the anomalous position you hold yourselves. If a stranger from Mars came amongst us and saw how you gentlemen were passing through the country, and making inquiries into congestion, he would think that the country was overcrowded with people, but when he would find that the country was not only not over-populated, but had not enough people, then he would say that there must be something strange and anomalous in the body politic in Ireland. Yet, though the country as a whole is not nearly thickly enough populated, we have people going about inquiring into congestion in the western seaboard. Why is this? Because the people were driven from the counties round Dublin and the central counties to the fastnesses of Donegal and Mayo and other places in the west. The obvious remedy is to transplant the people back again into the good lands. The lands here around are essentially bad, and they cannot support the population that they hold at present, and even though you clear off the surplus population now, and leave conditions exactly as they are, in another generation you would have the places as congested as they are now, and you would have another Commission coming about making inquiries into the congestion prevailing in the western seaboard. If you leave one young man and one young woman behind in each holding, in twenty-five or thirty years these would very probably have six or seven children. Our people are virtuous and healthy, and the climate is salubrious, and so in twenty-five or thirty years you would have the place as congested as ever, and we should have a new Commission coming about to inquire about over-population in the western seaboard. The first remedy I would suggest is to transplant the people into the rich counties of the Pale from which their forefathers were driven, and that are not nearly as populous as they ought to be. It is a strange thing that the rich lands of Meath and Kildare are less thickly peopled than the mountains and bogs of Mayo and Kerry.

43540. You say this part of the country is congested and over-populated?—I do, and all over the western seaboard generally from Kerry to Donegal, but there are few places so thickly populated in proportion to valuation as Cahirciveen. I would suggest that at least one-third of the holders be transplanted back into the lands from which their forefathers were driven.

43541. There are two points. In the first place you told us just now if you were to move or transplant these people in twenty-five or thirty years it would be as bad as ever?—If you only leave one young man or one young woman for each holding, virtuous as they are, thank God, you would be as congested as ever in a generation.

43542. How would you get over that?—I would amalgamate the holdings and give them holdings down in Meath and Kildare and other places that are not populated enough at present.

43543. Then this reproduction of population that you have in your mind would appear, if you left anyone in the present holding?—No, but if I left a young man and a young woman on each holding without amalgamating the holdings.

43544. Congestion would recur unless the holdings were amalgamated?—Exactly, you must weed out every second or third occupier, and put him somewhere else if you want to get a radical cure of the evil.

43545. Do you think these people would go?—I think they would not, except in groups. How much better it would be if the young men and young women that are going every morning to New York would go instead to Kildare and Meath, where there is room for them. They would not go alone, but they would go if you sent them in groups to the same neighbourhood.

43546. Actual groups of holders or the sons of holders?—The old people would not go until the young people had gone up first.

43547. But the people who go to America are not the people who possess holdings?—They are the sons and daughters of the present occupiers here.

43548. But if you send the sons and daughters of people who hold land here to Meath and Kildare, how do you cure congestion here?—I would amalgamate the holdings here.

43549. But you cannot amalgamate holdings except you remove holders?—Some of them would go to Meath and Kildare, and be very glad to.

43550. It is obvious before you can amalgamate holdings you must get rid of a certain number of people who have holdings?—Yes; the Government of England have caused the depopulation of the country, and you should now undo the evil you have done.

43551. Do you think these people who hold land would go to Meath or Kildare?—I am quite sure they would go. They are going to the slums of New York and other places.

43552. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Let us see what your project would be. From the same neighbourhood you would send a considerable number of people to live in farms in close neighbourhood, in Kildare and Meath?—Quite so.

43553. At the start these would be young people?—Yes.

43554. Do you think the old people would be willing to follow them?—Some of the old folk would go if they heard the young people were comfortable in Kildare and other places.

43555. Do you appreciate Lord Dudley's point, that unless the old people went that the holdings here could not be used for the enlargement of neighbouring holdings?—I know that. There is no spare land in Kerry. You may take that as the fundamental principle.

43556. And, in some way, it would be necessary to make sure that the old people would go after the young people and leave their holdings to be added to other holdings in Kerry?—Yes, and make them from,

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say, £10 to £15 in valuation. I would have no family living in a holding of less than £10 valuation.

43557. Suppose you took a young man who is going to succeed to his father, and that he was moved up to Kildare or Meath on condition of his getting a good holding there, do you think you could get the young man and the old man to sign an agreement to give up the holding here?—Yes, they would sell out the holding here. The old man would go up to mind the cows for the young man.

43553. Could you get the young man and the old man to sign an agreement to part with their holding here?—If they got a better one in Kildare. We are not fools in Kerry I can tell you. Surely they would be better off than going to New York or Chicago to dig drains and sewers for the Americans. One farmer in this and four in the next parish have lately sold out their holdings, and gone to Canada and got farms there.

43559. You seem to assume, Canon, that unless by the amalgamation of holdings it would not be possible to provide a permanent cure here?—No, I had it in my mind that it would be said that this scheme is visionary and not at all practical. Then, if it is not practical, I will suggest remedies, not to ameliorate or remove congestion, but to improve the holdings and conditions of the people here.

43560. Before you pass to that let us make sure about your proposition. You see, to us it seems a very big proposition?—Yes, it is a bold one, and no man is more conscious of it than I am, but if you want to effect a radical cure, if you want to go to the root of the evil, you must transplant every second or third of these holders here and amalgamate the holdings. Fancy a family of five or six or seven people living on a holding with a valuation of £5 or £6.

43561. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I don't quite understand the suggestion you are making, transplant every second or third holder down to the rich lands of Ireland?—Yes, that is what ought to be done.

43562. You say every second or third holder?—Yes. In this union there are 1,023 holdings of £5 valuation and under, and 1,220 under £10.

43563. The young people of Kerry, or a large proportion of them, you suggest must be removed to holdings elsewhere. Who are these young people—holders or the sons of holders?—The sons of holders. We have hardly any labourers here. They are all small farmers.

43564. Then the sons and daughters of holders being given holdings elsewhere increases the number of people who as a whole will have holdings?—Oh, I would amalgamate some holdings here—by consent.

43565. Let us take out of the holders six or eight and migrate them; then the result would be that eight additional holdings would be created in Ireland?—No. The number of holdings in Ireland would remain the same as before.

43566. Then five or six additional holdings would be created in Ireland?—Yes, but five or six would be amalgamated here, and wiped out.

43567. Then the result of that would be not to reduce but increase the congestion?—No, I would tack that holding on to the next holding and let these people go down and get a good farm elsewhere.

43568. And the people who go down increases the number of holdings?—Yes, but not here. The number of holdings in the good lands would be increased, but the number in the bad lands would be diminished to the same extent.

43569. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Following up your answer to Sir Francis Mowatt, perhaps you would explain how the small holding here is to be vacated. We can see how, as you say, the young people will move up to Kildare, and it would be a good thing for Kildare to find these young people there. Now, how will you get the old man to move and surrender his holding for the enlargement of the neighbouring holding?—He will follow his son if he finds him prospering there. He will go up and mind the cows for the young man in Kildare, and be useful to him in many ways.

43570. We quite appreciate that there are two points in this programme. The first is to provide holdings for the young men in Kildare, and that in itself would be a good programme. Now, as to the question of relieving congestion, at least of getting the old people to surrender their holdings for the enlargement of neighbouring holdings, we make it a condition when the young man is going up to Kildare that the old man will execute a deed of surrender?—If he gets sufficient inducement in Kildare he would leave these hills and bogs here. It would be a case of penal servitude if you sent one of your folk over here to settle down even rent free on one of these little farms of £5 or £6 valuation to eke out a living from the barren soil.

43571. If the eldest son of a tenant was sent to Kildare would the father go when you make absolute the condition?—He would. You cannot understand how miserable they are. If you gave them a fit holding in Kildare he would be only too glad to go.

43572. Supposing you find a holding occupied by an oldish couple who had a son who did the work if you were going to give that family a holding in Kildare, you would make it a condition that these old people should go with the son?—Certainly; you must vacate one-half or one-third if you are to effect a cure.

43573. Mr. Kavanagh.—You understand, Canon, I suppose, that if it was not so, if you are only merely providing a new holding for the young men of Kerry, there is a further point which you have not thought of, besides the fact that you would not relieve congestion if you provide holdings in Kildare for the young men of Kerry, and that is that you have got to deal with the young men of Kildare?—I don't want to disturb one of them. I want to disturb the grazier who lives in Dublin and who has hundreds of acres under grass. In the fields are the bullocks owned by the rich butcher in Dublin, who may or may not be there a few weeks in the year. At the end of the farm there is a shealing for the herd who minds the oxen. You should have men instead of oxen there, but we have the men here where we have nothing to support them. It is not that there are too many people in Ireland, but the people are in the wrong place. It is like a sugar loaf turned the wrong end upwards. You, who are Englishmen, and who have caused all this ruin, undo it now and pay the cost of it.

43574. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—To bring it further, Lord Dudley's subsequent question to you is that young and old alike should migrate. Is that your prooosal?—That is my proposal.

43575. Then the young men of Kildare could not say exactly that they had the same claim as the young men who came up from Kerry, for this reason, that the men who came from Kerry would bring their old people with them?—Yes, and we cannot remove congestion permanently without that. I don't want to disturb any young men, only graziers who have hundreds of acres of land and do not live on them. I would not disturb the young men of Kildare at all.

43576. Mr. Kavanagh.—You see, your proposal was to bring the young men from Kerry to Kildare. Well, the young men of Kildare are emigrating too?—Some of them.

43577. A good many of them, and they quite possibly think that they have first claim. I should put their claim aside altogether if you bring the old people and the young men?—We want it more, where we are so congested that we are eating one another.

43578. Chairman.—Well, go on with the next point?—If you think that is not practical; if you, Englishmen, are not prepared to pay the cost, then the whole scheme will fall to the ground. England has done all this mischief, and should undo it.

43579. Mr. Sutherland.—Had you not a Parliament of your own in Ireland?—We had.

43580. And were things better then?—It was a Parliament of English settlers, and not an Irish Parliament at all. Now, if you think my scheme of transplantation or migration impracticable, I will pass on, and submit a few suggestions that may improve the lot of our people to some extent. Now, first and foremost, I would have the Congested Districts Board negotiate between two or three large landlords we have here, and buy the land from these landlords, using compulsion if necessary. I would prefer this should be done by free sale, but by compulsion if necessary, and then that you be the landlord for about ten years, and develop it somewhat, and show the people how to develop it, and then pass it to the tenants. We have the estates here of Trinity College and Lord Lansdowne—two great whales of landlords. The poor people cannot negotiate directly with them at all. We are too weak and poor, and too much afraid of

the landlords—they are too big for us, too strong and powerful, and we cannot do it; and, therefore, we must get some friendly person to intervene, and I think the friendly person or mediator would be the Congested Districts Board; and I think they are real fathers to the people where they intervene. There was only one estate bought by them here—the Burns-Hartopp estate, with the happiest results. Trinity College ought to be bought out *nolens volens*, and Lord Lansdowne should be made to sell. The good of the country requires that they should be made to disgorge. They are rich and powerful, and won't negotiate with the people.

43581. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is Trinity College head landlord here?—Yes.

43582. There is no middleman now, is there?—No.

43583. The tenants deal immediately with Trinity College?—I do not want to blame Trinity College at all. It is not a bad landlord, but you want to give the land to the people on fair terms. The Congested Districts Board should ask the landlords to sell, and if they won't, compel them to sell on fair terms, and keep the estates on your hands for some time—I would say not less than ten years. You should do something by way of arterial drainage. We are swamped with water here in this and the neighbouring parishes. We have thousands of acres of bog. I would have the Congested Districts Board expend money in making canals and arterial drains into these canals. The farmer with £5, £8, or £10 valuation cannot make drainage, which ought to be made by the public authority. First let the Congested Districts Board become owners and make these great arterial drains through our big bogs, and you will find the small holder draining into these.

43584. Has Trinity College done any drainage on this estate?—They are doing nothing now since the Land Act came out but take the rent, and if the tenants are in arrears they cannot stand up and face Trinity College or Lord Lansdowne. Well, then, there are a number of smaller landlords, minnows who are following the whales, and holding out because these two landlords are holding out. I know that if the tenants were in the place of the landlords they would be as exacting. Human nature is very much the same in landlord and tenant. These two landlords are able to hold out against a country side, and a number of smaller landlords are following their example.

43585. The first thing you consider that should be done if the estates were purchased by the Congested Districts Board is to see to arterial drainage?—Yes, we are saturated with water. It is a nice place to live in in the summer, but in the winter it is dreary in the extreme.

43586. For that reason you do not think the holdings should be sold to the tenants until an improving body like the Congested Districts Board has improved the estate?—Yes. If you decided to open these drains they should be four or five feet below and ten feet above, and then they ought to be kept in the same repair as the dykes of Holland are kept in repair by the Dutch people. These arterial drains ought to be kept in repair by the Government of the country.

43587. If the arterial drainage were done by the public authority you think the occupiers would do the drainage of their lands?—I am sure they would. On the lands as they are now they are only living from hand to mouth. They would improve the inside of their homes where the landlords do not see, but on the outside they do nothing for fear the landlord should think they are prosperous. You may see around the door and windows a little fringe of whitewash, and the reason is they say if the landlord saw the outside whitewashed he would say they were prosperous and raise or exact the rent. Now if you went in you would find the houses rather more comfortable, but outside they do nothing, lest they should be thought prosperous. In the past it was thought dangerous to be or seem to be prosperous.

43588. Lime is also pretty scarce?—Now, there is no use going into lime if you don't drain the land; hence I put drainage first. We should get facilities for obtaining lime. It is not so far away—Killorglin or Kenmare. Then, let me tell you the price of lime. I am very much in the building line, and for lime for any purpose you must pay 2*s*. 6*d*. a barrel in Cahirciveen. I know what it costs, as I have bought hundreds of barrels of it. Now that should be landed there at the station for at the very most a shilling a barrel, and you should have a siding at Kells, so that wagons can be put there for the use of tenants. Now they have to come down to Cahirciveen and draw it up nine or ten miles. You should have a siding at Kells, Mountain Stage, and Glenbeigh, so as to enable wagons to be there, and the lime from Kenmare should come by boat.

43589. Is it the Great Southern line?—Yes, my lord.

43590. CHAIRMAN.—Is it part of their main system?—It is. There is a guarantee for a small bit from Farranfore to Killorglin. It was built some time ago—in Mr. Balfour's time. They might do a great deal more for us in that way.

43591. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Any body that would provide better facilities for the supply of lime would confer great advantage on this part of the country?—Yes, and that would provide for the drainage. We should make arterial drains, and let the small holders drain into these canals.

43592. It would not be economic to buy lime at 2*s*. 6*d*. a barrel?—Not at all. When I came here first it was 3*s*. a barrel.

43593. What do you think the people would pay if there was a sufficient supply of lime?—Well, I think, my lord, they would pay up to a shilling a barrel.

43594. Would that be a large barrel?—It should be a large barrel, but it is not. It is an ordinary bag of lime. I know it to my cost.

43595. May I ask you where the lime came from for the church?—Kenmare, that is the best lime for building purposes. Killorglin lime is sufficiently good for agricultural purposes.

43596. CHAIRMAN.—What is your reason for thinking lime should be a shilling a barrel?—That is the value of a barrel of lime. The thing is intrinsically worth no more.

43597. Is a shilling a barrel the price at the kiln?—No, but if they got large quantities they would have it at a reduced price. I believe they are selling it at 1*s*. 3*d*. or 1*s*. 4*d*. a barrel at the kiln.

43598. If they are selling it at 1*s*. 3*d*. at the kiln, how can you expect to have it here at a shilling?—I would wish your Board to help us a little bit and pay, say, one-fourth of the price. Could not your Board help us to that extent—to pay the 4*d*. and give it to us at a shilling. Let the Board subsidise it to the extent of paying the additional 4*d*.

43599. You say you think the Board should give a kind of rebate to the users of lime, they ought to make a present of so much?—It should be paid directly to the kiln-owner. Give it to us at a shilling. It would pay the farmers very well if they got it at a shilling.

43600. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Board were to do that, and that it cost you a shilling at the kiln, would there not still be the cost of carriage?—Well, it is unappreciable. It is very small, indeed. It costs £6 or £7 to bring a wagon of lime from Killorglin, which would be at a rate of only a penny a barrel.

43601. At present lime is selling here at 1*s*. 3*d*. a barrel at the kiln. How is it that it costs 2*s*. 6*d*. here if the rate is only a penny a mile?—But the man who sells it must have his profit.

43602. Then why don't you import it yourselves? It is selling at the kiln for 1*s*. 3*d*. Can't anyone buy it at that?—But the middleman must have his profit. I bought it myself from Kenmare in wagons and got it almost at cost price. We were building on a large scale.

43603. How much did it cost you?—About £6 10*s*. a wagon.

43604. How much a ton did it cost you?—A wagon contains six or seven tons, and I got it for £6 10*s*. or £6 15*s*.

43605. How does that work out for the barrel?—It would be very much less than 2*s*. 6*d*. a barrel. I would say about 2*s*. a barrel, but that is from Kenmare, and the best building lime.

43606. Is that cheaper?—It is cheaper.

43607. What I do not understand is if agricultural lime is being sold at 1*s*. 3*d*. at the kiln at Killorglin, why farmers should not associate among themselves and get a large quantity over here by train?—It is a capital idea, but we are not so educated nor so advanced as that at all. That is where education would come in.

July 8, 1907.

Very Rev. Canon Humphrey O'Riordan.

43608. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Let us see how the association would work. If the lime-owners, the owners of the kiln, were sure of a certain demand, do you think they would pull down the price?—They could afford to do it, and I think they would. The owner would sell according to quantity, the bigger the quantity the better the terms.

43609. You said to me that the farmers could take it for their land at a shilling a barrel?—They could, and that would pay them, and pay them well.

43610. I suppose no matter how much the demand would be, that the people who own the kilns would scarcely supply lime at that price?—They would not, but your Board should subsidise us and bring us together.

43611. Supposing there was 3*d.* or 4*d.* a barrel lost for a time on this transaction by a public body, would you in two or three years have such co-operation as Lord Dudley has suggested among the farmers which would result in their procuring this lime without a subsidy from that time?—Yes; especially if the Congested Districts Board were their landlord.

43612. You would not look to the subsidy going on for ever?—No; only for a time. I know something about political economy. I know, too, that you must cast that dismal science to the winds if you would solve this problem of congestion.

43613. So your proposal would be that for a few years there would be some loss met by a public body, and that at the end of that time the people would be so organised and so impressed with the advantage of using lime that the system would continue without a subsidy?—Yes, they would see the benefit of it, and they should be told how to use lime, and that they should not be putting it on the dung. They know nothing about the use of lime here for farming purposes. They never have had lime—they have only a little sand. You can help them to improve their holdings. You are sending a miserable dole down here to our parish committee. You could send at least a couple of hundred pounds to this large parish and to the other parishes if we are to do anything. We got £40 this year. You ought to give us at least £200, and not bind us up in red tape.

43614. I think the grant was £80?—Yes, but we were not able to avail of it on account of all your red tape; but if you give us £200 we would be inclined to work, and that is most necessary. There are many little homes that are most uncomfortable at present, and hardly fit to live in.

43615. What is being done by the Parish Committee at present?—Well, I am insisting on the dung being taken away from the houses. This is essential. Then they are improving their houses—putting up rooms, dairies and cowhouses, and making dung pits at some distance from their doors.

43616. CHAIRMAN.—We have heard a good deal about parish committees in some places?—I would say something now on the fisheries if you will kindly allow me. You should help us more than you have done. The Congested Districts Board has been very good to Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, and perhaps they needed it more; but I say this, that if we were more clamorous and made greater noise, I daresay we should have got more from the Congested Districts Board than we have got. But we are mild here, and have not made much noise. Since the year 1892 you have given to Kerry £25,000, and our share should be £200,000. Now, up to that time you spent a million and a quarter, and out of that Kerry got only £25,000. You ought in fact to devote special attention to Kerry for some time, to recoup us for past neglect.

43617. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are aware that million and a quarter was largely for the purchase of estates?—Yes, I am aware of that. You bought one estate here in Caherdaniel.

43618. Is Coonana in the parish?—Yes.

43619. How is that doing?—Very well.

43620. It cost £5,000?—£4,400 in all. They went at it several times. It was built on a sandy foundation, with the result you would expect, Coscroum is sadly neglected. They have a colony of hardy fishermen at Coscroum. There are about 100 of them—sober, industrious men—and they ought to be encouraged. You would encourage them a great deal by building a small pier, or, better still, a small pier with a slip at the end of it. Mr. Bryce, the late Chief Secretary, was down here this time twelve months, and he promised to help us; but he was removed. Now, at Begnis, where the pilots are, they would want a slip there for their boats. They are hardy men, and they have to be up night and day when a ship is coming in, and they have no facilities. You should give us a slip at Begnis Island. Well, at Leenard you sent down an officer about a month ago. He took plenty of fresh air, saw and admired the beautiful scenery, took bearings, said something about gravel, then disappeared, and we have heard nothing from him since.

43621. Do you know whose officer he was?—I think from the Congested Districts Board. You were giving us under the Marines Act £2,500. We thought the work would be in full swing now, but nothing has been done.

43622. Perhaps you do not know that the works carried out under that Act are not carried out by the Congested Districts Board?—Well, you have so many departments, it is hard to know one from the other.

43623. The Congested Districts Board has given the subsidy, but the Department is not carrying out the work?—Well, it ought to be carried out. There is a great fishing industry down there, and they are crowded there. It should be three times as large. When Mr. Bryce came we presented him with a petition, and he gave a lot of honeyed words, but nothing has been done since. Now the Coscroum men are losing patience. They asked and have been asking for this little pier or slip for many years past, and nothing has been done, and they are the most deserving men on the seaboard.

43624. What would it cost?—I would say £1,500. They have a rocky foundation, so it would not be nearly so expensive as at Coonana where the pier was built on a sandy bottom. Well, then, my lords and gentlemen, would you allow me to suggest that you send down an instructor in herring curing to Reenard. We know how to cure mackerel, but not how to cure herrings. We would like to introduce that industry. There are herrings off the coast, and the fishermen tell me they would catch the herrings if they knew how to dispose of them. You ought to send down an instructor to show them how to cure herrings. They know very well how to cure mackerel.

43625. Where does Coscroum lie with reference to Reenard?—Due north, my lord. There is a pretty little cove there. The population is hardy, moral, enterprising, and brave, and they are men that ought to be encouraged. Would you kindly send us an instructor and show us how to cure herrings?

43626. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—How do you know that herrings come down to this part of the country?—I have inquired. The fishermen would spread their nets for the herrings if they were encouraged in the way of disposing of them. Then you might give us a steriliser. That would be the greatest boon, as it would enable the people dealing in fish to preserve the fish sound for a few days until they could cure it. The steriliser should be free of charge, and you should send it down. A steriliser for Reenard would be a great boon to them there, as well as an instructor in herring curing.

43627. CHAIRMAN.—Have you heard of a steriliser used for fish?—It is coming into use, my lord. It is used at Birkenhead.

43628. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are aware that in places where there is a great glut of fish they work at the curing of it continuously night and day, for the longer fish is left uncured with the blood in it the worse it gets?—Well, then, the steriliser keeps it sweet. I cannot speak from my own personal knowledge. I have been instructed to ask you for a steriliser for Reenard. It would keep the fish sound for a few days.

43629. Yes, but not cure it?—Not as a substitute for curing it. It is merely a makeshift until you can cure it. Then as to boats and nets and slips. There was a sad accident in Valentia Harbour some time ago in which lives were lost. They had a great take of fish and were rushing through in order to get home with their treasures; they had many pounds worth; but there were only two or three inches of freeboard; they were swamped, and down they went, the poor fellows. If they had accommodation at the place they might have been alive to-day.

43630. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—At what place?—At the mouth of Valentia Harbour, outside the lighthouse, where the accident happened. They should have a slip there, but instead you put slips in the wrong places. When your officers come down about a slip

they should consult the local people, as these know best where it ought to be placed.

43631. CHAIRMAN.—This accident happened in the North Channel. That channel would have to be negotiated always, would it not?—If that slip were there outside the lighthouse the night that accident happened they would have turned in there instead of running the gauntlet of that channel. Well, then, as to boats, they should have better boats—covered boats.

43632. What kind of boats have they?—Long, open boats.

43633. Do they use sails?—They use sails sometimes.

43634. How far do they go out?—They go various distances—eight or ten miles.

43635. Where do they say the herrings are to be got?—Outside that, but we would want an instructor to show us how to cure them. If you would give us larger boats and a better class of nets and send us down an instructor in herring curing we would be happy so far. But there is nothing more urgently needed than a slip at Coscroum. If you refuse everything else give us that. At present the fishermen have to go round Bigness Island and its treacherous channel. These fishermen are an honest, deserving lot of men, and especially hardy, brave, and strong, and I would like to help them. Before we leave the slips and piers, I beg, respectfully to impress on you that when your officers come down to do anything of that sort they ought to consult the local people, and not make the mistakes they have made before. Then further, we ought to get leases for our houses in the town. There are so many restrictions that there is very little inducement to build. There is one enterprising man who has laid out £1,000 on his house, and though he has spent that £1,000 he has not got a lease. They ought to give him a lease of the house. Trinity College should give him the lease of the house, and give us better facilities for building houses and give us the leases of building plots.

43636. Is he a yearly tenant now?—He is a tenant-at-will, and they could turn him out at any time. They ought to give him fixity of tenure afer building a fine house to improve the town.

43637. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But how did he build it without a lease?—Well, very foolishly.

43638. And don't they encourage the development of their estate by giving leases?—Well, they ought to do so. We are very much dependent on the landlords here.

43639. Do I understand that Trinity College is owner of the town?—Oh, yes, and all about it.

43640. And don't they encourage building on their own property?—They don't encourage it properly, and neither do they discourage it. John O'Sullivan built a house at £1,000. He was burned down some time ago, and the place was an eye-sore. On my advice he built it. He was going to build a modest place, and I said to put another story on it. It cost £1,000, and he has not a lease. We want a 99 years' lease, but they would date it back to 1877.

43641. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Had he no special conditions before he began to build?—I don't think so.

43642. But, Canon, didn't you say it was on your advice he built?—I advised him to build a decent house, as he was going to build at all, but I did not know until recently that he had not a lease. I was accountable for the shape and size of the house, but not for its tenure.

43643. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is he quite sure that he is not protected under the Town Tenants Act of last year?—He built it before that, but we want a lease and he ought to get a lease.

43644. CHAIRMAN.—What is the next point?—The breed of cattle. You ought not to import foreign breeds here. I differ from Mr. Trench entirely. The foreign breeds have no business here. The native Kerry cow is the best cow in this place, and the only cow that will live and thrive here. I myself have a few cows, and I wanted to get a decent one. I bought her and she died.

43645. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Yes, but you could introduce better milkers than the Kerry cows?—The Kerry cows are very good milkers. They should not be bringing in new-fangled things the same, as with the horses, sending us half racers. They ought to send us native Irish horses. They have got them over in the County Cork. They have an excellent breed of horses in the County Cork.

43646. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps you are not aware that that class of work has not been under the Congested Districts Board for some years?—It is under the Department, I know. Then you ought to encourage us to introduce industries and also foster industries. The making of woollen stuffs ought to be encouraged. There is a trader in this town in a small way named O'Shea, who gets women, farmer's wives in the country, to spin wool and make thread. They weave it in old looms. It is a capital thing. We have lots of wool and plenty of sheep here in the mountains. You ought to encourage us, subsidise us to some extent, to put the woollen industry on its feet. We have the only factory in the district in the Convent, but you have not encouraged us much. I believe it is not you, but the Department, who are responsible for that. The nuns and myself got a house worth £300, and we have equipped it at a cost of close on £100, and we thought the Department might very fairly pay to equip it. We paid for the machines, and sent them the invoice, but they sternly refused to do anything. I went to the County Council at Tralee, and they received me graciously enough. I made the best case I could, and when I thought I was doing well up started a starchy, paste board little man from the Department who put his foot down, and from that day to this I have not got the money for the machines. Now, that is my experience of encouraging industry.

43647. CHAIRMAN.—Had he anything to do with the Congested Districts Board?—No, the Department, whatever that means.

43648. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But I thought you were making your case to the County Council?—Yes, but they work with the Department, or are supposed to. They were quite willing to help us, but the starch and pasteboard man said it could not be done.

43649. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the industry going on?—It is.

43650. What are you doing?—We are making hosiery and lace of good quality, and we have fifty-eight girls working in the factory, and there are twenty working in their homes. That industry is the only one of its kind in the district, and should be encouraged. And O'Shea has home-spuns and he ought to be encouraged, too.

43651. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is O'Shea's place?—Down the town. Now is the time to encourage him. He has seven or eight women working in the country. If that was encouraged it would develop into a very thriving industry here.

43652. CHAIRMAN.—How should it be encouraged? How do you suggest it should be encouraged?—Oh, I think it ought to be encouraged. It is for your experts to point out how this is to be done. We have only the old primitive spinning wheels and the old primitive looms to work with.

43653. How?—In the first place, give us a trade mark. The butter market here is ruined for want of that trade mark, and for the want of any system of grading.

43654. You want a trade mark?—Yes.

43655. Is that all you want?—I want grading for butter. You should subsidise O'Shea a little bit. You have not subsidised the factory at the Convent.

43656. What do you mean by subsidise him?—Help him, give him some capital.

43657. What use would he make of it?—He will pay the women and be enabled to sell the woollens a little cheaper, and get the industry on its feet. Subsidise it as the lime is—just give a modicum for nothing. We are beginners here in many respects.

43658. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the looms working, improved looms, or are they old looms?—Old primitive looms.

43659. Would not it be an advantage if the people had improved looms and an instructor sent down?—That would be feasible.

43660. And show them how to use these looms?—Yes, and get us a market, put us into connection with the markets in Dublin and London.

43661. If there were some inspector to classify your webs and mark them accordingly, you think that would help the industry?—Yes, where there is a will there is a way. You can help us if you want to.

43662. What about the wages?—Oh, these old women work for very little, but they ought to be paid,

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and the weaver ought to be paid. Now, the butter industry is more important still.

43663. Before we pass on, had you any conversation with Mr. Walker, of the Congested Districts Board about these industries?—I met the gentleman once, but officers of the Department are no favourites of mine.

43664. He is not an officer of the Department, but of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, he has done some good. I think he is going to get one of our workers a position under your Board—a Miss Kennedy. Now, you ought to help us to set up a proper butter market here. The quality of the butter is deteriorating for this reason, that the farmers' wives will get no better price for the butter if it is good than if it is bad There should be three qualities—first, second, and third, but now supposing a farmer's wife sends in butter and gets 8*d.* a lb. for it, she will get the same price for it whether it is good butter, bad butter, or medium butter.

43665. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What about the creameries?—There are no creameries. We are too small, and we have only a few gallons of milk in each house. We should have an inspector to visit this market and other districts, and put the markets on a proper footing, and grade it so that the woman who makes good butter will get a better price than the woman who makes bad butter. Then they buy the butter on the side of the roads, so that they hardly come into the markets at all. We should have a weighbridge, an inspector, and a market to set that industry up. It is a very bad state of things that the slovenly, slatternly woman who turns out inferior butter should get the same price as the woman who makes good butter. The bad, the medium, and the good butter are mixed, and sent to the London market, and this gets a bad name for Irish butter.

43666. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Who buys the butter?—We have several local gentlemen buying it.

43667. Why don't they buy only the best?—They buy all the butter.

43668. If they buy the good butter and send it on they will get a high price for it. If they buy bad butter they cannot get a good price for it?—As things are there will soon be no good butter—if the good woman is not encouraged by getting a good price.

43669. If the buyers in your market bought good butter, and did not buy bad butter that would not be the case?—Well, all the butter is bought, and then they mix it together, so that the butter is getting a bad name.

43670. Do you think the inspector could persuade them not to do that?—We should not only persuade, but insist on their not doing so. We should grade the butter, and say—"This is first class, give this woman 10*d.* a pound."

43671. Supposing the purchaser said he would not give 10*d.*, what then?—Oh, he would give the highest price he could; it is to his advantage and interest to do so.

43672. I am afraid the inspector cannot insist on his giving any price. If he does not value good butter more than bad, and the inspector says, "you give this woman 10*d.*", he would not do so?—I was wrong in saying 10*d.* or any fixed price. Let him say, "That is the best butter," and the buyer decide on the price himself.

43673. Cannot the buyer do that now?—No, there is no standard or distinction as to classes of butter. I would have an inspector officially appointed, and let him brand the butter first, second, and third, and let the buyer give his price. I want an inspector appointed who will brand the butter this way in Cahirciveen, Dingle, and Kenmare, and not let it be done in a haphazard way. Let the inspector come there and say—"This is first class butter, this is second, and this is third," and then let the buyer give his price. Seeing that butter is one of our stable products, this is an important subject. The inspector appointed could visit five or six towns in the week and grade the butter, and let the local buyers price it then. Their business is price and not quality. The pier accommodation here is very defective, and should be enlarged. We should have a steamer traffic as competitor with the railway. That would bring the railway to its senses. The railway has a monopoly at present. Up to a few years ago we had a steamer plying around the coast.

Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll examined.

Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll.

43674. Chairman.—Kindly state what you wish to bring before the Commission?—I got intimation from the County Council Secretary that I had been nominated to give evidence before this Commission here to-day. I have read the terms of reference, and I propose to deal with the working of the Congested Districts Board as far as it is known to me. First, as to its land purchase operations. I think it of the utmost importance that the tenants should be assisted in the purchase of their holdings.

43675. Where do you live?—At Valentia Island.

43676. And you own land there?—I own some land, and I farm some land. I am engaged in the fishing industry, also, my lord, and I am a business man.

43677. What sort of business?—Well, I import timber and do general business, and I have a steam saw mills.

43678. Mr. Kavanagh.—Were not you on the Agricultural Council?—I was for six years. The tenants should be assisted to purchase their holdings, but I don't think so desirable an end can be brought about if the Congested Districts Board is allowed to purchase one estate in each congested district and to spend money in improving and enlarging holdings on that estate while the adjoining estate is left to work out its own salvation, either by direct purchase from the landlord or from the Estates Commissioners, with the prospect in either of the latter instances of no benefit to follow, such as enlargement of holdings or erection of new houses. The purchase of the Dillon Estate in Mayo created immense difficulty up there, and the purchase of the Hartopp and Butler Estates in this district put a stop to negotiations which were proceeding between landlord and tenant direct in this district, and has led to tenants asking their landlords to sell to the Congested Districts Board instead. I think the Board should either buy all the estates offered to them in any rural district or none at all, and that all should be dealt with alike.

43679. Chairman.—But isn't it really on condition whether the estates want improving or not?—All the estates in this congested district want improving, but I would advocate leaving the decision as to the extent of the improvements necessary in the hands of the Congested Districts Board, my lord.

43680. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Lord Dudley's point is that if an estate does not require improving your recommendation should not apply to it?—All the estates in the congested districts require improving.

43680A. Then in your opinion all the estates in the congested districts requiring improvement, as they do, should be sold to the Congested Districts Board?—That is my opinion.

43681. In other words, that no estate in the congested districts should be allowed to pass from landlord to tenant?—That is my opinion, my lord.

43682. Chairman.—You don't suggest that the Congested Districts Board should simultaneously buy every estate?—I do suggest it, my lord.

43683. Simultaneously buy every estate?—Yes, certainly. If they go into an area at all they should do all the work there, and finish there before going to another rural district.

43684. Do you seriously suggest that?—Seriously.

43685. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would require some plan for providing that the Board bought lands at a reasonable price?—Well, I would give them compulsory power if necessary.

43686. Chairman.—How many inspectors do you think that would require?—I have not thought of that. Six inspectors for one year should not cost more than one inspector for six years.

43687. Nor what capital it would require?—I have not thought of it. The poor law valuation of all the agricultural land in this Cahirciveen Rural District would not exceed £14,000, and at twenty years' purchase it would be a smaller financial operation to purchase it than was involved in the purchase of

the Dillon Estate alone in County Mayo. In my opinion it is expedient that the land should pass into the hands of the occupiers, and that the Government that has admitted the principle of land purchase should give every facility towards that end. When all are not treated alike it helps to strengthen the impression that the Congested Districts Board is a sort of institution for the dispensation of patronage, straining after popularity, with a policy the key-note of which is to take the maximum of credit to itself on all occasions, even when actual harm has been done to the community as a whole by retarding the operation of the wider policy of the Imperial Parliament. In Valentia the Congested Districts Board bought a farm from a gentleman who wanted to sell it, and had influence enough with the Board to induce them to buy it. It was said that they intended it as a site for houses and allotments for fishermen; but though it is now four or five years since the purchase was effected, nothing has been done with it beyond putting a caretaker in charge. I remember a memorial which was sent to the Congested Districts Board praying for the erection of a perch at the end of the Cahirciveen bar to mark the channel for fishing and other vessels going up there.

43688. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Passing from that, would it be in accordance with your policy that they should not operate on that farm until they had got more land in the neighbourhood?—That farm is sufficiently large to give allotments.

43689. Isn't it an expensive thing to bring down a staff to conduct operations over a comparatively small area?—Yes, but the Congested Districts Board must have considered that before they bought the farm. Now, with reference to the channel proposal, the Congested Districts Board referred the memorialists to the Irish Lights Commissioners, the Irish Lights Commissioners referred them to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade informed them that it was the duty of the local authority, probably imagining that there was a Harbour Board in Cahirciveen. At last the master of a steamer frequenting the river, tired of waiting, erected a barrel on a strong staff embedded in concrete, at the end of the bar. The amusing part of it was that the next time a high official of the Congested Districts Board was in Cahirciveen, he met one of the memorialists and said, "Well, we put up that mark on the bar for you."

43690. Why should there not be a Harbour Board?—Because the tolls would not justify it, my lord. The object of my evidence is to show you how difficult it is for us to get at the proper authority, to know who it is is spending the money, and who ought to come to our relief.

43691. Is there any expense in constituting a harbour authority?—Oh, yes, there would be the upkeep and the salary of harbour officials, and probably the cost of a private Bill in Parliament.

43692. Is not that a small affair?—There would be a secretary and office expenses. It is a small affair, my lord, where questions of magnitude are concerned, but you must consider you are in a poor district.

43693. The County Councils arrange elsewhere for the harbour authority through their local members, and provide that there will be a caretaker of the pier for a couple of pounds a year?—That is done here at present, my lord, but that is quite a different thing from a harbour board. Well, when it was made known to the Congested Districts Board's officials that it was not they erected the perch at all, they reported the captain, who erected it, to the Board of Trade, and got him into some trouble about it.

43694. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Who reported him? Was it officers of the Congested Districts Board?—I don't know who reported the matter, but the captain was brought over the coals for having erected it, at all events, because he showed me the letter from the Board of Trade. In the same way, when we memoralised for a pier at Valentia Harbour Station to enable us to land the fish, the Congested Districts Board said it was the duty of the railway company to build it, the railway company said it was the duty of the Board of Works, the Board of Works said it was the duty of the District Council, and the District Council said it was the duty of the County Council.

43695. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What did the County Council say?—The County Council had not sufficient funds at its disposal to undertake a work of such magnitude as erecting a suitable pier there.

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43696. Would it not be altogether a matter between the Congested Districts Board and the County Council?—Oh, no; it is not at all so simple as that. If that were so it would be all arranged. The Congested Districts Board were willing to give a contribution of £1,000 towards it.

43697. Was the County Council willing to accept £1,000?—No, there was no Marines Works Act then, and the promise of £1,000 was, I believe, made to the railway company, provided £10,000 was spent on the pier. I was one of a deputation that waited on the late Chief Secretary, and he promised that money would be available under the Marines Works Act.

43698. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not the work ordered?—No, Canon O'Riordan referred to an engineer who came here a short time ago, and looked at the work, and went away without doing anything, but spoke about gravel. Three Lords Lieutenant, three Chief Secretaries, and the present Under-Secretary, Sir Antony MacDonnell, all agreed on the necessity for it, but nothing has been done. Then, from Valentia, a memorial was sent for the erection of a pier at Traganane. There were two local schemes any one of which would be good, but the Congested Districts Board's officials came down and adopted a scheme of their own which they carried out at a cost of about £2,000, and which was perfectly useless. Canon O'Riordan referred to a disaster that occurred outside Valentia Harbour a short time ago. This was largely due to the fact that the pier which was erected at Traganane was a complete and utter failure. A memorial was sent in connection with the erection of that pier, and as I was one of the memorialists, Mr. Plunkett (now Sir Horace Plunkett) called on me about it, and I accompanied him down to Traganane, and pointed out the schemes to him.

43699. Who was their engineer?—I cannot tell you.

43700. Don't you think the engineer, after consulting the local people, made what he thought was the best selection?—It may be, but that does not clear up the position.

43701. Neither does it prove that if any of the other sites were selected it would be a better site?—Well, of course, experience of the pier they did build is a thing that proves it. The fishermen well know where the shoe pinches.

43702. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You cannot go around spending money?—Certainly not.

43703. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was not the parish priest consulted?—Yes, and the parish priest was also in favour of the scheme I advocated.

43704. And the fishermen favoured it?—Yes. The great majority of them. There was only one man in favour of the scheme of the Congested Districts Board.

43705. Don't you think that the Congested Districts Board man, having consulted the people locally, then acted on his own judgment?—If they consulted the wishes of people locally interested we would be much happier in Kerry than we are.

43706. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you not just explained that he consulted all these people?—What is the use of consulting them when their advice is not taken?

43706A. And the Bishop has asked you, when he had consulted them, was he not bound to exercise the best judgment he could?—If he consulted and acted on the advice of those best qualified, instead of outsiders who never go fishing, and don't know what is really required.

43707. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you think the fishermen well qualified to express an opinion on an engineering question?—I don't say so, but they know where the shoe pinches themselves. Then the live stock schemes of the Congested Districts Board have in some cases not only been useless, but they have been positively harmful; they include the introduction into this country of the hackney sire, and here in Kerry where we had a true breed of cattle, instead of helping us to improve the breed by careful selection, they introduced the Galloway bull to destroy it altogether. Another matter in connection with live stock improvement is that the Royal Dublin Society closed its Kerry herd book against outside entries, and will not take any entries now except of the offspring of stock already registered. A monopoly of so-called

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"Kerry cattle" is thereby given to those who were cute and rich enough to have their stock registered early, to the exclusion of cattle of better type very often. I think the Congested Districts Board should have made an effort to prevent this, and if they could not do so, they should have opened a Kerry herd book on their own account for the small breeders of good stock.

43708. CHAIRMAN.—What is the reason assigned for doing that?—I could not tell you that, but the fact remains that they have closed the herd book. I wanted to make some entries myself and I found that the herd book was closed.

43709. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Latterly the Congested Districts Board has nothing to do with that part of the work?—I think for the past two years they handed it over to the Department of Agriculture.

43710. How is it progressing now?—There is really not much difference in the way things are conducted, but Galloway bulls are not now sent to this part of Kerry. I put down this failure in connection with the live stock schemes to the presence in the higher offices of the Board of too strong a Scottish element, as they are prone to say—"This is what we do in Scotland," and "this breed of cattle pay very well in Scotland." Then, the Congested Districts Board did nothing whatever to discover or develop the mineral resources of the country. I may say that when I was a member of the Council of Agriculture, I brought forward a motion which was carried unanimously at the Council of Agriculture, that money should be spent in searching for and developing the mineral resources of the country. I suggested at the time that the diamond drill should be lent free to those willing to use it.

43711. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any first-hand knowledge of the diamond borer?—No first-hand knowledge, I have only read about it.

43712. To whom did you make the suggestion?—I put it to the Council of Agriculture, and it was carried unanimously there. You will find that in the records of the proceedings of the Council of Agriculture. I understand that a Mr. Ede made an important discovery of copper on the estate which the Congested Districts Board bought from Mr. Hartopp, and that he proposed to commence mining operations, but that the Board could not give him a mining concession there, owing to some legal difficulty, which they have not yet taken the trouble to get remedied. In the meantime, the best of the labourers are leaving the country, and if capital does eventually come it can effect nothing without labour. Again, their schemes for the development of the fishing industry are a record of the most dismal failure. Instead of going ahead of the times—instead of availing of every new method that was found profitable, and making it the starting point for a fresh advance, the policy of the Congested Districts Board appears to be that it may be dangerous to admit too much light at once to a benighted people. In fact they furnished them with the most primitive appliances to begin operations with; such as the "Zulu" type of boat, the "Yawl," and even the "Curragh." They are not told that these boats have been discarded by other people for the more modern type known as the "Steam Drifter," and that if they want a fair start in the struggle for existence it is by learning how to make use of, and trying to acquire, those appliances which experience has shown to be best.

43713. Are you acquainted with the "Zulu" boat?—Yes.

43713A. You think it is not a good fishing boat?—We could not do with the "Zulu" boat here.

43714. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would the "Steam Drifter" cost? Would you be surprised to hear you would not get one under £3,000?—I would be surprised. I was putting it down at half that sum, but do you mean fully found in nets, because I was only referring to the vessel herself? In that case I would not be surprised, because, of course, every boat must have nets, and the larger the boat the longer the train, making it more costly, but adding also to its earning power.

43715. Is not that a very large sum to obtain for fishermen who, according to your own statement, have not yet got beyond the rudimentary part?—It is a large sum, but it would equip them to earn larger sums still. They have been found profitable for private enterprise, and my theory is that the Congested Districts Board should give loans to help us to fit them here. We have not the capital ourselves to build such boats, and we should get means to equip ourselves properly to compete with others, if we are expected to do so successfully.

43716. Yes, but who have come through a gradual process of evolution, and obtained skill and enterprise?—Then the theory is that we ought to go back 150 years.

43717. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL—Is it not important that in the fishing industry there should be a gradual development?—The people are disappointed when they get the "Zulu" type of boat, and find it an utter failure in competition with the "Steam Drifter."

43718. It is not possible for you to run before you have learned to walk. The natural evolution of fishermen is to proceed from a small boat to a big one, and from a big one to the "Steam Drifter"?—If a fisherman puts his money into the "Zulu" boat he expects it to last him for the rest of his life.

43719. Where these "Zulu" boats have been introduced, as soon as the men have learned to get on with that boat they move to a larger boat, and they are facilitated in transferring the smaller boat? Well, my lord, I am only giving my own opinion for what it is worth, and I think life is not long enough for the evolution you describe.

43720. CHAIRMAN.—Explain to me what would be the use to you of a "Steam Drifter"?—For herring and mackerel fishing.

43721. Would that be by the local men in the surrounding sea?—By local men, but not in the surrounding sea only, but wherever herrings can be taken—in Scotland if necessary.

43722. And you presume the "Steam Drifter" would go over to Scotland and elsewhere?—Our local people would go wherever they could earn money. It would give our people a chance in competition with other people.

43723. And the fishermen are prepared to do that?—They can get no facilities.

43724. Do you think they are prepared to go and fish around the Scotch coast?—I think so. The Arklow men do so at present, and so would our men if they had suitable boats.

43725. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And would they know how to manage the "Steam Drifter"?—No, not at present; they have nothing but the most primitive methods, and my point is that their education should not begin by putting into their hands primitive appliances, which are only interesting from the point of view of piscatorial evolution. If Japan adopted the "gradual evolution" policy in the construction of her navy she would be left far behind in the late war, just as our fishermen are left behind in the struggle for existence by the policy of evolution the Congested Districts Board adopted for them in connection with the fishing industry. I quite agree with Canon O'Riordan that the Board should give encouragement to the industry by providing cold storage at a reasonable rent, where fish could be put away in safety in times of glut until it could be satisfactorily dealt with. I think the Congested Districts Board should also exercise supervision over the transhipment of fish at the North Wall and Holyhead, and have a man to visit the larger markets during the season and report to the different senders who got bad prices why the prices were reduced. Again we are not at all satisfied that scientific investigation into the habits of fish is proceeding on proper lines, and we ask ourselves two questions. Is this research being conducted for the profit and enlightenment of the scientists engaged in it, or is it intended to advance the interests of the fishing industry? If it is intended for the latter object, why is there so much mystery about their proceedings? Why are we not told who they are that are engaged in this research, and why do they not publish every tittle of information gleaned?

43726. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That has no special reference to the Congested Districts Board?—I thought it had.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It has direct reference in speaking on the development of Irish

fishing, but research has not been conducted at any time by the Congested Districts Board.

43728. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—As international investigations these researches have been going on for a few years?—Well, I don't know anything about who is conducting them, but so far no information has trickled down to us in congested districts that would assist us in connection with the fishing industry. The Congested Districts Board has a steamer, the "Granuaile," and we think that she could be made some use of in conveying lime from Galway to Kerry, which would enable the Congested Districts Board to sell lime to farmers in congested districts at a reasonable rate. Instead of that she is kept toying around the coast as a half yacht, and used sometimes to bring a cargo of staves to coopers to justify her existence. I think that Canon O'Riordan made a mistake in regard to the carriage rate for lime when he said it would be a penny a barrel. It cost me sixpence a barrel to bring it from Kenmare, and I had to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel for it at the kiln at Kenmare.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—He was not referring to Kenmare, but to the other place. He said it would be a penny from Killorgin here, and not from Kenmare.

43729. CHAIRMAN.—Have you bought lime at Killorgin?—I have not bought lime at Killorgin.

43730. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What do you do with it? Do you put it on your land?—I put some on my land occasionally, but I have used it mostly for building purposes.

CHAIRMAN.—The Canon said the Kenmare lime was building lime, and that the agricultural lime came from Killorgin.

43731. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You alluded to the importation of staves for coopers in Kerry. Do you consider that any advantage?—Oh, yes, but the fish barrel-making industry is of no importance compared with the agricultural industry.

43732. If she was employed in local trading, such as lime, would not that prevent her being employed generally on the coast? Would that be so?—I do not think so. A steamer of that kind ought to do a lot of work. That is my experience, and I have something to do with ships.

43733. Throughout Kerry the lime question is a very serious one?—I think it is a very important question.

43734. Do you think that if there was a small loss in providing lime for a couple of years that the farmers would have an organisation of their own to keep up the supply when the subsidy ceased?—Well, I don't go so far as to say that the farmers are in a position to organise. They are very poor, and it wants people with a little courage in business to organise for such a purpose, and courage is born of success.

43735. If an arrangement were made with the owners of the kilns that they should issue lime at a certain price, provided the lime was taken in certain quantities, and that the body arranging it agreed to be at a loss for a few years, would it be possible to have the people organised in those few years to buy the lime without the aid of a Department? It would depend on the benefit that the lime was to the lands here.

43736. Is there any doubt about the benefit?—I don't think there is myself, but that is an individual opinion.

43737. If the land were once drained?—If the lands were once drained. I think the Congested Districts Board might spend part of its endowments in giving the lime at a reduced price. I suggest that it would enable the Congested Districts Board to give it to us at a reduced rate if they brought it from Galway to Cahirciveen and Valencia in their steamers free. That is one reduction that could be made. Then the lime could probably be burned there, say on Arran Islands, where there is cheap labour, and give employment in the loading and burning of it. This could be done at probably a less cost than 1*s.* 6*d.* a barrel, and that would enable the Congested Districts Board sell it to us at about a shilling a barrel. I now come to a work which the Board undertook here, and by their conduct of which they put the prospect of early potato culture in this district back for at least ten years. Instead of growing early potatoes on the farm they have on their own hands in Valencia Mr. Porter came down here in August, 1902, and induced several of us to agree to carry out experiments in early potato culture under the guidance and instruction of "experts," who were to be sent for that purpose by the Congested Districts Board. I hold in my hand a copy of this agreement, under which they were to supply manure of a special kind and seed potatoes at 6*s.* a cwt., and to give instructions free. I agreed to plant 12 cwt. of early potato seed, and on the 20th October, 1902, I sent the cashier of the Bank of Ireland the receiving order the Board sent me, with a cheque for £3 12*s.*, being 12 cwt. potatoes at 6*s.* a cwt. The potatoes were to be delivered early in November and the manure also, but, owing to some small advance in market prices, they were not sent to us to be put into the sprouting boxes until mid-December. Then the expert did not come to give us information as to how to put them up for sprouting, and I had rather long white stalks growing from them before I was told anything about the necessity of having the stalks green and not too long and how to effect this. The second half of January, 1903, proved to be very fine and dry, and I got the ground ploughed and harrowed, and I wrote to the Board informing them that my land was as ready as I knew how to make it, and asking them to send on the manure promised, which had not yet arrived, and an instructor for planting, as per paragraph 6 of the agreement, but they replied they could not send the manure which they agreed to supply and would have to get a substitute for it, and that the "expert" would not come for a time. I wrote them on two subsequent occasions urging them on, as the ordinary potato crop was all planted in our district, but it was not until the 6th March, 1903, the expert came and brought a substitute for the manure promised. I got no intimation that he was coming, and I just happened to be in Dublin on the day he came. My workmen, however, informed me that he gave them five minutes' supervision and instruction how to plant the potatoes and then left them. The weather had then become very wet, but as it was late in the year (it would be too late entirely to plant our main potato crop, which was all in before that date) we put them down. An inspector from the Board came in April and looked at the potatoes and ordered me to get garden rakes and loosen up the ground about them, which I employed six men to do. After he left he wrote me to get 3 cwt. of nitrate of soda and dress them with it, which I at once got done. Early in May a frost came and did them great damage, and the inspector came again and told me I should light fires around them every evening that looked like frost. He hadn't told me anything about fires before the frost came, but apparently he expected me to know it, for when he saw the damage he said, "Aw, mawn, why didn't you light fires around them, and let the smoke get down amongst the stalks." Towards the end of May I wrote to the Board to send me the packages promised in paragraph 3 of the agreement for sending the potatoes to market, but they replied they had none, and they asked me to provide them myself. I then asked them for the name of a salesman to whom I could send the potatoes, and they gave me a name. It occurred to me to send this man a sample lot to ascertain the probable price, and I sent a box containing 16 lbs., for which I produce the sale note and return (*produced*) just as he made it, leaving me 4*d.*, out of which I was to provide the cost of the box.

43738. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You got 1*s.* 10*d.* for the 16 lbs.?—I got 4*d.*

43739. Was the price 1*s.* 10*d.*?—I think that was the price.

43740. Very well, then. The expenses were large, owing to the smallness of the transaction?—That was a sample lot I sent on. I may say a neighbour of mine sent a sample lot of half a ton, and got a proportionately bad return, but after a hard tussle with the railway company, and after I had called attention to the excessive rates charged on this new industry at the shareholders' meeting in Dublin he did ultimately get a refund of something from the railway company.

43741. That price was 1*s.* 10*d.* for 16 lbs.; now there are only 14 lbs. in a stone, and does not that make the price for your potatoes something like 12*s.* 10*d.* a cwt.?—I have not calculated it. It is easily done.

43742. If the business was on a large scale it would not follow at all that there would be the same deduction for expenses?—I cannot say. That was a sample lot. I now pass to the last point in my personal experience of the working of the Congested Districts

July 8, 1907.

Mr. Alexander O'Driscoll.

Board. In February, 1906, I saw a lot of fish in New York that could not be sold owing to the careless handling over here. I came to the conclusion that we were not up-to-date enough in our appliances and methods of curing. Some time after my return I wrote to the Congested Districts Board asking if they had any plans of a really up-to-date fish-curing factory, as I was disposed to build such a factory. They replied that what was in use was a plain shed with a partition cutting off the portion where salt was stored, and I then applied for a loan to enable me to build a proper factory. My application was addressed to the Department of Agriculture, but the Congested Districts Board stepped into the opening and sent two engineers to examine the site, which they measured and approved of at the time. The engineers asked me to prepare a plan, which I did.

43743. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You wrote to the Department of Agriculture, you say, and the Congested Districts Board then stepped into the opening. What does that mean?—I think they said that they had the administration of the Reproductive Loans Act in congested districts. That was the explanation they gave. That was on the 4th October, 1906, and the next thing I heard was that the owners of a house, the garden of which adjoins my premises, were making a fuss about what I was going to do and what I was getting the money from the Congested Districts Board for, and inquiring if they could get money for the protection of their lawn from the encroachment of the sea. On the 8th December I got a communication from the Congested Districts Board declining to entertain my application without giving any reason, and leading me to the uncomfortable conclusion that my neighbours objected to my using my building site for a fish factory, and that this objection had more weight with the Congested Districts Board than considerations of the needs of the fishing industry. I may add, perhaps, that I offered for sale to the Congested Districts Board a small property which I own without naming any price at all. I just simply said Land Conference terms—with a view to selling to the tenants, and they declined.

43744. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You asked for Land Conference terms?—I just asked for Land Conference terms.

43745. When did you offer this?—In 1903, when the Land Act was passed, and they took two years to consider it.

43746. In such a district as Valencia has land sold at anything like the Conference price?—Land was not sold at all.

43747. Throughout Kerry have any such prices been paid for land?—I do not know what the prices paid in other parts of Kerry were, my lord.

43748. Don't you know very well that the prices were not as high as that?—I do not know, my lord.

43749. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What were the Conference terms?—I understand the mean Conference terms to be a reduction of 4*s.* on second term rents and 6*s.* on first term rents, and then to have the Congested Districts Board re-sell to the tenants on that basis.

43750. On how many years' purchase?—I have not calculated that. I understand the number of years' purchase those reductions represent was not considered in the Land Conference agreement; it could not be, as the Land Act of 1903 was not framed when the agreement was come to by representatives of landlord and tenant, and that it is the exceptionally low rate of repayment provided by that Act that makes the price appear high when you apply the test of "number of years' purchase." I understand the Act of 1903 was intended to carry out the agreement come to to the satisfaction of both parties, and not to give benefits to one party to the agreement only.

Mr. ROBERT FITZGERALD examined.

Mr. Robert Fitzgerald.

43751. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state what are the particular points that you wish to bring before us?—It was not until Thursday, the 4th inst., that I thought of offering to give evidence before the Royal Commission, and I have since then been very busy. I have, therefore had great difficulty in getting together any facts or figures that I thought might be of use. Under the circumstances, it is with great reluctance I come forward, and I would not do so had I not thought it my duty to give some little idea of what had been done at Valencia by my father with the object of relieving congestion, instead of following the example of the late Mr. Buxton, the father of the present Postmaster-General, who, before the Land Act of 1870, got rid of all the small tenants on a townland which he held near Dingle, and then let it in one farm. On a portion of Valencia (townlands of Corobeg and Bray) several holdings were held jointly by two or more tenants, and in order to relieve congestion my father fenced in a considerable quantity of land in his possession, built substantial houses thereon, and then insisted on lots being drawn as to which of the tenants should be migrated, while the others were left on the original farms. I produce an old map of Corobeg, and a new map showing where the new holdings were laid out (*maps produced*). As an instance that this was not a profitable transaction, I may mention that on one holding consisting of seven odd acres £40 was spent on a house and £14 on fences, and the total judicial rent fixed afterwards was £1 10*s.*, so that the landlord was actually at a loss in consequence of his being proprietor of the holding.

43752. Were the original holdings amalgamated?—As far as possible the holdings were striped, and, as well as I remember, this happened about the year 1866. The old tenants were, as far as possible, left their original holdings.

43753. The process you have described is that your father built these houses, and made these new holdings, and then insisted on them drawing lots for them?—Yes.

43754. What did they draw lots for—the original holdings?—They drew lots as to which were to move out to the new holdings and which of them were to remain in original holdings as altered by the striping.

43755. When a man who had a holding before drew a lot and went to a new holding was his former holding amalgamated?—Yes; or it was given to the other joint holder, because in some cases there were two tenants holding jointly. One of them was removed and the other was left the original holding.

43756. How do you apply the term, two men holding jointly; were they father and son, or two fathers?—I should think something like that. I have known cases of father and son holding jointly.

43757. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would that be a family arrangement?—Yes.

43758. Where were the migrants placed?—On a portion of land which was in my father's occupation, from about a quarter of a mile to a mile from their original holdings.

43759 Did they like the change?—I don't fancy they did. I may say that, as a rule, the tenants always objected to leave the holdings they originally had.

43760. Were the new holdings better than those they formerly occupied?—I would not say so. The land was poorer. The houses were better. There was more land, but it was of a poorer description.

43761. Were they removed towards the mountain?—To a portion of land adjoining the mountain.

43762. They were taken from better land and sent to worse land?—I don't think there is very much difference. They were practically taken from better land and sent to worse land.

43763. Was all the land relinquished for the enlargement of holdings?—It was left to the other tenants on the townland.

43764. There was none of it taken up for any other purpose?—No, I think not.

43765. CHAIRMAN.—When you say your father insisted on them drawing lots it was because there was reluctance among them to go?—Yes.

43766. In drawing the lot it was not the lucky man who drew the lot, but the unfortunate man?—Yes.

43767. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are these holdings in existence still?—Yes.

43768. Are they as good as the other holdings round about or better?—This land is not so good. The houses were very good houses.

43769. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did those who received enlargements pay for the pieces they re-

ceived?—The rent was apportioned. Where there were two tenants holding jointly the man remaining paid the whole rent.

43770. But did the joint tenant who remained pay any fine as well as the increased rent?—There was no case of a fine. I am sure he paid the entire original rent, but no fine.

43771. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that it was successful altogether?—It did not turn out very successfully. For instance, my brother, as instanced above, is now at a loss in consequence of being proprietor.

43772. From the tenants' point of view?—I think undoubtedly the holdings now are better and the people are in better circumstances. I am perfectly satisfied that it was the proper thing to do. I can show you, if necessary, a map of Ballyhearney showing the patchwork manner in which the lands were held in 1873, when the middleman's lease expired, and the map showing how the lands are held at present. The rental in 1873, and I believe for many years before that, was £266, and though there has been a new house built for almost every tenant on the townland and a considerable amount of fencing done, the present rental is only £208. My father purchased Valencia in the Incumbered Estates Court about 1853 The agricultural rental then, shortly after the Famine years, excluding the townland of Coromore, appears to have been £1,064, and though he subsequently spent at the very lowest computation over £11,000, and I believe close on £14,000, on the building of houses, making roads, drains, fences, and soforth, the present agricultural rents are less than £1,000.

43773. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How much less than £1,000?—About £950. It is the invariable practice to attribute hardships to landlords, and my father did not escape these attacks, one grievance being that he endeavoured to compel tenants to cut weeds on their farms, and another that he exacted a nominal charge per annum to preserve his rights to sand and soforth, but he, at any rate, devoted almost the entire of twenty-five years after 1853 to the improvement and advancement of Valencia, and I beg to hand in a form of certificate* which was the custom long before the Land Act of 1870 came in to give to any tenant who effected an improvement on his holding.

43774.—CHAIRMAN.—Do you manage your father's property?—Yes.

43775. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who was the landlord before him?—My grandfather.

43776. Your father purchased it in the Incumbered Estates Court?—Yes. My grandfather unfortunately spent too much money in Parliament. My father bought it back with money left him by an uncle. I would also like to call attention to the fact of £1,000 having been spent on a pier at Valencia, and £1,300 spent on a pier at a place called Meenaghahane, by the Congested Districts Board, and these piers are of very little value indeed, and I consider it would have been very much better if they had spent the money on the pier at Reenard; that is the pier which practically every inhabitant of Valencia has to use before they come on to the island.

43777. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is a point of the utmost importance for the future development of the coast?—Yes.

43778. Is it your view that the expenditure should have been concentrated at Reenard?—Yes. It would have been very much better to have spent the money at Reenard than on those two piers. Of course it is right to say that Meenaghahane is not in the district. I understand that it is of very little value, and the £1,300 spent on that and the £1,000 spent on the sea-coast of Valencia would have been of much more value at Reenard.

43779. About the expenditure on the Valencia slip, have you any idea whether the slip is in the right place or not?—I believe it is. I derive my view from local information I have had from Reenard fishermen there. I believe that the improvement of the Renard pier is now being considered by the Government. I think it is a matter of the greatest importance to the island population of eighteen hundred, and also to the fishermen. As a matter of fact it is at times practically impossible to land on the pier there in consequence of the congestion caused by the number of fish boxes heaped up on the pier. I wish you could see it as it is sometimes.

43780. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is a sign of prosperity?—It is a good thing.

43781. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you experience of other parts of Kerry?—Yes.

43782. Did you hear Canon O'Riordan's evidence this morning as to population?—No.

43783. He recommended migration, and expressed the opinion that people would go if they got better holdings elsewhere: even so far as Kildare. Is that your opinion?—I don't think so. I would not agree with it, because I know that tenants have the greatest reluctance to leave their original holdings.

43784. But he said that if they were migrated in colonies he thought that even the old people might possibly be induced to go?—I don't like to give an opinion against the CANON in that respect, but I scarcely think they would.

43785. Would you say that it was the only remedy for the seaboard portion of the population?—I think it would be only an injury to the County Kerry if that kind of thing was done. The cattle trade depends very largely on cattle jobbers buying cattle for large grazing farms in the centre of Ireland. If those grazing farms were cut up I believe that it would be a very serious injury to the cattle trade in Kerry. So I am informed by all the cattle jobbers to whom I have spoken, with the exception of one man.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Yes, but the cattle dealers might be prejudiced witnesses on that point.

Mr. TIMOTHY FOLEY examined.

43786. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you reside?—I hold 50 acres at Keas, Glencar. All the estates in this district are congested and mostly comprised of small holdings, with no means of enlarging them, as there is no untenanted land available for such purpose. There is a large scope for improvements here, such as drainage, road-making, reclamation of waste land and improvement of dwellings. I believe that lime would have a great effect in improving the land. There are several hundred acres of land there that could be turned into productive land if properly drained and limed. Lord Lansdowne offered to sell the portion of his estate which is situate in this parish, under the Ashbourne Act, at 16 years' purchase, but the tenants refused to purchase then; now he has refused to sell to his tenants. No sales took place in this parish before 1903.

43787. Has he refused to sell on any terms?—I believe so.

43788. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What occurred before?—He offered to sell the whole estate in the Glencar district; that is congested.

* FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO.

No.——Valencia,————18——. It having been certified to me that————of————(a Tenant at will), has executed at his own cost the work described on the back hereof, which at present is valued at £———, I hereby promise that if he or his representatives surrender or are deprived of their holding, they shall be allowed for said work according to scale given at foot.

Scale of Allowances for Buildings.—Tenants if leaving within 10 years from date of execution of Work to be allowed full amount of valuation taken at time of leaving.

If within 20 years two-thirds of same.
„ 30 „ one-half.

For Draining, Fencing, etc.—If within 5 years, full amount as above.
„ 10 „ two-thirds „
„ 15 „ one-half „
„ 20 „ one-third „

After those periods respectively no allowances to be made. For any other works besides above, special conditions to be made

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Mr. Timothy Foley.

43789. Your portion of the estate?—I am not on his estate.

43790. He offered to sell the Glencar portion of his estate at 16 years' purchase?—Yes.

43791. In what year?—Seventeen years ago. The tenants refused to purchase. I don't know the reason why they refused. Negotiations are also pending between General Dennehy and his tenants for the past two years. The landlord then demanded 24 years' purchase, notwithstanding the fact that all his tenants, about forty in number, are future tenants, and have never got any reduction, as they have never been in the Land Court.

43792. Future tenants cannot go into the Land Court to have a fair rent fixed?—No. They are debarred from that. Subsequently the estate was offered to the Congested Districts Board, whose Inspector was sent down in January, 1905, but the landlord refused the Board's terms. He afterwards offered to take 20 years' purchase, but the tenants refused, as they would rather purchase through the Congested Districts Board. Immediately the tenants refused to accept the landlord's offer proceedings were at once instituted, and the hanging gale included in all cases, nearly all the tenants being decreed with civil bills and ejectments, some of them are at present lodged in the Sheriff's hands, whose bailiffs made two unsuccessful attempts to effect seizures during the past twelve months. It is a general rule by landlords here when tenants refuse their offer to serve them with ejectments and civil bills, so that poor tenants loaded with arrears are often forced into bad bargains. Farmers to a great extent in this district depend on remittances from America and other countries to pay their rents, and there is no doubt about it, if these resources were cut off and the unfortunate farmers had to depend on the land for a living they could hardly pay any rent, and in many cases (especially when there is a failure of the potato crop) barely support themselves and their families.

Mr. T. M'Donogh Mahoney examined.

Mr. T. M'Donogh Mahoney.

43793. Chairman.—What are the points to which you wish to draw attention?—With reference to Cooscroom, the County Council made several attempts to get a pier there. They passed a resolution asking the Congested Districts Board to contribute to that pier. That was about seven years ago. The Congested Districts Board asked the County Surveyor to make an estimate. He made an estimate of £1,400 for an ordinary pier. The Congested Districts Board referred it back again and said it should not be so much, that they could not expend such an amount on such a district, and they asked the County Surveyor to make an estimate for a slip. That was done, and the Congested Districts Board said that the slip, which would cost £400 or £500, was too small, and that they would send down an engineer themselves. They did so, and from that day to this we have never heard what they are going to do except putting it off. There is a very large number of fishermen, about 100 altogether, I should say, and there are about forty boats. Of course, they are the small open boat.

43794. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are they safe there?—There is very great difficulty in landing, and boats are often broken. It is a shelving beach, and if there is a north or north-west wind it is rather dangerous to land.

43795. If the proposed work were made would a large boat be safe?—Certainly. At the present moment no large boats could be there.

43796. Was Cooscroom in competition with Coonananna at the time the pier was built at the latter place?—I heard something about it—that there were two propositions at the time.

43797. They are quite close?—They are only about four miles by land, but they are further by sea.

43798. Rightly or wrongly, I suppose that Cooscroom is suffering from the fact that a considerable sum of money was spent on the coast a short distance away?—I should say it was. With regard to Coonananna, there was rather a mistake made in the construction of the pier. The time that that pier was about to be built, or was rather spoken of, the local people suggested the direction and place for it, but the Congested Districts Board selected another site and another direction, though that site was, I believe, condemned by the local coastguard officer at the time, and in fact by two or three coastguard officers. The pier at present is running, roughly, east by west, whereas the run of the tide is north-west by south-west, so that practically speaking the pier is brought straight on to the motion of the tide. Besides that, it is partly built on a sandy bottom, whereas the suggestion made by the people was a plateau of rock, which would have saved a lot. Consequently the expenditure up to 1902 was £2,908, the original cost being about £1,400.

43799. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The original cost or the original estimate?—I cannot be certain. What I meant to convey was that a great deal more than the original amount has been expended on repairs. Since 1902 there has been additional expenditure.

43800. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you aware that the Board had for the construction of the pier the services of a most eminent engineer—Mr. Parsons?—I should say they had an engineer. I know nothing about engineering myself, but it seems to me that mistakes are very often made in that way. The fact remains that owing to the position of the pier it has had to be repaired at least twice since I came to live in this district fifteen years ago.

43801. Mr. Sutherland.—Is not it repaired annually?—I mean repaired on account of suffering damage from the sea. There would, of course, be the ordinary repairs to any pier.

43802. Were the grants given before the plans were approved of?—I could not tell you that.

43803. I notice great confusion in the evidence given to-day about that; reference has been made to grants been given and drafts of plans being approved of. Do you know what happened here: were the grants given before the plans were seen?—Grants were tentatively promised on the plans being approved of by the Congested Districts Board.

43804. At the time?—Yes.

43805. So that the plan was done with?—With regard to Cooscroom—I can only speak on that—the Congested Districts Board promised a grant if the plans were approved of.

43806. Was the grant for a plan?—For the object of the plan.

43807. Did the Congested Districts Board give a grant for the object of this before seeing the specification or what was going to be done with it?—They asked for a plan.

43808. And had it before them?—Yes, and disapproved of the plan.

43809. And yet gave a grant for it?—No. I am speaking of Cooscroom, to my own knowledge.

43810. If that was the general procedure of the Congested Districts Board it would cover your case as well?—That is Coonananna.

43811. You say the place was not a good one; that the place approved of by the engineers was not the place approved of by the local opinion?—I don't know what procedure was adopted at Coonananna. That was about seventeen years ago. Since then the County Councils have been established, and have been working with the Congested Districts Board and the Department.

43812. The County Council now have to approve of the plan?—Yes.

43813. And the Congested Districts Board also?—Yes.

43814. I cannot conceive any other procedure that a public Department would follow. So, in that case, it was not an engineering question at all, because the engineer simply supports a proposal of which the others approve?—That is a fact; but I daresay generally there is no other proposal, except the engineer's proposal, submitted. They have either to approve or not approve of what the engineer proposes. However, the fact remains that with regard to Coonananna it cost that amount of money. With regard to this union, I believe that it is the most congested union in the county. According to the reports of the Board, though Kerry contains one-eight of the congested districts of Ireland, yet, roughly speaking, up to 1902 it only received one-fortieth of the money expended by the Board.

43815. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you figures for that?—I could not lay my hands on them at

present. I am only speaking from memory. With regard to breeds of cattle, Canon O'Riordan recommended Kerries. That, I think, is quite right; but the Congested Districts Board should take steps to guard against one thing—that is, the inter-breeding of cattle. In certain districts at present, especially the Glencar district, the cattle are being rather spoiled by that at present.

43816. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How can you prevent that?—If an inspector visited the district occasionally, and insisted that worthless animals were not allowed to grow up bulls, that would be one of the ways of doing it. There is a great tendency to that in mountain districts, and it does spoil the breed of cattle a lot.

43817. I quite agree with you, but I don't see how you can prevent it?—I am afraid we would have to give inspectors powers, and for that we would have to get an Act of Parliamen.

43818. You would give inspectors power to have bad stock destroyed?—To have them castrated. There was a question about industries, and I think that Canon O'Riordan spoke of the convent industry, which is a most deserving one; but he omitted to say, with regard to that, that the nuns applied to the County Council for a grant of £80 for equipment, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Education refused to sanction the grant. I think that at the time the Congested Districts Board and the Department were not working together, and I think one of the grounds of their refusal on the first occasion was that they were not attending to the congested districts, and that it was the work of the Congested Districts Board. At all events, the County Council no less than three times asked for this grant. The result was that the convent expended the money on the assumption that they would get the grant, because the resolution was passed by the County Council, asking leave to hand over the money to the convent. On that resolution being passed the convent expended the money, so they have been out of pocket ever since. A question was asked with regard to the work of local weavers. I made some time ago an effort to start a little local industry. The capital was too small, and it collapsed. We started it with about £90. We kept two weavers at work for about nine years, but we were only able to live from hand to mouth. We were not able to advertise our wares.

43819. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there abundance of wool?—Yes. We were paying those weavers 12s. a week.

43820. You said that this was a very poor union. Would you summarise for us in one or two sentences what you consider to be the remedies for the population of the whole union?—One of the remedies is to do everything possible to aid the fishing industry. That is a great industry on the coast. On the other side, you should encourage local weavers. You have a different market altogether for what they call home-spun materials from what you have for the ordinary machine-woven fabrics. You have always a market, especially in England, for home-spuns, if by combination you could encourage the weavers. We had in the year 1901 seventeen weavers in this district, and about four of those out of the seventeen were at work. The others were on the outdoor relief list. I am not saying that my figures are absolutely accurate. There were seventeen who could work, if they had the work, between Glenbeigh and Caherdaniel, roughly speaking, and out of the whole lot only about four were getting employment. Perhaps six could be said to be getting employment, but not constantly. There is always a market for those home-spuns. If one or two small points were attended to, the weaving industry, I believe, could be made a fairly remunerative one.

43821. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has any instruction in weaving been given?—No.

43822. Have you been in correspondence with Mr. Walker on the subject?—Yes. He has been with us off and on. He did not give us much encouragement. One of the great complaints was that the cloth produced was not wide enough. We could not get the local weavers to increase the width. Another complaint was that there was too much sameness about the pattern, and that there was a want of design. It would be well if improved looms were adopted, and designs sent to the weavers, and the stuff made under Mr. O'Shea is doing that at present.

43823. CHAIRMAN.—Why don't they make it wider; will not it suit the loom?—You can make a piece thirty-eight inches wide on the loom. I have known pieces only twenty-two inches wide.

43824. Why don't they make it wider?—The system was that the weavers were employed locally by local people. The women worked the stuff, and they put up the warp as they got it. That warp was generally only twenty two inches wide. They simply sold it locally in the market; generally common local flannel. Consequently the weavers and the women got into the habit of making flannel of the narrow width. The weavers had to put up the warp as they got it. To make it wider you must get the women, in the first instance, to alter the warp.

43825. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have a Parish Committee?—Yes.

43826. Could the Parish Committee bring any influence to bear on the women, to get them to alter the warp?—I think so. I did not know that they had any such power.

43827. Such an agency could be used for the purpose?—Yes.

43828. CHAIRMAN.—Why won't the women change?—They would if they could be convinced it would pay them; I am speaking of some time ago now. They have been making it wider to a certain extent for the last couple of years. But what I meant to convey is that the extent of the trade is not sufficient to employ all the weavers I spoke of a few minutes ago. We want advertising. We want some means by which to get better known. I would wish to refer to the pier at Reenard. When the County Council agreed to the scheme for the amalgamation of the Great Southern and Western and the Waterford and Limerick Railway Companies, one of the reasons why some of us consented to withdraw our opposition was that the Great Southern and Western Railway Company undertook to bring in a Bill to build a pier at Reenard. Some of us were rather sceptical about their doing this, but we were assured that when they brought in the Bill they would build a pier. The Bill to provide £10,000 was brought in and passed, but when they got the amalgamation they forgot all about it, and from that day to this we never heard anything about it. It was principally on that ground that we, in Caherciveen, withdrew our opposition to the amalgamation. Then we had steamers plying here, and in some instances the railway rates from Cork and Dublin to Caherciveen were 25 per cent. cheaper owing to steamer competition, but the steamer has now been taken off. One of the best things that the Congested Districts Board ever did was to subsidise the Clyde Shipping Company to run this service. It was kept on for a couple of years.

43829. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was not it on account of local opposition that they were taken off?—No; but owing to local neglect. The people did not support them sufficiently. I cannot speak of my own knowledge. I have that from the Clyde Shipping Company themselves.

43830. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did they do a big trade?—In the beginning they did. Latterly they fell off, when the railway company commenced to ply. With regard to Caherciveen pier here, it is absolutely necessary to keep the port open to have some decent means of accommodating shipping. At the present moment the enlargement of the pier is very necessary. If you have no pier, at which ships can berth, you won't have much shipping traffic, and if you have no shipping traffic the railway company will have a monopoly. The channel wants to be dredged, and a few rocks should be taken away. In reference to the diamond-boring referred to some time ago, coal was found on three miles of this district 40 years ago, and it would be worth while if the matter was looked into. The man who found the coal is present in court.

43831. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was it ever worked?—No. There was no effort made at all to find whether there was a valuable vein of gold in the district or not.

43832. It was just surface coal?—Yes.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH PUBLIC SITTING.

TUESDAY, JULY 9TH, 1907,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Recreation Hall, Waterville, County Kerry.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. H. KERIN examined.

July 9, 1907.

Rev. H. Kerin.

43833. CHAIRMAN.—You are parish priest of Prior?—Yes.

43834. What are the particular points that you wish to bring before the Commission?—The parish is practically one large congested area. It contains a coast line of about thirty miles.

43835. Is there a natural boundary?—It is in three portions, and contains the divisions of Emlough, Ballinskelligs, St. Finan's, Teeraneragh, and Portmagee. The district of Portmagee has about seven miles of coast line. On that coast line there are 261 holdings. To show you how congested it is, there are 176 of the 261 under £5 valuation.

43836. That is towards Portmagee?—Towards Portmagee, from the Ownagar river. Here is a rough sketch. I may say that the Congested Districts Board has done nothing for that district with respect to the fishing up to the present. There is a little pier that I can show you, but that was built by Trinity College, on whose property it is, and it was built not for fishing purposes at all, but for the purpose of landing sand and seaweed. Along that coast they have 220 fishermen and numbers of women and girls who cure fish. That pier is in very bad repair, and I would suggest that a little slip might be added to it which would make it very useful for the fishermen.

43837. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where precisely is the pier?—Nearly half way, at a place called Kilkeveragh.

43838. CHAIRMAN.—The Board have done something further on towards Portmagee?—No, but they made an offer some time ago to do it, and the County Council promised some help. When the engineer came they could not do the amount of work necessary for the money that was promised. Mr. O'Connell, who lives on the spot, and will be giving evidence to-day, will be able to tell you more about it.* I might say that I have written every landlord and agent in the whole parish to know if they would sell their properties to the Congested Districts Board, and I did not get a sympathetic answer.

43838A. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean that they were not prepared to do it?—They did not show the slightest anxiety. In fact they did not want to sell for the simple reason that they expected to drive a harder bargain with the tenants than with the Board. There is no other explanation for it.

43839. CHAIRMAN.—Who are the landlords?—Trinity College is the most important, and Sir Morgan O'Connell.

43840. Whom did you write to?—To all the landlords and agents—every one of them.

43841. Are they all small landlords except Trinity College?—And Sir Morgan O'Connell. He has a considerable property.

43842. Are there three or four smaller ones?—Yes.

43843. What do you mean by saying that you did not get sympathetic answers; what sort of answers did you get?—They did not see their way to sell; but we had some negotiations going on. We nearly came to an arrangement with Sir Morgan O'Connell to sell to the tenants, but not through the Congested Districts Board.

43844. You are satisfied that a sale to the tenants would have been better than nothing, but you would prefer the Congested Districts Board to buy?—Yes. I would much prefer the Congested Districts Board to have the whole coast line, and they would be able to help the people on their little holdings and in reference to fishing gear.

43845. Have many estates here been sold to the tenants?—Lord Lansdowne has sold under the Ashbourne Act, and there was an estate sold by Mr. Charles O'Connell to the tenants direct.

43846. From your experience of this part of Kerry, do you believe that on an estate that needs improvement which is sold direct to the tenants, the tenants are really much better off after purchase than before?—Yes. On the Lansdowne property, for example, they are much better off than those who have not purchased.

43847. Is that because of the reduction?—Yes.

43848. But the reduction is only a matter of a few shillings. Do you believe that the reduction of ten shillings a year makes all the difference to those people?—If you got good offers it would be more than that.

43849. Take a very small holding with a rent of £2 10*s.* a year; I suppose that that is a very common case?—Yes. We have lots of them.

43850. If on such a holding you get a reduction of five shillings in the pound, that is only 12*s.* 6*d.* in the year?—That is a considerable thing to poor people.

43851. Do you think really that 12*s.* 6*d.* makes very much difference?—As a matter of fact, it is by fishing that they live. They are all fishermen whenever they can get fish.

43852. That is exactly why I ask the question. It seems to me when they are not living by land that the sum of 12*s.* 6*d.* more or less does not very much matter. It is strange to me that the very fact of getting the place cheaper by 12*s.* 6*d.* should make very much difference in the condition of the people?—I don't think it would make very much; but they don't live by the land that they have. They also fish. They have the two things. I consider that they would get more help from the Congested Districts Board than in any other way.

43853. If it really does not make very much difference, would you be prepared to say that you would rather see purchase delayed until a time when the Congested Districts Board is able to purchase the estate and improve it?—I think certainly I would strongly advise them to wait.

43854. Would not you say that a man is better off by remaining as a tenant until the estate can be sold through the Congested Districts Board and improved, than they would be by becoming a purchasing annuitant with an unimproved holding?—I would rather see them wait.

43855. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So it is not so much the purchase of the holding as the improvement that you would expect from the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, the improvement. I would be very glad to see the Board buy up that seaboard.

* See p. 97.

43856. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me, why are these people so anxious to buy a holding of that kind?—They are anxious for a sale through the Congested Districts Board, under the impression that the Board would be able to help them.

43857. I understand that. But why is there so much anxiety to purchase holdings of that character which need improvement, direct from the landlord?—They know that after a time they would be owners completely of it.

43858. Is that much use if it is an unimproved holding?—It is true that in former times they could not improve without being overtaxed, but now I think that they would set about improving it with a better heart if they were the owners.

43859. Do you really think they still imagine if they improve their holdings now by their own labour or little capital that the rent can be put up on them?—That cannot be done now.

43860. They cannot still think that?—No.

43861. Then why is it they are so anxious to buy?—There is a kind of lingering after the old state of things.

43862. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The insecurity of the past tells in the present?—Yes. I know for a fact that a great many of them are anxious to enter into purchase negotiations because they are in arrears. To use Mr. Doran's phrase, it acts as a lever in forcing up prices. I know one townland where we entered into negotiations for the sale, and the poor unfortunate people, because they were in arrears, consented to sign terms of purchase which were excessive. Fortunately, it turned out that the day on which they were to sign was so bad—it was one of those days when we had bad snow—that they could not go down to sign those papers. I called the attention of that townland, at a public meeting, to the matter. Mr. Doran came down as representative of the Congested Districts Board, and came to see the little property, which is as bad as there is on the map of Europe. The poor tenants were to sign for twenty-three years' purchase. Fortunately they were prevented from doing that, and then the value that the officials of the Board put upon it was fifteen years' purchase. When negotiations were entered into with regard to the sale of the property there were several processes at the Cahirciveen Quarter Sessions.

43863. You were giving two reasons for their anxiety to purchase. One is that the great insecurity of the past makes them anxious to get as much security as possible in the future?—Yes.

43864. The next is, you say, that the arrears make them anxious to purchase?—Yes; it is a temporary relief.

43865. At the start that is at all events a considerable relief in th existing state of affairs?—It is.

43866. But, bearing on the question which Lord Dudley asked you about the security, or insecurity, which a man feels in making improvements, I have a question to ask. Is not there a feeling among these farmers in Ireland that if a farm is left derelict almost and unimproved, it will fare better when there is an inspection by the assistant commissioners for the fixing of the fair rent than will an improved farm?—I agree with you thoroughly; there is that impression.

43867. CHAIRMAN.—That means that during the time between the fixations of the rent, from twelve or thirteen, to the end of fifteen, years, a man is giving up a certain productiveness of his land deliberately, in order that the Commissioners may see the land in the worst possible condition?—But, if the land has been overtaxed already, I don't blame them for trying to get some reduction.

43868. The Bishop asked you whether you did not think that tenants thought if the Commissioners saw the land in a very poor condition they would be more likely to set a low rent upon it than if they saw it in a good condition, and you agreed with him. From all I have heard I believe that to be true. But is it not a fact that if a man does that for twelve or thirteen years very likely he cuts off his nose to spite his face. Very likely he is giving up a certain productiveness of his land for a hypothetical reduction at the end of fifteen years. It is an absurd way of doing things?—Yes.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is not the explanation that brings the two theories together this: the man for the first ten or twelve years makes the most out of his farm, and does the best that he can with it; and for the last two or three years he thinks it worth while to let the farm die down, so to speak, so that it may be valued below its value when the time for valuation comes, so that it probably is not a bargain at the beginning of his fifteen years.

43869. CHAIRMAN.—Is that so? Would this preparation for the visit of the Commissioners only begin within two or three years of the end of the term?—I think if the land in this part of the country were let go beyond three or four years you would never be able to restore it again.

43870. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The explanation that Sir Francis put to you would hold for the better class of land?—Yes.

43871. If you got the land, then, the question arises are farms to be greatly improved by reclamation? If they are in a wild condition this different aspect suggests itself to you. There the question is one of reclamation or not?—Yes.

43872. On your poor land it would be very much a question of reclamation or not?—Yes. After three or four years it would be very hard to make anything out of it.

43873. The fact that a man knows that the Sub-Commissioners will come out and inspect it may have a very deterrent effect?—Yes.

43874. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say that the reason these tenants desire to do what to some of us is an incomprehensible thing, namely to buy this £2 10*s.* holding, is caused first by a want of realisation of the fact that they have security of tenure, and on the other hand owing to the fear of arrears?—These are the chief reasons.

43875. If these were absent, would you yourself advise the purchase of £2 10*s.* holdings on these places?—I must confess I would advise a tenant to become owner of his holding no matter what the rent was.

43876. But you have told us you would not advise the purchase of small holdings requiring improvement except through the agency of the Congested Districts Board?—Because, as far as I know, they would be able to help the people, as the latter would never be able to help themselves.

43877. If you realise the advantage of that, the point we want to get to is: would you advise the tenants of small unimproved holdings to purchase direct from the landlord?—As I said a while ago, I would advise them to wait if they got better terms from a Board like the Congested Districts Board, which would have more money at its disposal.

43878. It is not quite a question of better terms, but a question of whether they buy an improved or an unimproved holding?—If they buy the holdings they will get more help from that Board for the improving tenant himself.

43879. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would like to see the State aiding?—Yes. We have a great deal of slough land requiring arterial drainage. Every tenant buying under these circumstances should be compelled to drain his own holding into that if there was such a system. Coming now to the next section of my parish, that is St. Finan's, I have very little to say about that, because the Board has built a slip there. It is not finished.

43880. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Has it been a benefit?—It has not been finished yet. They resumed work last year. The weather became very bad and swept away what they had done. Up to March, 1906, they spent a sum of £1,446 on this slip. I wrote them some time ago. There are twenty-four boats with 100 fishermen in that district. I pass on now to the next one, round the coast, Prior proper. The holdings there are not very large.

43881. When the slip is finished the immediate demand will be satisfied?—I think so. Another little slip I am interested in is at Foil-aniatin. The Board is giving us some little help.

43882. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How does that project stand?—They will resume work when they come to finish this other slip. We go round the coast to the most populous part of my parish, called Prior.

43883. That is a peninsula?—Yes. I have a coast line there of about fifteen miles, within one and a-half miles of where we are sitting at present. There are 400 fishermen along that coast. There are 310 holdings under £5 valuation. That shows considerable congestion.

43884. Mr. Sutherland and myself saw these holdings on Sunday?—We very badly want a little slip

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on that coast. There is one at Ballinskelligs, built by the Board of Works. It is useless except at a very high tide. It is near the coastguard station.

43885. CHAIRMAN.—Where is the slip required?—It would be for an inspector to say that, but it would be a great advantage for Ballinskelligs if a slip were put somewhere about there.

43886. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you hold it as a principle that if the fishing is not very successful the erection of a pier will make it successful?—Yes, if there were a slip where I say they could bring in their fish there and have a curing station. The boats are nearer the fishing grounds, the good grounds about the Bull rock, and they could land the fish at the curing station just as at Portmagee, and it would be far easier to bring the fish in to the train at Valencia Harbour.

43887. Is not it a bold assertion to make in view of the history of some of these enterprises in Ireland?—I would not think so. It is most feasible.

43888. We were told in Dublin of the great amount of money spent on works of this kind around the coast of Ireland which are now practically derelict?—Unfortunately none was spent around the coast of Kerry, and in that we have a great cause of complaint against the Board.

43889. CHAIRMAN.—I understand that there is no question about the fishing. The fish are there, and there is a large number of boats, and what is asked for is greater facilities for landing?—Yes.

43890. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think these small boat slips very useful?—Yes, and because of the small boats we have I would call attention to the fact that not merely steam trawlers but sailing trawlers should be kept further out to sea.

43891. Before you pass on I would like you to repeat your statement with reference to expenditure on these piers, that Kerry has been behind as far as the Board was concerned?—As far as this part of Kerry is concerned. I cannot speak for any more. I refer only to this peninsula that I represent.

43892. Yet you have named to us some useful works that have been done?—I have mentioned one useful work on thirty miles of sea coast.

43893. There is another going on?—A little one. It is not much. We have about a mile from here or a mile and a-half from where we are sitting, in my parish, two lime-kilns. They were built fifty or sixty years ago by Lord Lansdowne. He brought limestone in boats from Kenmare, which is a distance of forty miles, and he burned this limestone and sold it to the tenants at a low price and to outsiders at a higher price. These kilns have not been working for forty years. Everybody admits that our country over there would be greatly benefited by lime, and I think it would be a capital thing if the Board would take up those kilns by working and selling the lime to the poor people of the congested area.

43894. Where are the kilns?—About one and a-half miles from where we are. The limestone was brought up to within thirty feet of the kilns.

43895. Where would the limestone be found?—In Kenmare. There is no convenient quarry nearer. That would be a capital way for the Board to spend their money. Here is the tidal river, and here are the kilns (*explains map*). There are two kilns, which would turn out 600 barrels of lime.

43896. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the reason for leaving off working?—It is so long ago that I could not answer that, but I don't think for a moment that the people would not take the lime all the same, because it is very advantageous to the country; but I think they found that they were not able to make it at a profit; but I would ask the Congested Districts Board to work it. The profit would be for the people. I would not mind how the profit and loss would work out.

43897. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The need for lime seems to be obvious. It is noticeable that the buildings, as well as the lands, are in need of lime?—Certainly; we would want a lot of lime-washing for houses if for no other purposes.

43898. Could you say to the Commission that if a loss were made under a scheme for supplying lime for a couple of years, at the end of two or three years the system would work without loss between the tenants and the suppliers of the lime?—I should like very much to make the experiment, but of course I could not answer that, but I think it would, really, because everybody admits that there is nothing better for that country than lime.

43899. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Could you say anything about the price at which it can be bought?—Lord Lansdowne sold it for 1*s.* 10*d.* a barrel to his tenants, and at 2*s.* 6*d.* to outsiders. You cannot get lime now from Cahirciveen less than three shillings a barrel.

43900. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is that the large barrel?—I don't think it is.

43901. CHAIRMAN.—I wonder if any of that price is freight from Cahirciveen here, because in Cahirciveen we were told that you could buy it for 2*s.* 6*d.* a barrel?—There are times at which you could buy it for that, but I think there are times at which you would have to pay 3*s.* for it in Cahirciveen.

43902. The highest price at which we have heard it put is 2*s.* 6*d.*?—I still maintain that it would cost 3*s.* to have it here.

43903. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The lime for this district would come from Kenmare and not from Killorglin?—Yes. It is a question whether the lime could not be bought, from Killorglin, at Cahirciveen, but I mention this matter as the kilns are here.

43904. CHAIRMAN.—When this kiln of Lord Lansdowne's was going did they pay the tenants around for working and burning it there?—Yes.

43905. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You don't know why they carried the stone instead of the burned lime?—I suppose they thought they could do it cheaper.

43906. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be that the fuel is found here?—Yes. There was great abundance at that time.

43907. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is much cheaper to take the lime if it is burned: it is not half the weight of the stone. It may have been with the idea of giving employment in the locality?—Possibly. That would be one good reason which still holds.

43908. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The kilns at Kenmare are worked at a profit?—I could not answer that question. In the quarry I mean the limestone is bought in its rude state.

43909. You burn it here?—Yes.

43910. CHAIRMAN.—What can you buy lime for at Kenmare at the kiln?—I cannot tell you about Kenmare, but I can tell you about Killorglin, because I have been there for a great number of years. It was 1*s.* 2*d.* for a long time; then it was 1*s.* 4*d.*, and I think it has gone up to 1*s.* 6*d.*

43911. That is lime and not limestone?—Yes, the lime itself, the stone burned.

43912. Has not it ever been found feasible or possible to bring round a boatful of lime from Killorglin down here?—I think that would not work at all. The price of lime is sure to go up in Killorglin if you have to supply this place from there.

43913. I don't understand why it would be impossible. Killorglin is very nearly on the sea. Why would it be impossible to bring a shipload of lime round here from Killorglin or from Kenmare?—Of course it is not impossible, but the question is would it work?

43914. It would surely be a great deal cheaper if you can get lime at Killorglin for 1*s.* 2*d.*?—I presume Lord Lansdowne or his advisers said that to themselves before they built the kilns, and if they could do it they would not have built the kilns.

43915. Has not anybody ever had the public spirit to try to see what it would cost to bring it from Killorglin. It surely must be possible to do it more cheaply than 2*s.* 6*d.* per barrel?—I repeat the evidence of Mr. Doran that the Board should be placed in a position to risk public money in thorough and well-considered schemes.

43916. Mr. Doran is not a member of the Board?—But his evidence is very valuable.

43917. The people themselves not being in a position to organise a system of procuring this lime?—No. They lack initiative very much in this country. We are very much behind the times.

43918. Do you know the price of burned lime at the kiln mouth in Kenmare?—I could not answer that.

43919. But you do know it at Killorglin?—Yes.

43920. If that property were bought up by a Board like the Congested Districts Board I suppose that one of the things you would expect to be done before selling to the tenants would be the institution of some system for burning lime for those poor lands?—It would be very necessary and most useful.

43921. Tell us roughly what, in your eyes, is most needed to develop the district?—The development of the fisheries, and the sale of every bit of this area we have travelled over to the Congested Districts Board.

I certainly maintain that. I am thoroughly convinced that that would be the great improvement of those poor people on our coast.

43922. If you had your way, that is the thing on which would you concentrate your energy—the development of the fisheries and the sale of the land through the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. The people would be very happy and contented if that were done

43923. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take this district that Dr. O'Donnell and I saw going down towards Ballinskelligs on Sunday; is that in your parish?—Yes.

43924. You know these holdings very well; cut-away peat bogs, without any appearance of cultivation round about. Do you expect that these people would be able to improve that land and cultivate it?—A great deal of that land you passed on Sunday has been purchased, and a great many improvements have been made since they were purchased. Three townlands that you went through have been purchased, and they are certainly improving them. You passed all through Lord Lansdowne's property and two others.

43925. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Going to St. Finan's Bay we went through the very property that you have been describing?—Certainly.

43926. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you really believe that people can carry out improvements successfully there?—I do certainly think the land capable of being improved; that is provided the poor people got some help. They cannot do it so well themselves. My contention is that the Congested Districts Board should be able to help them.

43927. No doubt, but there would be the most enormous expenditure of money and labour upon it before that could be made anything like prosperous?—That is just the thing we want.

43928. The question altogether is whether the same labour and capital might not be better expended on some other part?—I think that the people would be very slow to leave these places. If they got a little help they would rather improve their holdings and stay there.

43929. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say the fishing is a great industry?—Yes, along that coast.

43930. But there is a large population inland which has no connection with the fishery?—There are not many. Perhaps they would have one member of the family; but there are not many townlands in the whole parish that don't dabble in fishing some way or another.

43931. How far inland is the fishing industry felt?—About two miles.

43932. Have you a parish committee at all?—I have not. I am only here about sixteen or seventeen months.

43933. The difficulty of procuring lime is in itself an obstacle in the way of working the committee?—Yes.

43934. CHAIRMAN.—Do you make any kelp here?—No, we don't. I may say that we depend a great deal on seaweed for manuring.

43935. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where do you get a market for your fish?—We send them up to catch the train at Valentia Harbour. We cure a lot of fish at Portmagee and send it off to the American market.

43936. Have you a curing station there?—Yes.

43937. Who has them?—Manchester and other companies have agents on the spot. They cure them and send them off.

43938. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have they got a market?—Yes.

43939. They sell all they cure?—Yes. The fresh herrings and mackerel we get on the Ballinskelligs side are carted on to Cahirciveen. The others they take down by boat.

Mr. MAURICE FITZGERALD examined.

43940. CHAIRMAN.—What are you, Mr. Fitzgerald?—I have a middle interest in a small property in this parish, and I own a farm under the same unfortunate tenure. I manage a very small property in the adjoining parish for my brother. The valuation of Dromod parish in 1901 was £4,767 17*s.*, and of Prior parish was £4,073, so that you see that Prior parish is of £700 less valuation than Dromod parish; and I may mention that the valuation of this locality is no criterion whatever to go upon, because there was no railway connection with Killarney when the valuation was made; and secondly, I know of one property in the locality that was valued very low because the landlord requested Griffith's valuers, whom he happened to be acquainted with, to value it as low as possible; and of course the valuation was made only for rating purposes.

43941. But your point is that the valuation is lower now than it ought to be?—I would not say that, but I would suggest in some places it is as high as it ought to be, and in other places lower than it ought to be.

43942. Do you wish to draw any conclusions from that?—I do not. I just mentioned it in opening, as one might think that the valuation represented conclusively the valuation of the land. The average holding in this parish would be 36 acres, or what we call the grass of six cows.* From 30 to 36 acres I should say for a holding of six cows with the class of land in this locality would be quite sufficient, because I think if the holdings were any larger they would be neglected. They could not keep them at all in rotation and the land would deteriorate.

43943. Has tillage decreased in your experience in this part of Ireland?—Well, I do not think it has decreased very much here to any marked extent. Of course there are lots of people emigrating in recent years, but still I think the tillage is just about the same as it was fifteen years ago.

43944. If the holdings were enlarged do you think it might have the possible effect of keeping some of the people at home who now go to America, and therefore increase the tillage?—I do not think it would. I do not think so. In the first place there is no untenanted land to be bought up here; and secondly, if you migrated some of the tenants and added their holdings here to these, you would find, I think, that the holdings would be rather too much, because, of course, a lot of work has to be gone through here on this peaty land with the spade, and of course that entails an immense amount of labour.

43945. I suppose there are very few holdings now of 36 acres which are being farmed by a father and a couple of sons, and they are nearly all the work of one man, are not they?—Oh, no. Oh, not at all. In fact the people who have their own help, with their own sons, are far better off than those who have not.

43946. Is there enough work upon a 36-acre holding such as you describe to enable the sons to remain at home?—Well, there is plenty of work for them to do, but I do not think they would be paid very well for their labour, because when in the course of time the farm would go to one son, there would be nothing left for the majority of the others but to emigrate, except of course that the son or daughter would get their fortune.

43947. The fact of the matter, then, is that they don't think they would earn better wages in America than they can in the locality, either upon their father's farm or any other farm?—Very likely so. Young men get 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

43948. Do you see any possible way of preventing that. If the wages they can get are better in America than they are here, how can you hope to check the emigration? Is not it a natural process?—I think it would take a long time to do it, for the simple reason that their friends in America are urging them to go. I had a domestic servant some years ago to whom I paid £12 a year. She had been in America for some years, and she told me that she could do far better in this country at £12 a year than she could do in America at £30 a year, which she got. And still her sister and her friends have since gone to America in spite of that. There seems to be an inherent craze among the people to go to America.

43949. Is it a craze or because they can get better wages?—Well, I know that some of them do very well in America, but I think that many of them do not do so well.

43950. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—While in America they made a considerable sum of money?—Yes, some of them do. The majority never come back, but some do come back and buy land.

* *Note by Witness.*—I have since discovered that the average holding in this parish is 50 acres.—M. F.

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Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald.

43951. It is the successes generally that come back?—I think so.

43952. You know of all those cases of people coming back after making money, but you seldom hear anything of hundreds of failures?—Yes.

43953. CHAIRMAN.—Let us get your opinion quite clearly. It is obvious, is it not, that there must be always a surplus population in any district looking for employment?—Certainly.

43954. You could not hope to provide that surplus population with land?—No.

43955. Even if you made a redistribution at present there must always be afterwards a surplus that could not possibly be given land?—Certainly.

43956. If you developed the fisheries to a considerable extent you might be able to provide employment for a certain number more than get employment now; but it is difficult to imagine that the fisheries could be so developed as to give employment for all the surplus population, in other words for all the young men?—Yes.

43957. And therefore there seems to be nothing for it but emigration or an added demand for labour here?—Yes.

43958. And there cannot be an added demand for labour here unless the price of labour can be so enhanced as to counteract the price of labour in other parts?—Yes.

43959. And the price of labour here cannot be raised unless in some way or another the price of agricultural produce raised by tillage can be enhanced?—Certainly.

43960. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You were speaking of 30-acre farms here and of the tillage upon them. What do you say is the average amount of tillage on a 30-acre farm?—I should say about five acres. Of course I am not including hay. Under tillage I am including first crop and second crop, but not meadow.

43961. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that emigration is altogether a question of wages?—Oh, by no means.

43962. It is also the results of a desire to see a new country and to see more life?—I think so. When I say that the majority who go to America could do very well at home I am talking of the majority of girls, but I do not say that the men who go out could do better at home, except in a few instances.

43963. What percentage can you tell me have returned—would you put it at one per cent.?—Oh, yes.

43964. Not more?—Not more.

43965. CHAIRMAN.—In what way would a girl do as well at home?—Well, I am giving you the experience of the girl I have just spoken about—that £12 a year here would be just as good as any wages they could get in America; and there is not the least difficulty in their getting £12, and in fact the difficulty is to get girls for £12, here.

43966. But surely the demand for domestic servants in a country district in Ireland is not a very great demand?—It is immense in this parish. I wanted a girl to go out and milk the cows and do rough work, and I had to hunt three parishes to get one at £12 a year. That is what I am paying. Fifteen years ago you could have got a girl of that class for £6 a year. Now in this district they are fearfully scarce.

43967. CHAIRMAN.—But do you really tell us that the demand for domestic servants' labour is great?—Oh, very great indeed here; very great indeed in Prior, Cahirciveen, and Dromod parishes.

43968. If you go a little further inland, is it so there too?—Well, of course, I cannot speak for other parts.

43969. Is the demand here exceptional owing to the fact that it is a place to which tourists resort?—Oh, not at all. Of course some people here employ a good many domestic servants, but I don't think that makes such an immense difference, though of course it makes some difference. And another reason why there is a scarcity of domestic servants to do rough work, and that it is felt so much is this, that they don't like to milk cows at all now. It is not easy to get a girl now to do rough work, and they would prefer to be at a place where there were no cows, for less money, than at a place where there were cows kept, for more money. We farmers blame Waterville a good deal for that, because they say that they have an easier life in Waterville than they have with the farmers.

43970. In your opinion if there was more time devoted to the training of girls for domestic service in primary schools, what effect do you think would that have—do you think it would increase or decrease the tendency to emigrate?—I should think it would increase it. I should think so; because, after all, there are very few in this parish that want trained servants at all. I mean to say that the kind of servants they want are servants who can do just a little plain cooking and washing and that kind of thing, and if they were anyway highly trained they could command far better wages in other places.

43971. But in any case it would fit them for work?—It would, no doubt, fit them for after life.

43972. But you think it would cause the tendency to emigration to increase, not to decrease?—Yes.

43973. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Assuming that girls may have £12 a year in domestic service here, they would have this justification or explanation of their desire for going to America, that in a few years, while they are in their strength, they can put together a considerable sum of money more quickly in that way than at home?—Well, I do not think so, my lord. I have been speaking to girls who have returned from America on that score and they say that they get high wages there, but they have tremendous expenses.

43974. Would girls in domestic service in America have big expenses?—It seems they have. I was not aware of that till a couple of years ago, when I happened to meet one whom I knew as a child before she went, and she told me of her experience in America, and she said she was commanding very high wages indeed in America. I think she was getting £60 a year. She seemed to have been exceptionally fortunate, and she said that, even with those wages, she found it very hard to save at all.

43975. If the matter stands in that way, it would appear that it would not require much to turn the balance in favour of the girls remaining at home. If the money inducements were made more attractive the girls would stay, and not go to America?—I should think they ought to stay.

43976. I was going to ask about the thirty-six-acre farm. You say it would be a six-cow holding?—Yes.

43977. Would there be much rough grazing land of a mountainous character on the thirty-six acres?—Well, there would not be any mountainy grazing on these farms. We call them glensters, and some have 200 acres of mountain, glensters in fact holding tremendous acreage.

43978. It is not by acreage you would value those mountainous farms?—Oh, not at all. It is the six cows I talk about. Some of the land includes bog, some of it earth, and some of it reclaimed bog.

43979. Do you think would practical agricultural instruction be useful for the occupiers that you contemplate?—I think it would be of the greatest benefit. I know they had not heard of the Congested Districts Board or Agricultural Department here till the last couple of years, and of course the Congested Districts Board have purchased an estate in the neighbouring parish, and that is what brought them into the parish; and the Department of Agriculture have sent out an instructor this year to Tralee (Mr. M'Carthy), and he came and gave lectures here on three occasions, and, as far as I am concerned, he imparted to me an amount of useful information. But I think that if there were a few experimental plots here and there it would have far more effect, because the majority of the people here are not educated enough to understand lectures.

43980. Practical demonstration would be better?—Yes, practical demonstration. I saw it suggested in Killarney that the Congested Districts Board should purchase model farms. Well, I think that would be too expensive a business altogether. I would suggest that the Department's representatives should have powers to purchase an experimental plot, or several experimental plots in every parish; compulsory powers, so that they could take them whether the occupiers wished it or not, and use them in demonstrating the best means of growing the various crops.

43981. Or you could take a farmer in the locality who was the best agriculturist and turn him into an agricultural instructor for his district?—Certainly you could do that.

43981A. CHAIRMAN.—Would it not be better to work the agricultural plot through the agency of an existing farm?—No, I think not. I think it would be

better to have the Department's representative, because there would be bound to be a certain amount of jealousy as to the choice.

43982. But surely if you were able to select a man who had a holding in the district, and by teaching him through the medium of the instructor, you were enabled to turn that holding into a kind of model holding, would not that bring home to the other people the advantages of a scientific treatment of the land in a far more striking way than if a man whom they knew nothing at all about came down to till the plot?—Well, that is really what I am suggesting. I suggest that the Department's representatives should carry out and work experimental plots on the farms here that they like.

43983. But that is that he would do it himself on the part of the Department. But would it not be a far more striking illustration if he was to enter into negotiations with a certain farmer who, say, up to that moment had been making £30 a year out of a holding, and who by this scientific treatment was enabled to double his receipts?—Oh, certainly, I think that would be well.

43984. The others would then see what one of their own class could do?—Yes.

43985. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you speak of a plot, what extent have you in your mind?—Anything from a quarter of an acre to an acre. Now the Department of Agriculture's representative, Mr. Harpur, tried an experimental plot on my land this year. I prepared the ground, and he planted his potatoes carefully, and they have been watched very intently, but unfortunately I am afraid they have not turned out so well. In fact my own potatoes, which were next them, have turned out far better.

43986. That was teaching you what to avoid?—I do not think so, sir, because he wanted to show the advantage of sowing whole potatoes instead of cut potatoes.

43987. You think there is a cause for the failure?—Well, I cannot account for it.

43988. But if you could show a reason, the lesson would have been useful?—No. I was quite prepared to set whole potatoes if these turned out well, but now I doubt.

43989. In what way is it then—did they come come up weak?—About half of them are sound, and no better than my own potatoes, and the other half seem to have failed.

43990. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were they the same kind of potatoes?—They were the same kind, but not of the same seed. I just wanted to remark that the use of the plough would come in advantageously in the case of many occupiers of small farms, and that it would be of great advantage if ploughing and mowing machines could be hired out to the farmers.

43991. Just as a matter of clearness, how do you reconcile your statement that the use of the plough would come in well, with your previous statement that these thirty-six-acre holdings require spade labour?—Oh, I said not all of it; but I say some of the land requires spade labour, such as reclaimed bog. You cannot plough reclaimed bog for the simple reason that the horses would sink.

43992. But then, on those holdings where the plough would come in, there would be an increase of size?—I do not think so, because in most of the holdings there are certainly a few acres of reclaimed bog, and the man must till a part.

43993. But could not that be tilled by spade labour as it is now, and the better land be tilled with the plough as well?—Well, I think that would be rather too much tillage. I do not think too much tillage would pay a man of that class. I cannot see how it would.

43994. You do not think that the introduction of the plough would enable the same amount of labour to till a bigger holding?—Oh, yes, I certainly do. I do not know whether you are very well conversant with the class of land that we have round here. Some of it, if it were worked by the spade, would be extremely hard work for the man, because it would be strong and stiff, and that kind of thing; but of course boggy land is easy enough work for the spade, but it would be impossible to plough it. I believe there is a method of using boots for the horses, but I have never seen it.

43995. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If you began with draining the bog top first?—The horses could plough it.

43996. After a few years?—Some of them have been drained very well here now, but still horses could not draw the plough.

43997. Then what is the necessity for this method that we see of planting potatoes in big ridges—is it to carry off the surface water?—Not at all. That method is peculiar to this country, and they seem to think that it is better than drills, and personally I quite agree with them. I think that my potatoes that are planted on plots do far better in ridges than in drills, far and away better. First and foremost there is not so much waste of ground.

43998. Did you see how closely they were packed together, those that we and others yesterday saw?—It may look so to you, taking a glance in passing, but I assure you there is a lot of room, just in fact as much room as in the drill.

43999. Have they twenty-four inches clear between?—There is a distance of twenty-four inches between every potato.

44000. But measured across?—There is a foot between every potato, and that is plenty of room.

44001. Is there an opening between?—No, never.

44002. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—As far as the practice is concerned it is not peculiar to this part only, but all along the poorer parts of Ireland the habit is to plant the potatoes in ridges?—Yes.

44003. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I thought it was to carry off the surface water?—Oh, no; that is not the principal reason. The decline of the salt butter industry here has been a terrible loss to this country. Up to about twenty years ago we used to sell all the butter in firkins, and every man used to keep his butter till he had two or three firkins, and then take it to the town and sell it for a lump sum, where they now take it in small quantities, and the money is frittered away in dribs and drabs.

44004. Do you mean that they take it in in such small quantities that they have more temptation to spend the price of it?—Yes. A creamery has been started for the past three years in this parish, but it has not been taken up so much as I would like to see it, so far; but this year they are getting far more milk than they were last year, and they think that after a time people will take it up. We also have two Agricultural Banks in this parish, and one of them is doing very well indeed, but the other one is not doing so well. I am afraid that the reason the second one is not doing so well is that there is some difference between the Committee, and therefore they are not so energetic as in other parts of the country.

44005. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You talked about ploughs and other implements, and I think, as you made the suggestion, that the Congested Districts Board might be well advised to supply reaping machines; but the plough seems to be rather a small thing, does it not?—Well, yes.

44006. But one of the banks might be used for the purpose of enabling people to get ploughs?—It could certainly, of course, but I should not like to see farmers generally going in for buying mowing machines. I should prefer to see a place here for hiring them out for the season to each man.

44007. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you had a Parish Committee, do you think the agency of the Parish Committee would be a good one to lay in a stock of agricultural implements from which, on reasonable terms, they might hire out agricultural implements to farmers?—Yes There are no labourers' cottages built in this locality so far, but I believe there are some to be built now. But of course except for the work round Waterville there is very little labour employed in the land, most of the farmers doing the work themselves.

44008. CHAIRMAN.—Why is there a demand for labourers' cottages if there is a little labour?—Well, they are getting an acre of land.

44009. Do you think that is good?—Well, I would not like to give you an opinion. I am afraid it might lead to the establishment of a lot of uneconomic holdings. I am very much afraid of it.

44010. If there is really no demand for labour in this district, is it not a source of considerable danger to encourage people who are not farmers, and who cannot be farmers because there is not land available for them, to continue to reside in the district?—That is my view. I may state that I think the best thing would be to establish some kind of an industry, such as, say, the peat industry. But I think it is a foolish

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experiment to build very many of them before there is some kind of work started. Of course they are talking of giving the roads to the labourers, but I do not think the roads of this locality could keep such a large quantity of labour. The roads at present are given to a contractor.

44011. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But the contractor employs labour?—No; he has sons. No man takes a contract unless he has sons.

44012. CHAIRMAN.—But the idea is to do it from the County Council direct?—Yes. It has not actually been decided, but it is spoken of.

44013. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not it the case that where the number of small occupiers is large the small occupiers take the place of the labouring class?—Yes, certainly. There are lots of occupiers in this country who have not a holding big enough to keep their families employed and who are very well pleased indeed to get work for their sons.

44014. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I ask you this one question from what you have said: If the roads are at present managed by a resident contractor and his two or three sons, and if it is decided to give those roads to the unemployed labourers in the district, will not the contractor and his three sons then become unemployed?—Yes, but in the majority of cases the contractors are farmers, and I think that every man should live. Of course some of them make a good deal of money. If a man happens to have five or six sons a man can work both as contractor and farmer. Now I come to the question of fisheries. Sea fisheries do not affect this parish of Dromod, though they affect the other parishes very much; but the fishermen of those localities suffer a good deal from the want of proper boats and from the depredations of foreign trawlers.

44015. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me exactly where is the parish of Dromod—are we in the parish of Dromod now?—We are.

44016. And sea fishery does not affect this parish?—No; there is not a man of this parish fishing.

44017. Are there no sea fishermen in this parish?—No. There are, of course, some freshwater fishermen there.

44018. Why do they ask for a slip if there are no fishermen in this parish?—I am just coming to that point. I think there would be fishermen about this locality if there was a slip.

44019. Then the slip is not to accommodate the existing fishermen, but to stimulate the creation of fishermen?—Exactly, and also to accommodate the fresh-water fishermen who cannot fish for salmon and trout in the winter and who can fish in the season. And there is no doubt about it that a slip is very badly wanted here.

44020. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where precisely?—Well, I am not competent exactly to point out the spot, but I think that on a line with the Protestant Church would be as good a place as any. I think that would be a good centre.

44021. CHAIRMAN.—Then it is hypothetical. What use is to be made of it?—Well, yes, there is no doubt about it that it is hypothetical at present, but I think there is no question at all that a great use could be made of it.

44022. On the principle that it cannot do any harm, and may do good?—I will give one more example of how it could do good. The Cahirdaniel fishermen sometimes catch hundreds and thousands of mackerel just round the headland there, and they have to go all the way round to Derrynane, and the fish has to be carted to Cahirciveen, whereas if there was a landing place here they could bring their boats to the slip

44023. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Then the demand for the slip is in reality to accommodate fishermen in other parishes?—Yes. I should say that to my mind it would be a great convenience to fishermen of other parishes.

44024. You say, further, however, it might accommodate fishermen here if they sprang up. How far is Waterville from the fishing grounds to which the Cahirdaniel people go?—It is about 2½ miles.

44025. The only advantage to the Cahirdaniel fishermen is that they are nearer the fishing ground?—Yes.

44026. The Cahirdaniel people would have that much advantage in catching the fish?—Yes.

44027. But the men here would have an advantage? They would have an immense advantage.

44028. Because when they would be coming home with the fish they would be nearer their destination?—Certainly.

44029. Is it not at Cahirdaniel they land their fish?—At Derrynane Harbour.

44030. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does this occur often—the catching of those large hauls of mackerel?—It occurs in the springtime and autumn.

44031. As a regular thing?—Yes.

44032. And there is very good fishing there?—Oh, yes.

44033. CHAIRMAN.—Where is it?—It is between Scariff Island and Derrynane.

44034. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have no statistics of catches of salmon or mackerel?—Oh no; but they vary immensely. Three boats at Ballinskelligs about three months ago got a huge haul of fish, and ever since then, unfortunately, they have got very little. Quite apart from the question of fishing altogether I should like very much to see a pier built at Waterville. I think a pier would be of immense advantage to this locality, because the railway rates are very prohibitive.

44035. Boats and steamers could get up?—Yes. The rates add very much to the cost of goods by the time they come from Dublin.

44036. Do you think there is sufficient trade in Waterville to make it worth while for a steamer to come here?—Oh certainly, I think there is. Waterville is getting to be a very important place, and it has practically ruined Cahirciveen; and the Cork steamers used always to come to Cahirciveen; it used to pay them to come; but they have given it up lately. And they used to call at Derrynane, but they have given that up too.

44037. And when they called at Derrynane was it of service to Waterville?—Not in the least.

44038. CHAIRMAN.—Is not Ballinskelligs Bay rather an unsafe bay for a steamer to come into?—I do not think so. I think in the majority of instances they could run in easily.

44039. But they might find it very difficult; might not they; it is not nearly such a good harbour as Valencia?—It has a sandy bottom.

44040. And you would not have lying alongside—would not a vessel lying alongside be in some danger from the strong westerly winds?—I do not think so.

44041. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why did the service you refer to stop?—There was some difference. I could not in any way recall the difference to my mind now, but it only occurred three years ago, and it caused the company to stop sending the steamers, and that was a tremendous loss.

44042. But you do not know what was the reason?—No, but I can easily find out later on.

44043. We have heard about it before. Was it of great benefit?—Oh, of tremendous benefit. Why, it is not really worth any man's while to get goods from a distance, because the carriage costs so much.

44044. Where did the steamer run from?—Cork, and ran to Cahirciveen and Derrynane.

44045. And back?—Yes.

44046. CHAIRMAN.—Was she subsidized?—I do not think she was.

44047. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is a steamer of the Clyde Shipping Company?—Yes, exactly. She was running for many years till only within the last three years; but she has stopped running, and certainly it is a tremendous loss. If anybody gets goods now the railway company can charge anything they like, and they seem to do it.

44048. CHAIRMAN.—Can you say for certain that the rates of the railway company have gone up since the steamer stopped running?—Well, I would not like to make that statement.

44049. Then if you cannot be sure of that, Mr. Fitzgerald, it is only the loss of a steamer, unless it affects the places so far as it enables the railway so to do it if it wishes?—No, my lord, it affects them in another way. Of course the steamer's rates were naturally always far less than the railway company's rates.

44050. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The rates might have affected the railway company if they had continued long enough?—Oh, certainly. Now I will give an example of that. I got two chimney tops here from Wales about two years ago, and when I had them landed here the carriage was exactly equal to the cost of one of them; that is half the cost of the two. And then if the steamer had been running from Cork I could have got them down cheaper.

44051. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say you got them from Wales?—Yes.

44052. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You never tried to find out why the steamer stopped?—I did not, but I heard it at the time. But I cannot recall to my mind the reason. I ought to remember. The inland fisheries in this immediate neighbourhood are very fairly protected.

44053. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—How protected?—Protected in spawning; though some of the smaller streams are neglected, and they are in the spawning district; but I think the inland fisheries are as well protected as in most parts of the country. Two large estates have been sold in the last five years, and negotiations are pending for the sale of other estates. There is only one sale to the Congested Districts Board. Lord Lansdowne's estate in the neighbouring parish was sold under the Ashbourne Act, direct to the tenants.

44054. CHAIRMAN.—Is the soil on the two estates fairly alike?—Well, there is a great difference in this respect, that there is a lot of bog on one estate and not on the other. On the Hartopp estate there is none, or very little, and the Congested Districts Board have made a road to the top of the mountain, at very great expense, in order to get at some bog.

44055. Would you say that the Hartopp is better as a property than the Lansdowne sold under the Ashbourne Act?—About the same.

44055A. How do the prices work out?—I think they were practically the same price, as far as I know. I think the Hartopp estate was sold at twenty years' purchase, and I think that was also the price at which Lord Lansdowne's was sold.

44056. You have seen the improvement works on the Burns-Hartopp Estate?—Yes, I have seen some of them and some of them will do a great deal of good. In some of them there is money foolishly expended for fences, as you will see to-morrow going along the road. The only advantage of a fence is to keep cattle and sheep off the road, and of course that cost a good deal of money to build it; and it is a sod fence, built completely of sods, and I noticed the other day a lot of sheep jumping over it and knocking down a good many of the sods, and I have no doubt that in a few years that will be of no use; and furthermore, the people there are very short of turf, and in the winter time they will be very much inclined to go up and take sods off the fence. And then, again, part of the stone portion of the fence is very good and part of it is very bad; I am giving you my humble opinion.

44057. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that the people on that property could be got to associate for the preservation of the improvements?—I doubt it very much, my lord. They may, but I doubt it. People are not very much given to associating in that way.

44058. Would not a Parish Committee do it?—I should say it would indeed. Of course the Congested Districts Board built a fine road up to the top of the mountain to get at the bog I speak of. I have been speaking to Mr. O'Connell, of Derrynane, who knows the locality very well, and he says it will never pay the cost, because it is a rather inferior bog and the road will cost an immense amount of money.

44059. But is not it almost indispensable to provide the people with fuel?—Well, of course they will have to be provided with fuel, and there is abundant turf in this parish if there was any means of locomotion.

44060. Not on the same estate?—Not on the same estate.

44061. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you ever see so much improvement made in the same space of time by a landlord before in this locality as there has been made by the Congested Districts Board on this estate?—Oh, never. I never did. I cannot agree with the evidence given by my friend, Father Kerin, as regards his writing to every landlord and agent in the locality to only sell to the Congested Districts Board. I happen to look after a very small property in his parish, and he wrote to me. I think Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., sent round a circular to ask the parish priests to write to the landlords and agents to know would they sell to the Congested Districts Board. I had just been negotiating with the tenants as to the limits of the terms they could get, and when Father Kerin wrote to me I wrote back that I could not see my way to offer any better terms than I had given to the tenants, and therefore I thought it was useless to sell to the Congested Districts Board unless they were prepared to give the same terms; but I very much doubt any landlord would have any objection to selling through the medium of the Congested Districts Board, that is agreeing on a price with the tenants and then selling through the medium of the Congested Districts Board instead of through the medium of the Estates Commissioners.*

44062. CHAIRMAN.—That is with respect to the price?—Yes.

44063. It is your opinion that if they sell to the Congested Districts Board they will not get as good a price as if they sold directly to the tenants?—I will explain what gave rise to the idea, which I think is a very just one, that no man is as good a judge of the land as the man bred up in the locality, and that certainly, no matter how expert the inspector sent down by the Congested Districts Board may be, he cannot form as good an opinion of the value of the locality as the man who has been reared in it. And I will give you a very good instance of that. There is an island now at Derrynane that you were speaking of to-day, and if an inspector were sent down to value that land he would not value it at a shilling an acre. It is an island of about 100 acres. Well, that is some of the best land in the whole parish. When cattle are put on that land you will simply not know them in two months. Well, a stranger to the locality could not tell that.

44064. Why?—Well, I cannot explain the reason, but I know that I myself did not believe it until I actually had experience of it; and I just give that case in order to point out to you how impossible it is for a stranger to value land in a locality so well as a native.

44065. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In making a comparison between the stranger and the man bred on the spot, are you alluding to the landlord as the man bred on the spot, or are you alluding to the tenant?—To both.

44066. To both?—Yes. I know I would rather leave it to one of the tenants in the locality of the property than to any inspector. Of course he should be an unbiased and a fair-minded man.

44067. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And the landlord should be the same?—Oh, I thoroughly agree with you. I am a man of no politics at all.

44068. That is not politics?—I mean I hold no political views.

44069. Political views do not influence personal interests?—Well, they have. They do, excuse me, sometimes. I think I was asked to bring out this point also, and it personally affects me. I am prevented by law from selling to my tenants. In this locality when a man is willing to sell to his tenants at a reduction of, say, 5*s.* to 6*s.* in the pound on second term rents, I do not think compulsory powers can be necessary in this district.

44070. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would be a higher rate of purchase than prevailed before 1903?—Five to six shillings in the pound would work out to about twenty-five years.

44071. Or perhaps a little less?—On second term rents. There were very few second term rents that were sold before the 1903 Act.

44072. Five shillings is 22½ years' purchase, and six shillings is 21½?—Yes. Of course that would be something higher, but that would be just the object of the 1903 Act. Because if all the land had been able to be sold under the Ashbourne Act there would have been no necessity to have any 1903 Act. I understand that it was really for the benefit of the poorer landlords that the Act of 1903 was passed.

44073. But might not the landlords have sufficient inducement without putting up the price of the

* *Note by Witness.*—I wish to correct one statement I made in reply to Mr. Sutherland, viz:—that the Congested Districts Board had done more work on the Burns-Hartopp Estate than the surrounding landlords had done on their respective properties. I quite forgot that the landowners in this locality had expended a large amount of money in improving their properties in the past. My own father spent £3,000 between 1855 and 1887. D. O'Connell, Derrynane Abbey, spent about the same amount between the years 1860 and 1882. The late Sir Maurice O'Connell and his father built several houses for their tenants.—M. F. *9th July*, 1907.

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land? Is not there a bonus?—There is a bonus, certainly.

44074. He clears off mortgages?—But, you see, in a great many instances the landlords are poor men, and they could not possibly afford to wait five or six years for their money, which they have now to do. I have no hesitation in saying that if they could get their money in twelve months all the land here would be sold to-morrow.

44075. It is the delay then, and not the price, that does it?—The delay means an immense lot.

44076. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The delay prevents the sale?—Yes. In fact in one case a gentleman in this locality could not possibly afford to sell. He told me yesterday that he would be most anxious to sell if he could get a guarantee for the payment of his money in twelve months, but if he could not get that it would be absolute ruin. But, unfortunately, at the present day there seems very little chance of getting the money. In fact owing to the depreciated money market on the Stock Exchange it seems almost impossible.

44077. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—One advantage in securing the money now would be that if it were available for investment it could be invested to good advantage?—Well, that would be certainly a great idea, but of course some men it would not affect in other parts of the country as much as it would the landlords in this part, because, of course, the poorer the district the poorer the landlord is.

44078. On the point of price, do you think the owners generally in this locality would be willing to follow the precedent set some years ago in the sale of the Burns-Hartopp Estate to the Congested Districts Board?—That is, twenty years' purchase?

44079. Yes?—To what reduction would twenty years' purchase correspond?

44080. Twenty years' purchase would be 7*s.* in the pound?—Well, I do not think they would be willing to give 7*s.* in the pound on second term rents which have been fixed by the Land Court; and I certainly think that 5*s.* 6*d.* or 6*s.* would be excellent terms on rents which were fixed by arrangement, because in most cases here in which tenants have got two reductions their rents have been cut down one-half; and a man paying £10 a year in 1880, who has since got two reductions, is now paying £5, and if he got 6*s.* in the pound that would cut it down a great deal.

44081. Of course the second reduction would be on a smaller sum?—It would of course, on £7 10*s.* instead of £10. But in the majority of cases the rents have been cut down one-half by the two reductions.

44082. Do you not think that the owner would be well off if he could receive the money right away at twenty years' purchase, for he then might have the bonus and clear off any mortgages and invest any surplus that remained in his hands?—Well, if you ask for my opinion, I would be very glad to take it, my lord; but I cannot answer for others; and it all depends. Perhaps I am delaying you too long, but I just want to bring out one point, that is, the hardship under which landlords like me are suffering. We are getting squeezed out of existence both ways.

44083. You are a middleman under Trinity College?—No, under Mrs. Trent Stoughton; and of course I have to bear the brunt of all the reductions, and I have to pay the head rent the same as if there never had been a reduction. And furthermore, I cannot sell, as my lease is not sixty years absolute, although it is fully equivalent to a sixty years' lease. But under the Act of 1903 you cannot sell with less than sixty years. She has given me permission to sell, but I would have to redeem the head rent in cash, and that I could not do. It would be absolutely impossible.

44084. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Could you not redeem it out of the purchase money?—No; I would have to redeem it first. If I could redeem it out of the purchase money that would be all right. And I certainly think that that is a grievance, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of bringing it out with reference to the position of middlemen in Kerry. On a recent occasion a witness stated that in his district that tenure of land was the worst imaginable. Well, I cannot see how the tenure of land has affected the rents of the tenants, but it affects the unfortunate middleman very much indeed.

44085. Now, take the case of yourself. The head landlord has no power of negotiating a sale?—No.

44086. It is the middleman?—Yes. The head landlord could not negotiate a sale to the tenants, and the middleman could not negotiate a sale to the tenants without the head landlord's consent and without redeeming the head interest.

44087. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The head landlord could sell to you?—Certainly, of course, and he would be willing to do it, but I would have to redeem him in cash, and that would be a serious matter—a matter of £5,000. You have to wait for the money if you sell to the tenants, but it appears that you have to redeem in cash the head rent.

44088. CHAIRMAN.—But supposing there was no delay in getting you your money from the Land Commissioners, would it be possible for a middleman in a case like yours to borrow from a bank the money that was necessary to redeem the head interest if he was sure of getting the purchase-money quickly?—If I could be absolutely certain of getting the purchase-money in twelve months I would not have the slightest difficulty in borrowing, but if it went on for five years the interest on the £5,000 would swamp me.

44089. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are referring to the dealing with the head landlord now?—Yes.

44090. What is it you would purchase?—I would purchase the head rent and then become the owner in fee. But of course in any case it would be a matter of negotiation between the head landlord and myself as to what price I would give; but if my lease extended more than sixty years if we did not agree the price would be fixed by the Land Court.

44091. And would you get public money under the law of 1903 to buy that?—No. I should have to redeem it.

44092. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But that does not apply in the case of a lease like yours?—It does not apply in the case of a head rent under a lease of less than sixty years. I know it is in my case a lease of forty-one years after the present Knight of Kerry's life, and I think it is very hard lines on a man who has lived all his life in Ireland, and amongst the people, born and bred.

44093. CHAIRMAN.—It is not for me, Mr. Fitzgerald, to interfere in your business, but I think it might be worth while looking into that again, and seeing whether you are right. Our information is rather in the opposite direction—that the head landlord can be paid out of the purchase money?—I know that in this case I am absolutely correct, my lord. I can show you counsel's opinion on that.

44094. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then you take up all the functions of the landlord towards the tenants?—I take up all the functions of the landlord towards the tenants.

44095. And they would have to purchase from you?—They would have to purchase from me. I am debarred from selling to them through the Act of 1903.

44096. In your present position?—In my present position.

44097. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are those negotiations with the head landlord going on still?—I started the negotiations with the head landlord as far back as three years ago; but then the necessity of providing the money in cash stopped the whole thing.

44098. Would you have closed as to terms with the tenants before you closed with the head landlord?—Well, in my case I had no negotiations whatsoever with the tenants, because the head landlord laid down a certain fixed price that you will excuse me from mentioning now, because it was a private matter, and that I had to agree to, and I was willing to agree to it if I had power to sell to the tenants, because I think that the sooner a middleman gets out the better. I have just jotted down a few suggestions, which perhaps you will allow me to offer as to remedies. These are the remedies I would suggest for this locality. First, that the Board should send down agricultural machinery for hire. Second, compulsory power of spraying potato crops. Then a large supply of the best basic slag to be sent by steamer and sold at cost price. The beneficial effects of lime upon land are well known, and my experience is that basic slag, which contains 38 to 42 per cent. of phosphate of lime, is far better.

44099. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it for bogs?—For bog or earth. It affects bog far more than it affects earth. It will act very suitably indeed with boggy land. In fact I understand it was manufactured in the first instance for that kind of land.

44100. I think it was an accident; but I want to know whether it is of more benefit in boggy than in clay land?—Yes, of far more benefit.

44101. And it is better than lime?—Yes, far better.

44102. It disintegrates the bogs?—Yes; and I really think that if basic slag was introduced it would lessen tillage, because it is far better adapted to certain classes of land than tillage is.

44103. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the price of basic slag?—Well, the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. M'Carthy, the representative of the Department, buy the very best basic slag in Tralee at £2 15*s.* a ton. But I think they only get it at that price thinking they would buy a large quantity; but the general price would be about £3 a ton.

44104. Chairman.—Is there such a thing as Irish basic slag—is there basic slag in Ireland at all?—No.

44105. There is no means of getting it in Ireland?—I think you could get the very best basic slag.

44106. Mr. Kavanagh.—What would you say about the cost of lime compared with basic slag?—I should say it would cost at least as much, if not more.

44107. £3?—Yes.

44108. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Ton for ton basic slag would have a greater effect?—Oh, far and away, to my mind; but that is only my humble opinion. I have tried it over, and I have found it better. Then the fourth suggestion is that a really good breed of cattle should be introduced into the locality. The bulls which the Congested Districts Board sent down were very inferior, and I believe that in some cases there were bulls which actually had been produced in this locality and fattened up.

44109. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When was that? Well, they have been sending them here for the past fifteen years.

44110. Not for the last three or four?—Well, bulls were sent down to us two years ago.

44111. It could not be by the Board. It might be by the Department?—Oh, certainly. I think they have an idea that no bull can be any good for this locality except a Kerry bull. But I think that is not so. I would suggest a Polled Angus bull.

44111A. Mr. Kavanagh.—We had a witness yesterday on the subject?—I have had shorthorn bulls for the past seven years and they did sell very well.

44112. You have no Galloway bulls?—Yes, we have Galloway bulls in our district. We have very good cattle, and they sell very well. I have been informed that the two-year-olds do not sell so well.

44113. Sir Francis Mowatt.—They do not grow; they do not fill up?—They do not grow. The Polled Angus are not so good as yearlings, but they turn out very well afterwards, and that is why I say Polled Angus are the best for this locality.

44114. Chairman.—You want, rather, bulls that would give you stock that would sell well as yearlings?—Well yes, a lot of people could sell them as yearlings, but a good many keep their cattle till they are two years old.

44115. Mr. Kavanagh.—This is a dairy country?—I was just coming to that. We have altogether a dairy county, but really some of the milch cows here could hardly be called milkers at all, because there is no attention paid to breeding or anything else. You choose the worst heifer for breeding, and you take her to Cahirciveen and sell her, and she costs as much to feed.

44116. Chairman.—And you recommend the Polled Angus to be imported into a dairy county?—Well, I would recommend that none of the breed reared in this county should be kept in this county; because if they are kept in the county you will never get a good milking breed, and I would suggest that they be imported from some other part of the country where a good strain could be introduced. I do not know how the thing could be worked out. I am afraid it would be rather complicated, but I dare say you understand my idea.

44117. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Let us compare what you have stated about these animals with the statements made by a witness yesterday, to which Mr. Kavanagh referred. Did you state that the Congested Districts Board sent down a Kerry bull?—Yes.

44118. Yesterday this witness told us that the Kerry bull has no show with the Congested Districts Board. You say that the Galloway suits the district. This witness yesterday told us that the Congested Districts Board had done a great deal of harm by bringing in the Galloway?—I think I know the witness you refer to, because he wrote a letter at the time the Galloway was introduced, abusing the Galloway bull. I mentioned that the Galloway bull was the best introduction we ever got into this country, and I have had practical experience of it, and I mentioned that two cattle dealers came down specially last year to fairs for Galloways, and they could not get them, and in fact the supply was not half equal to the demand. Then I suggest that the Agriculture Department's instructor should be given compulsory powers to use as many plots as he might think fit for experiment every year in each parish, and that power should be conferred on the Board to buy at public auctions if they thought it necessary for the extension of holdings any farms that might be from time to time for sale here. I do not know that they would be prepared to pay the price they would go to at an auction, because they go to very high prices in this locality.

44119. Chairman.—That is in the district alone?—Yes. Then I suggest that estates in congested districts should get precedence of others as regards payment. I think that is only a fair suggestion, because as I said before, the Act of 1903 was admittedly introduced for the benefit of landlords in poorer districts, and it is the rich landlords that have taken up all the money.

44120. Do you know who was the first big landlord that sold?—Well, the first big landlord was the Duke of Leinster. But I said the Act of 1903 was intended to be for the benefit of the poorer landlords, but that it is really the richer landlords that gained the benefit.

44121. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you say that it was for the benefit of the poorer landlords in the congested districts that the Act was passed?—Yes.

44122. Do you not say that what carried the Act through was that it was to be made an instrument for the relief of congestion in the poorer districts?—Well, I could hardly go as far as that. I am not in a position to go as far as that; but I would say this, that it was passed to enable the landlords in the poorer districts to sell.

44123. Do you remember that it was ever said in Parliament that the Act was for the benefit of landlords in the poorer districts?—No; not at all, but it was mentioned ultimately, and there is no question about that, that the point was that the landlords in the poorer districts were not in a position to sell without this Act.

44124. Was it then on the wings of the policy of improving the condition of small holders in the congested districts that the Act was mainly carried?—Well, yes. I should say that is so. Well, my eighth suggestion is that head landlords and Government charges, such as Board of Works, should suffer *pro rata* with the loss incurred by the middleman on the sale of a property. I do not see why all those charges should be redeemed in full. And the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Cherry, I think made a statement in the House of Commons twelve months ago about how harshly Irish middlemen had been treated in the last twenty years. And the last point is, in every parish to have, if possible, one of Lady Dudley's nurses. I think if that could be managed it would be a very important thing.

44125. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Besides the actual nursing, is it your opinion, Mr. Fitzgerald, that a nurse in the locality is an educational influence by showing the people in the houses something of the way in which sanitation should be attended to?—Exactly; and a great many of them are in want of such education. Now, I will give you a very amusing instance of that. There was a case of typhus, one case of typhus, in the parish some years ago, and there were some disinfectants taken down, and the household drank the disinfectants.

44126. Chairman.—And then there is the question of money?—Of course, I understand that if everything that was recommended were to be done, it would cost a good deal. There is one statement I made earlier in my evidence that I wish to correct. I said that the tillage on a farm containing the grass of six cows would be five acres. It would be nearer the mark to say four acres.

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Mr William J. Delap.

Mr. William J. Delap examined.

44127. Chairman.—You appear on behalf of the landowners?—Yes.

44128. Have you any land yourself?—Very little. I manage a good many estates in this district.

44129. For Trinity College, I think?—Yes; I have been managing estates in this district for the last nineteen years.

44130. You were present at our proceedings in Caherciveen?—Yes. In County Kerry there is very little land available for enlarging small holdings, and what there is is chiefly rough mountain, which is entirely unsuited for tillage, and only suitable for young cattle during the summer and autumn months; even of this, there is only a limited quantity, as nearly all the mountain grazing is held as an easement with the lowland takes.

44131. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the lowland take?—I mean the part suitable for tillage. The tenants at the foot of the mountain will generally hold an undivided easement on the mountain in proportion to what they hold separately. In my opinion not less than a rateable value of £8 to £10 would constitute a holding sufficient in itself to support a small farmer and his family. The introduction of strangers from a distance would always create jealousy, and in any case would not be practicable in Kerry, as there is, practically, no land to which they could be transplanted.

44132. Chairman.—Of course you are speaking entirely for Kerry. Have you any means of knowing whether the introduction of strangers to other counties in the South of Ireland would be resented?—Well, I have a good knowledge of the County Galway, especially the eastern parts of it, and I am certain it would be impossible to introduce strangers there. What I mean is that it would create desperate jealousy in the locality and opposition—physical opposition.

44133. Mr. Sutherland.—But seeing that there is no land in Kerry, the question does not arise?—No, sir, it does not. In my opinion it would be exceedingly difficult to induce occupiers of small holdings in congested districts to migrate to other and distant counties; the inducements to do so would have to be very tempting, and even a very tempting offer would hardly uproot them.

44134. Chairman.—That is assuming that they would not go?—It is more of a sentimental feeling.

44135. Mr. Sutherland.—But it does not exist in Kerry?—Oh, yes. I am referring to transplanting.

44136. But this difficulty does not arise in Kerry at all?—If you wanted to transplant men from Kerry to a distant county you would hardly get them to do it.

44137. Chairman.—If a man who was living with great difficulty in Kerry was offered a holding on which he could live in much greater comfort in another county, you think that the sentimental objection would be so great that he would not be willing to take advantage of that offer?—I do.

44138. Mr. Sutherland.—You have had experience of it?—I have been twenty-five or thirty years in the County of Kerry.

44139. Chairman.—You have never been asked to do that?—No.

44140. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would not example do it?—If you had induced a few to do it, their example would affect others.

44141. There is not the same thing about emigration?—Yes. Whole townlands were transplanted abroad in the famine years; but now almost every person you speak to in this district would have friends and relations in the States or in Canada, and it would not be the same thing as to get him to go to the County Leitrim, for instance.

44142. Chairman.—In these cases, the first plantation would be the difficult one, but after a few pioneers had migrated, it would be easy?—I think it would, but it would take a great many years. There would be no use migrating tenants from the congested districts in Kerry to any but pastural districts, as hardly any crops are raised beyond what are necessary for home consumption. Dairying, and the raising of young cattle is their chief business.

44143. Is that the reason why you say the rough land is not suitable for tillage?—It is, to a great extent.

44144. If, therefore, those people were put upon land which was suitable for tillage, is it not presumable that they would till more?—It would take a couple of generations to bring them round to that.

44145. But is that any reason why the Board should not undertake the experiment really—that because there might be difficulties to be overcome in the first instance, for that reason the Board should deliberately refuse?—No, I think not; but I think the plan should be tried of educating them to a certain point as to tillage.

44146. How can you do that if the land is not suitable for tillage?—It is more suitable for pasturage certainly.

44147. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There is a good deal of land in the district reclaimed land?—Yes, reclaimed from the bog, a good deal of it.

44148. Does not reclaimed land require to be tilled from time to time?—Yes.

44149. And that is the only way of preventing it from returning to its original condition?—Yes. In my opinion, even given willing migrants, the migration of occupiers from the Congested Districts to any extent would be an extremely costly business, as in almost every case homesteads, offices, and fencing would have to be provided for, and in a great many cases assistance would have to be given towards stocking the new holding. The tenant's interest in the holding from which he migrated might be set off as against the interest he acquired in the holding to which he migrated, though of course the interest in the latter, owing to its greater extent, would be much larger.

44150. Have you at all followed the career of the people who have been already migrated by the Board?—From hearsay, but I do not know by experience.

44151. Would you be surprised to hear that they have in the great majority of instances succeeded well?—Well, I would. The farms that I have seen certainly were being worn out by meadowing and conacre.

44152. On which those migrants had been put?—Yes.

44153. But are not the first years extremely difficult in these cases?—Yes.

44154. It would not be necessary that because meadowing and conacre were resorted to in the first year they should be resorted to in after years?—No, it would not; but unless capital is provided for those people when they are first transplanted their only means of living is to run out the farm, and that, of course, affects them for years after; and if you have to stock the farm as well as provide the farm and build a house it becomes a very costly business.

44155. Unless on the loan system?—Yes, but that, of course, burdens the man.

44156. Might not it be a very beneficial thing for the occupier to have money to stock the land on a system that would enable him to repay the amount in five or six years?—Oh, yes, certainly. Of course a loan of ready money in the first instance would meet the whole thing.

44157. Would that meet your point?—Yes, it would as far as the stocking of the land is concerned.

44158. You will not also be surprised to hear that on surrendering a holding the migrant, after getting an enlarged holding, sometimes pays a little to correspond with the value of the improved tenant-right?—I can imagine that being done very well. It would be absolutely necessary that migrants should be taken where they could carry on the system of farming to which they were accustomed; otherwise serious delay would take place before they could learn a fresh system, and meanwhile their new holdings would be seriously run out by a system of meadowing or conacre.

44159. Mr. Sutherland.—And then they would fail of course?—Likely. I am quite satisfied that if a fair price were offered compulsion would be quite unnecessary; hitherto the difficulty has been, as far as I can gather, that a fair price was not offered. There is very little land in owner's occupation in Kerry that would be suitable for taking up, either to enlarge holdings or to migrate occupiers from congested districts, but I know of such lands in many different counties which could be acquired readily if a fair price were offered. The introduction of strangers during the negotiations for a sale would undoubtedly

upset the sale as also would the compulsory taking of grass land.

44160. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you mean the introduction of strangers?—Supposing I were to try to sell an estate in the County Leitrim on which there were grass lands available for migrating tenants from this county, and if the land was bought by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners and divided up to the migrants from here, I should be very much surprised if the sale under that arrangement would be peacefully carried out

44161. CHAIRMAN.—Of course we have had evidence on this subject, but all that assumes that you have not satisfied the local claim. What you mean by this is that if grass land were purchased in Leitrim, and Kerry men were put upon it, the uneconomic holders in Leitrim would feel a grievance?—No, not only the uneconomic holders, it is not merely that, but I maintain that even the larger holders would feel themselves aggrieved by strangers being brought in.

44162. But the economic holders of land would not be supported by public opinion?—No, the jealousy would extend.

44163. That jealousy never would express itself, and never could express itself?—It is expressing itself very strongly in the grass lands with reference to cattle.

44164. Have you any reason to suppose that a demand from big men for more land would be supported?—I have. I am of opinion that the breaking up of any land which will carry good permanent grass is most undesirable, as I look upon the cattle trade of this country as our most valuable asset, and the breaking up of the large grass farms in the grazing counties would undoubtedly damage the trade in young cattle, on which the tenants in congested districts in the South mainly rely for the realisation of ready money. The practice in the trade is, roughly speaking, as follows:—Calves are bred and reared from 1½ to 2 years, and are then sold to dealers, who pass them on to the better grass lands in the midland and home counties, whence they are again passed on to fattening lands of stall feeders. I manage a large farm on the Butler estate here which will well illustrate the practice in the cattle trade from the congested districts in Kerry. At the local fairs I buy young stores of a year to a year and a half old, and when they are about two years old I send them on to another farm near Ballybrophy, where they are made up to a point when they are fit for fattening, and they are then sold to be finished, either by men who make a practice of stall-feeding, or for fattening lands in Meath and Kildare. These stores I either breed myself or buy from the occupiers in the congested districts, at from £4 to £4 15*s.* per head. When they go to Ballybrophy (which is medium land) they are worth £5 to £6, and after six or eight months there they fetch £8 to £9.

44165. Where is Ballybrophy?—It is the junction for Parsonstown.

44166. What county?—King's County. This is a system which would be hopelessly disorganised if the grazing lands in Queen's County, King's County, and Roscommon were divided up into holdings of, say, 30 acres each. I have had various estimates given me of the reduction which this breaking-up would effect in the carrying powers of such lands, and I am inclined to believe that it would reduce the carrying power by 25 or 30 per cent. The carrying power of 100 acres statute of medium grass-land would be about 30 head of two-year-old stores. If this were divided into three farms, the tillage required by each would amount to about six or seven acres, the meadowing about the same, the house and offices would occupy close on an acre; say 13 acres in all, leaving about 17 acres of pasturage, which would carry at the most four or five young cattle up to two years old. Thus it will be apparent that 100 acres divided as above would reduce the carrying power by half. Probably less tillage would be required, so that I am inclined to think that the carrying power would be reduced by at least 30 per cent.

44167. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The carrying power for cattle?—I want to put before the Commission the effect it would have on the cattle trade.

44168. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Just allow me to put this question. I notice that on this farm of yours at Ballybrophy the cattle are kept till they are disposed of either for stall-feeding or for being finished on lands in Meath and Kildare?—Yes.

44169. Now, would not that avenue, the stall-feeding one, be greatly widened if some of the land in Meath and Kildare were put under tillage?—The most of the lands to which the cattle are sent in Kildare are tillage. That is, they produce the stall-feeding material—the fattening material.

44170. Are you of opinion that there are wide areas in Meath and Kildare that would be much more productively employed under that system than in grass?—Oh yes, that would be very much better in tillage than in grass.

44171. All the land in Meath and Kildare is not prime land?—No.

44172. Take this second-class land, and suppose it was broken up into moderately-sized farms? Would not the avenue of stall-feeding be greatly widened—if it was broken up into farms of thirty acres or thereabouts?—In what way?

44173. This way, that the thirty-acre farms would have as much tillage as would enable them to feed a good many cattle?—No; they would not be able to feed more than six or seven head of cattle in the year.

44174. But with the green crops grown in the tillage area could not they during the winter feed beasts beyond the number now stall-fed?—They would not do it to the same advantage as the man who would stall-feed forty or fifty head of cattle in the house.

44175. That might be; but do you not think that the result of the system would be that for such cattle as you send to your farm there would be a demand which does not now exist?—No; I don't think there would.

44176. In the district in which these cattle of yours are finished, if you broke up some of the second-class and third-class land and put it under tillage you will have the green crops that will produce food sufficient for stall-feeding?—It might increase the demand for cattle if it were used for stall-feeding.

44177. Would your objection to breaking up the grass land be removed if the best class of fattening land were spared?—No. I think it would disorganise the system if the second-class land was broken up.

44178. How is that?—Because it is direct to there that the cattle are taken from the congested districts. You see that there are two ways of fattening. There is land that will fatten cattle itself, and there are other lands which produce fattening stuff; and, of course, if you reduce the number producing fattening material it may somewhat increase the demand for cattle; but you must have the second-class land intact so as to keep the cattle that are fit for fattening.

44179. With a system of intermixed stock and tillage they could be fattened by the small men?—That would be hanging up their capital for a longer time, and under existing circumstances that has been rather a disadvantage. The sooner you get rid of the cattle the sooner you get the money.

44180. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they got the land on which that was done, could not they do the same thing as they do now?—When they would take it up.

44181. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The character of the stock would have a great deal to do with the matter?—It would.

44182. And the improved system in the tillage areas?—Yes.

44183. CHAIRMAN.—Why could not a man who was disposed to fatten cattle in Meath or Kildare take the cattle direct from the congested districts?—Because they would not be sufficiently advanced to fatten.

44184. Why? Do you hold that it is necessary for an animal to get to a certain age before it can be fattened?—Yes. I think the animal should be fully grown before it could be fattened.

44185. Is not it the fact that in other countries the fattening process is taken a great deal earlier than it is in Ireland?—I have no experience of it.

44186. Have you never heard it suggested by agricultural experts in Ireland that there is a great deal of loss owing to the fact that the growth of the beast is allowed to take place before the fattening is begun?—No, I never heard it.

44187. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are not aware that veal is greatly superseding beef?—No, sir, I am not.

44188. CHAIRMAN.—Do you believe it is impossible to fatten an animal at two years old, and have prime

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beef at two?—Well, I take it that you will not have the same beef from such an animal as you would have from an animal of two and a half or three years old.

44189. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But then it might take more to produce that in the longer time?—Of course it takes a longer time.

44190. And then it would be tougher, would not it?—Well-fattened beef would not be tougher at three years old.

44191. But you are not aware of the tendency to shorten the fattening time?—No; but I know that as long as my experience goes back the same rule has held in this district, that you are bound to get rid of them after a year and a half or two years old.

44192. CHAIRMAN.—Are you aware of any case where men will buy young stock and by stall-feeding fatten them up to the point of prime condition at two years old?—No, sir, I have not that experience or any knowledge of that. In my opinion, it is pure nonsense to suggest that the middlemen—by which I mean the grazier of the medium lands—should be done away with, and that the small farmer should fatten his own cattle. In the first place, he could not keep more than about forty per cent. of the cattle he now keeps, and he probably has not the land suitable for growing the necessary crops for fattening, and to buy artificial feeding would be ruinous. The present system has grown out of the requirements of the trade, and it would be a very dangerous experiment to tamper with it to any great extent.

44193. May I just ask you, as a general question, have you any knowledge of systems other than the present system in Ireland?—No, I have not.

44194. So that you are speaking from a knowledge of the present system in Ireland, but without having the power of comparing that with the system in any other country?—No; that is quite true. The way in which small tenants would be likely to use new holdings would entirely depend, of course, upon their past training and the nature of the land to which they had migrated. It would be useless to migrate men who had been accustomed to cattle raising to land suited for tillage, and *vice versa*. If they were not provided with capital, as already suggested, they would proceed to run out the land at once by meadowing or conacre. I wish to say with reference to the price of lime, as several questions were asked about it, that the price of lime in Kenmare is 1*s*. 3*d*. per barrel of 33 gallons. In Killorglin it is only 30 gallons; and the last price I heard for lime was 1*s*. 2*d*.

44195. In Kenmare it is 1*s*. 3*d*.?—Sometimes 1*s*. 6*d*. and sometimes 1*s*. 3*d*., according to the trade.

44196. Trinity College has got many tenants round there?—Yes.

44197. Has it ever been discussed whether Trinity College might not import lime, as you have lime round there, from Kenmare in a ship and sell it at some central station like Cahirciveen at a lower price than it could be done now?—That was suggested on one occasion by myself, and the College authorities found a difficulty in undertaking any trading operations.

44198. Did Trinity College consider it a trade operation to bring lime from Kenmare for the use of their tenants?—Yes, at that time they did. Lacemaking is being taught with great success in several convents in my district, the young girls being taught in large numbers to do lace and crochet work with marked success and very considerable advantage to themselves. The spinning and weaving of homespuns is also carried on to a small extent, and would pay well for further development. The fishing industry round the coast has been very greatly aided and developed by the Congested Districts Board, both by the introduction of better boats and better landing facilities. I am not able to give figures as to the results of the lace works. There are unlimited quantities of the finest sorts of building stones in almost all the congested districts, and I believe, with capital available, a profitable industry might be made by working them.

44199. Have you any particular reason for saying that?—Yes, I know this county very well

44200. But has it any great quality which would enable it to compete with other places?—For a great many years the slate quarry in Valencia was worked with great success. What killed it was that the old machinery had become worn out and the company had not capital to buy new machinery.

44201. If the company had been paying would not they have been able to get the money from the bank?—They seem not to have been able to obtain it.

44202. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Take the slating of this house, where would it come from—is it Irish?—I am not sure. You notice that they are always rather slighter, and the Valencia slate is not suitable for roofing except for a small district.

44203. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Valencia slate requires strong timber?—Yes.

44204. Or requires a pointed roof?—Yes.

44205. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It does not split thin?—No, it does not.

44206. Do you include building stone in that?—Oh, yes; there is an immense extent of old red sandstone at Dingle.

44207. But the Waterville Hotel has been built of concrete?—I believe so.

44208. If the stone was suitable why was it not used?—Because lime is not convenient here, and it is much easier to build with cement, and concrete is the readiest means of using cement. And that is why the use of the concrete building has taken such a hold here.

44209. Cement is expensive?—But it goes a long way.

44210. CHAIRMAN.—Is it not a fact that in these days, speaking generally, once it can be shown that there is a possibility of any industry succeeding capital can be found?—Not in this country, however.

44211. What are the reasons that induce Ireland to differ from any other part of the world?—The insecurity of property.

44212. Property was insecure before the Act of 1881, and it was done?—But look at the time before that.

44213. If you go further back till property was very insecure, very well?—That insecurity in the country led to the want of capital. In the early years of the Congested Districts Board's work, the Rev. Mr. Green brought boats, nets, and men from the Valencia district to the neighbourhood of Clifden and Cleggan in County Galway, to teach the people there the system of mackerel fishing by means of seine nets, with the very best results. I would suggest that the Galway and Sligo districts should be requisitioned to teach the making of kelp in the Kerry districts.

44214. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is there a supply of kelp on the coast of Kerry?—There is an abundant supply of kelp along the shore in all directions. I know County Donegal for a great many years, and there kelp was burned which fetched a very good price, and it seems to me that almost the same conditions hold here. Re-afforesting also ought to be undertaken seriously before all the available land for the purpose passes out of the market, and I think this ought to be taken up by the Government, as it will one day be a national matter, owing to the increasing shortage of timber from outside sources. I would call the Commissioners' attention when passing through Cahirciveen to a small planting which surrounds a residence on the opposite side of the river from the village, where the effects of the westerly and north-westerly storms coming in from the open sea are very clearly illustrated in the growth of the trees. They will notice on the western side of this demesne, where there are breaks and inequalities in the demesne wall, all these breaks are shown clearly in the growth of the trees, and I can show them also a similar instance in a small planting at Waterville. It is absolutely necessary in planting trees near the seaboard that they should be in a position which is completely sheltered from the direct force of the Atlantic gales. These storms come in laden with spray, and during the winter all the previous season's growth which is exposed to them is killed. On the other hand, glens which lie away from the sea, or are well sheltered from it, will grow larch and spruce very well indeed. I would instance a small plantation which I have been making by degrees for the past eleven years, opposite the village of Kilgarvan, on the railway between Headford and Kenmare, where I have been cutting out patches of stunted natural oak, and planting larch and spruce, with the very best results. I find it very difficult lately to get young trees in this country.

44215. CHAIRMAN.—I think that unless the Commissioners want to ask you any question on that you may pass to the next subject?—It is very hard to

arrive at what should be the fair price of the dual interest of land; that is to say, land in the owner's occupation which would be suitable for the purpose of the Congested Districts Board. I have read with great interest the evidence given by Mr. Boyd, Mr. Doran, Mr. Finucane, and others on this point, and while I think Mr. Boyd's estimate is too low, I think it might very well be taken as a minimum. Mr. Wrench, in reply to questions, Nos. 14535 and 14549,* gives the price roughly at one and one-third more for untenanted than for tenanted land. This is the figure that Mr. Boyd suggests. Mr. Finucane appears to put rather a higher value on the dual interest, but I have not been able to gather from his replies to the questions that he had any very clear idea of why land in owner's occupation ought to cost more than if it was occupied by a tenant. That the occupation interest is a very valuable commodity is made quite clear by the prices which a tenant will get for the right of occupying a certain farm at a certain rent. I have a schedule here showing the prices that we got in some cases that I had to do with, and the occupation interest is very valuable.† A landlord in selling his estate is paid for the right to receive the income of the estate, and of exercising all the other appurtenant rights. The occupation right which belongs to the tenant is the right of occupying a certain piece of land at a certain rent, of enjoying the improvements already made by him or his predecessor, and of selling the same in the open market. Each has a commodity to sell, and if the landlord is in the position of both landlord and tenant, he has both these rights at his disposal. I think that if Mr. Boyd's suggestion, that the valuation and one-third were taken as the minimum value of the dual interest, and that it were open to the landlord to prove that his income derived from lands in his own occupation were greater, and to have the price fixed accordingly, it would give a fair basis for ascertaining the value of the dual interest, and I am quite sure that all the land required by the Board could be purchased without any compulsion.

44216. What reason have you for saying that?—I am speaking from the estates that I manage.

44217. Under your own particular management that may be, but I suppose you have no possible means of judging whether it would be so in other parts of Ireland?—Oh, I have a great many agencies in other parts of Ireland, too.

44218. Have you never heard of a landlord who refused to sell on any terms at all?—No, never.

44219. If there were such people, would you be inclined to think that if their lands were very much required in the public interest, compulsion would be proper?—Compulsion should be resorted to as the last resource.

44220. How are you going to deal with men of that class. Do you think that a man of that character should escape altogether if he chooses to take up such an attitude and refuses to meet the Congested Districts Board at all—that he should escape scot free?—I would let him alone and buy all the other land I could.

44221. And allow this man who takes up this attitude, although his land is the most suitable, to escape what everybody else has to do?—I would allow him. Ultimately there may be compulsion.

44222. Then how are you to deal with him?—I would leave that to be decided afterwards, and I would buy all the land at disposal at present, and I think it will be found that the parties who stuck out would be very small in number.

44223. And supposing that in the County Kerry there was a certain amount of untenanted land, and that it was the fact, as it undoubtedly is the fact, that for purposes of migration the most suitable untenanted land is the untenanted land which lies nearest to the holdings from which you want to move people, and suppose some owners of those lands should refuse altogether to take a price, would you say that they should escape scot free or that they should be compelled to give at a reasonable price land for the purpose of migration from Kerry?—No; I think it will be a very hard thing to discover.

44224. Would not you say that if migration from Kerry is to be carried on, these people must be compelled to give up their objection?—No; I do not see why anybody has a right to compel another to give up his land.

44225. If even it were shown that there was clear need for it?—No.

44226. Perhaps you are aware that there are compulsory powers already in existence with regard to the taking of land for the purpose of light railways and land for labourers' cottages and small holdings?—Yes, I am quite aware of it; but in all those cases the price is considerable.

44227. It is not a question of price, but of the principle of compulsion. With the principle of compulsion already established, if it were shown clearly that the land was needed, would any individual have a right to object?—Well, yes; but I think that it should be shown that there was a clear case.

44228. That may be, but take any instance in Kerry?—Oh, I think if there could be a case for compulsion, that certainly would be one.

44229. Then, in other parts of Ireland, if you go to any other county, and show that untenanted land is very scarce, and that the landlords in the county who hold that untenanted land are not willing to sell it on reasonable terms, and thereby force a purchasing authority like the Board to go further afield, would not you say that that was a case in which compulsory powers were justifiable?—I think it is the very last resource.

44230. But, please, answer my question. You said it might be required in Kerry, but you say it is a very extreme case; but never mind that?—You put an extreme case in the County Kerry. I say if such an extreme case in another county were certain there should be the same remedy.

44231. If in Donegal, for instance, it can be shown that part of the untenanted land in the county is not available, owing to the unreasonable attitude of certain landlords, would you say that compulsory powers were justifiable?—If it was found absolutely impossible to deal with it otherwise, but I will only say generally, as a principle, in my own mind, that compulsion is the very last resource.

44232. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But you admit it as a last resource?—I admit it as a last resource, but I think we have not got near that length, as a last resource, yet.

44233. Chairman.—But the people to judge of that are the people carrying out the negotiations for purchase?—I am not at all satisfied that they have exhausted the last means in their power with regard to purchase.

44234. That is a question for proof on both sides?—Yes.

44235. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If a man had a large tract of land and did not reside on it, but lived far away from it, and did not require it for his income, and did not use it much or turn it to the best account, and was not willing to give it up at a reasonable price for the relief of congestion, that would be an extreme case?—That would be an extreme case, as the Chairman put it, as I should say.

44236. Then, as a question of principle, you say that all reasonable means have not yet been exhausted?—Yes.

44237. That is your position?—Yes.

44238. That it is quite possible that that case might arise, but that it has not yet?—Yes.

44239. On what do you found that?—On my own experience.

44240. When it is your experience, have you many cases to offer?—On thirty-five or forty estates that I have had to do with I have never found any man in any case of the sort who would refuse a reasonable price.

44241. That is when you were selling?—Yes.

44242. But suppose you were buying. Have you ever bought land?—I have.

44243. And have you found any difficulty with the seller?—I have always found that if you wanted it particularly you paid an extra price for it.

44244. And then here in this case suppose the Congested Districts Board approaches a landlord and he says, "That is my price," and he may be perfectly justified in saying that, and that the Congested Districts Board has to buy it, but keeping in view that they are to sell it afterwards, and that there is no way to repay them, are not they justified also if they say that that price is too high?—Oh, yes, if it is too high.

44245. And would you proceed with that or drop the negotiations?—Oh, no.

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd 3414, 1907], p. 71.
† See p. 216.

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44246. What would you suggest?—I would suggest splitting the difference, as they do at the fairs.

44247. So that it is a question of the distance from each other at which they start?—Of course it would depend a great deal on that. What I say is that in no case that has come under my notice have the owners refused a fair price.

44248. Of course it is left to themselves to say what the fair price is?—Well, there have been tribunals created for a fair price now, for the price that is to be given by a tenant.

44249. Would you refer it to a tribunal?—I think if compulsion were adopted that would have to be done.

44250. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I sum it up. Assuming that land is absolutely essential for the enlargement of holdings, and assuming that that land cannot be obtained without it, then in the extreme case you recognise the necessity for compulsion?—Yes.

44251. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How would you arrive at the fair price of untenanted land?—The only way to arrive at the price would be for some independent person to make a valuation as to the letting value of that land and add to the occupation interest thus ascertained, that of the landlord. Mr. Boyd suggests, the valuation and one-third (Mr. Finucane suggested an even higher figure), leaving it open to the landlord to prove his income from the land from his books.

44252. I think Mr. Boyd's view was the valuation and a third?—I think Mr. Boyd's figures might be taken as a minimum.

44253. Can you tell me how second term rents compare with the valuation?—In this county they are at or a little bit beyond the valuation; but it varies greatly in other counties.

44254. And you see there is some difference between one and one-third valuation and second term rents and one-third valuation?—I do.

44255. It is worth solving, that?—It is worth solving. I think that the question of the dual interest as a security has been most lamentably lost sight of by the Estates Commissioners in fixing the amount of security which a holding represents, insomuch as they have, as far as I am aware, entirely ignored the existence of the tenant's interest in estimating the security offered, which, as will be seen from cases I have quoted hereafter, largely exceeds that of the landlord in many cases. The financial part of the land legislation of past years, to my mind, presents the most extraordinary anomalies. The legislation first proceeds by reduction of the rents and by giving the tenants practical fixity of tenure (practically whether they pay or not) to reduce the owner's interest to the lowest possible point. Then they come forward as moneylenders, with the depreciated value as security. At the same time they not only fix the limit above which the price may not go, but they also limit the possible purchaser to the then occupier of the land. All this is professedly to benefit the country financially, but the result—and the only natural result—is that exactly half the working capital of the country is taken out of it and invested elsewhere. One of the partners in the business realises his holding, and goes elsewhere with his money. On almost every estate with which I have been connected money has been borrowed by the landlords from the Board of Works, and expended in making roads, drains, reclamations, and other improvements. I hope to be able to furnish figures later on. In no case of which I am aware have the tenants been required to pay, either directly or indirectly, any part of these loans or the interest on them. I have got a statement, not quite as full as I hope to have it, of loans borrowed on estates such as I have had to do with.

44256. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—With reference to loans for the improvement of the farms?—Yes; making roads, bridges, etc.

44257. When rents were being fixed in Court was there any evidence given on the landlord's side in reference to the expenditure?—In some of the cases there was.

44258. And such evidence would tend to help to recoup the estate in fixing the rents?—It would if the matter was taken into consideration.

44259. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If that is so, then, indirectly, those tenants would be paying something of this expenditure?—Well, I think, unfortunately, as a matter of fact, there was not the smallest attention paid to that. I have a schedule showing the former conditions of eighteen or twenty estates which have been in my management, and their present condition, as to number of tenants, yearly rent, and present arrears. It shows the rents received, the average yearly rent, and the average yearly receipts. You will find these at the bottom of each table.*

44260. CHAIRMAN.—Will you hand that in?—Yes (*schedule handed in*). The Congested Districts Board adopted, in my opinion, the very best possible method which could be used for improving the breed of domestic animals, namely, the introduction of thoroughly good and suitable breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and I think that a great deal more might be done in this direction. Anyone who is acquainted with the districts about Cahirciveen and those about Kenmare cannot but be struck with the extraordinary difference in the class of cattle raised in the former as compared with the latter. In the former the Knights of Kerry and the Butlers of Waterville have for many years kept up a very pure strain of Kerry cattle, and the result is patent to anybody. In the Kenmare district, especially back towards Kilgarvan and Mangerton, there has been nobody to introduce well-bred stock; the result being that the cattle in these districts are miserable. Again, in the Dingle and Ventry districts Lord Ventry and Mr. George Hickson have for many years maintained a very good class of sheep, with the result that the sheep in the district have improved enormously.

44261. Have the College authorities done anything in that way?—No, they have not, except providing sheep in Valentia Island.

44262. What is the College estate?—About 3,000 acres altogether.

44263. In Kerry?—No; all the estate here.

44264. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is the estate held immediately from the College by the occupiers?—Yes.

44265. There are other estates on which there are numerous middlemen?—There is only one middleman, as far as I know, in this district.

44266. CHAIRMAN.—Have the College authorities done anything, and can you tell us what, towards generally improving their property?—They give small grants from time to time to tenants for building houses, and for helping drains and making fences and improving roads.

44267. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Again, I suppose in fixing the fair rent mention was made of these things?—Yes. In my opinion the Congested Districts Board have done excellent work throughout the districts with which I am acquainted, and any curtailment of their power would be a grave misfortune to the congested districts. I would be strongly in favour of giving them a larger command of funds for the purpose of improving the breeds of domestic animals and developing the fishing and other industries?—I should like to say a few words about the fisheries. I was listening to the evidence given before you yesterday in Cahirciveen, and they have improved, I think, the existing class of boats, and they have improved the system of fishing generally. Nearly all the fishermen in the district are half farmers, and would not spend the night away from their homes, or go after the fish as the professional fishermen do. They will not sleep on board their boats. They go home and go to bed. After the famine, in 1881, there were boats given to the men free of all charge, and they asked to be paid for hanging the nets. They never fish the boats now.

44268. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You do not think they will ever be fishermen altogether?—I am afraid not.

44269. They will be always half fishermen, half farmers?—Yes.

44270. Can they make any use of the fishing?—I think so, part of the year when they have little else to do.

44271. CHAIRMAN.—You say the Board have improved the boats in Kerry?—Yes.

44272. In what direction has the money been spent?—They have given small sums for building boats and acquiring them, and Mr. Green has given practical hints as to building boats and the shape of them.

44273. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—And don't we understand that some of those Zulu boats were supplied by the Congested Districts Board?

44274. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But one witness

* See p. 216.

was exceedingly doubtful about the good result at the time of the introduction of the Zulu boats?—I do not see the objection to them. The only way in which these men could be induced to take up this as a living would be by inducing them to provide themselves with boats of another class—fourteen tons.

44275. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Deck boats?—Well, half deck.

44276. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say these men, half fishermen and half farmers, would not like to remain away from their homes?—Yes, and I think they could possibly be educated up to become in some few places professional fishermen.

44277. That the younger men of the family might, even if the training did not fit them for steam drifters?—They could. I do not believe in steam drifters. We want to remodel the harbours and landing-stage and everything. You could not bring the steamers alongside many of the small coast piers in this district.

44278. CHAIRMAN.—In a return here, printed by the Congested Districts Board, showing the sums up to the end of March, 1906, given to these fishermen under various heads, I see under the head of "Loans for purchase of boats," Kerry, £14,504; and then Cork, £10,000; Donegal, £9,000; Mayo, £6,000. Then, under the head of "Direct grants for boats," Kerry, £160. In no case has a large grant been made to any county. £440 to Galway, £410 to Donegal, £267 to Mayo. Under the head of "Fisheries," whatever that may mean, there is hardly any placed to Kerry; £17,000 to Donegal, £14,000 to Mayo. But under the head of "Loans for purchase of boats," you see the sums expended by the Board. There were many small loans given, and I think it was the best possible way to help them, much better than big grants. In your last paragraph you say:—"The Congested Districts Board have, in my opinion, done more for the country than any Government Department ever did before. They have made numerous mistakes, but they have profited by experience, and I think it would be a lamentable thing if their work were handed over to another Department, which so far seems to have been provided with cast-iron ideas, which no amount of local representation seems capable of bending to meet local requirements." That is the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

Mr. R. O. SLOAN examined.

44280. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state to the Commission the points which you wish to bring before us?—As the local Inspector of Fisheries for this district, I have been asked to give evidence on two subjects, viz., the want of pier or slip accommodation, and the neglect of our inland fisheries by the Congested Districts Board.

44281. Under which Department are you Inspector of Fisheries?—I am the local Inspector of Fisheries.

44282. Under the Fisheries Board?—Under the Waterville Fishery Board. It was only late last night I was asked to give evidence. So, therefore, the time at my disposal for the preparation of my case on the two subjects has been very limited, and any statement in consequence may be very disconnected. However, I think the facts of our case are so clear, so strong, and, I trust so convincing, that no matter how those facts may be marshalled, the injustice shown to, and, when compared with other congested districts, the neglect of, this congested district by the Congested Districts Board has now been so apparent that we may now hope for justice. The first subject I take up is the want of pier or slip accommodation. Now, the necessity for the accommodation has been already admitted by the Congested Districts Board. I cannot give accurate statistics, but I think I am correct in saying that some two or three years ago the Congested Districts Board, after a vast amount of correspondence, recognised the want of accommodation here and offered to contribute a grant towards the work, provided the County Council voted a certain amount, and that so much money was made up by the people of this district.

44283. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where is that?—At Waterville. In consequence of the inability to collect any money locally the whole subject fell to the ground. Now I think, and think very strongly on the same point, that it appears most ridiculous for a board like the Congested Districts Board to offer a district like this—a poor impoverished district—a grant towards the proposed pier, and make it a condition that so much money should be subscribed locally. A grant offered under such conditions places the people of the district in the same position as the little boy in the city or town who stands outside a large confectioner's shop contemplating with a hungry look the good things in the window; but, alas, his pockets are empty, so he must continue to look on till some benevolent individual comes along and gives him a grant unconditionally. Now, I say the Congested Districts Board ought to give us a grant unconditionally. Other points, which were made against us were the engineering difficulties in the way, and the expense following such difficulties. As regards that, I say that it is not because nature has made difficulties here in the line of building a pier that we should be refused justice on those grounds. Nature never consulted us, therefore we cannot be held accountable for its freaks. I put it that when the Congested Districts Board has admitted the necessity it ought not allow a small difficulty to stand in the way of carrying out their object. Of course I quite understand the income of the Board is very limited, and that, therefore, the good intentions of the Board are hampered. Such a state of affairs should not be permitted to exist for a moment, and there should be some steps taken to provide the Board with a proper amount of money to enable it to carry out the duties imposed on it.

44284. Do you know that the Board has spent in the County Kerry as much on marine works as in any other county?—Yes; but it has not expended a penny at Waterville. Now for the necessity for the pier. At present it takes six or eight men, according to the size of the boat, to get it down to the water's edge. Then the crew must still shove it on through the water, and before they have it afloat they may be wet up to their waist. Men staying in their wet clothes all day are not to be envied. On the return journey it takes even more men to drag the boat to a place of safety. If you could spare five minutes when going to your hotel, I would give you practical proof of the difficulties we are labouring under here.

44285. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why was a pier never put there?—Because the Congested Districts Board——

44286. Surely this existed before the Congested Districts Board?—We had no money.

44287. Do you mean to say that these people would not give a day's work to polish off the thing themselves?—It was washed away in the morning by the tide if they made up anything like that.

44288. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Who are these people?—The fishermen going out occasionally to fish in the sea.

44289. Are these fishermen about?—Most unquestionably. Most of them want to go out provided that they get greater facilities, but they have not much in the way of facilities here. I will give you evidence that they are here and most anxious to fish, but how can they get out? They are idle on the road and cannot get out. Sea fisheries under such conditions are, therefore, not carried out. Our lovely bay is teeming with fish; our people are as sober, as honest, and as industrious as would be met in any part of Ireland, and are consequently as well entitled to this pier as the people of other districts for whom piers were built.

44290. Do you remember the sum that was promised by the Board?—I cannot remember it accurately.

44291. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are opposed generally to any local contribution?—Not to a certain extent, provided that the Board would see their way to make a sufficient grant. A contribution such as could be made by the district would be of no use.

44292. I thought, from the instance of the little boy and the cake, that you did not want to pay any part towards the work?—No, I did not want to go too far. When giving a grant for a pier or slip the Board ought take into account the ability of the particular district to subscribe, otherwise the Board

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might as well refuse the application. Perhaps when coming through the village you observed a number of men standing idle on the street. Those men are idle through no fault of their own. Visitors are coming very slowly, and, so far as the bay fishing is concerned, they must contemplate with longing eyes the rich harvest in consequence of not being facilitated in getting out to participate in that harvest. I pass now from the subject of the pier, leaving it confidently in your hands, knowing full well that long-delayed justice will at last be meted out to us. My second subject is the neglect of our inland fisheries by the Congested Districts Board. In the year 1902 the Congested Districts Board gave a grant of £10 towards a small hatchery, and that sum represents the total amount given by the Board for the improvement of the inland fisheries of this poor district.

44293. It has never considered it its duty to attend much to inland fisheries?—Perhaps before I am done I will show you that they ought to make it part of their duty. This is a very modest sum when compared with what the Board are doing to improve the maritime fisheries. The sole revenue upon which the Board of Conservators must rely to preserve the fish during the spawning and open seasons is that derived from the sale of licences. It follows, therefore, that if visitors do not come down to us in any given year or years the Board of Conservators will be considerably hampered in protecting the rivers in those particular years, with the result that the fisheries will suffer considerably. If you don't have protection you cannot have fish.

44294. Who hold the fisheries?—They are open to the public.

44295. May everyone fish them?—Yes, everyone with a licence.

44296. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What licence do you speak of?—I speak of the licence issued before you can fish for salmon or trout.

44297. Therefore the answer to the Bishop's question is that it is the Board of Conservators' property?—Yes. They are conserving it for the public and charging what the Act of Parliament entitles them to do. They have no other revenue with which to protect the fishing. That is what the licence was established for.

44298. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the licence?—£1 for a rod, £3 for seine nets, and £10 for weirs.

44298A.—CHAIRMAN.—Anybody can fish who holds a licence?—Yes.

44299. That licence need not be taken out here?—It need not.

44300. Is there any system by which you are recouped for the money, for licences taken out in other places, because if all your visitors took out licences in Dublin, you would get no particular benefit?—We would be bankrupt, but they come here to fish sometimes when they don't fish in other places. We, however, get a good many who do come here with licences, and in that way we suffer considerably.

44301. So, as a matter of fact, it is only from the money paid for licences issued locally that you get any revenue?—Yes.

44302. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Anyone taking a licence out here can use it elsewhere?—Yes.

44303. That equalises it all over Ireland?—Yes.

44304. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What interest have the small occupiers in inland fisheries?—The same interest financially as the small occupiers who are engaged in the maritime fisheries. Perhaps you may say that the Congested Districts Board has nothing to do with the inland fisheries of Ireland, and that the duty of looking after these fisheries is vested in the Fisheries Branch of the Department. True, the Department has a branch of its organisation set apart which deal with the inland fisheries, but surely the inland fisheries of a congested district are as much entitled to the paternal care of the Congested Districts Board as are the maritime fisheries of the same district.

44305. If the fisheries are held for the benefit of the congests, yes; not otherwise?—They are, because we have small farmers as well as professional fishermen engaged for three months of the year in it. They come down and reap a pretty considerable benefit from it, which adds materially to their income.

44306. How does the small farmer benefit?—When a pressure of visitors comes, the small farmers come down here from two, three, and four miles, and are employed as boatmen on the lake.

44307. That is to say, their interest is that of a labourer?—It is not. If you compare the boatmen to the labourer, it is.

44308. Apart from their farms, they have an advantage from the fisheries; as belonging to the population of the neighbourhood they get employment at the fisheries?—Yes.

44309. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Don't they sell their fowl and eggs in consequence of the visitors coming here?—A little of it.

44310. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that the hotels which put up people who fish buy butter, milk, and fowl from the people about?—A great many of the hotels provide their own butter and fowl. The men engaged in the maritime fisheries are men who are not depending solely for their existence on the result of their fishery labours, whereas there are close on thirty men there who are engaged solely in the inland fisheries. Those men have not a sod of land, they have to buy even the very turf at a dear rate. Their existence and that of their families depend on the fishing.

44311. How many water bailiffs do you employ to look after the lake and the tributaries?—About forty in winter and fifteen or twenty in the summer time.

44312. What are they paid?—From £4 down. An odd one gets £5.

44313. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What do they do?—Protect the river in winter time.

44314. CHAIRMAN.—They protect the fish during the spawning season, and when the fish are running?—I say, therefore, with perfect confidence, that those men are more entitled to sympathy and assistance than the men engaged in the maritime fisheries. Our inland fishermen are, I am proud to say, as honest, as sober, and as hard-working, as can be met. How then can you assist them? Simply by giving some help towards the preservation of the fisheries. With proper protection, we will have an ample supply of salmon and trout, and when our English visitors hear that our rivers are well stocked, we will have them here the whole year round, and as a result our honest fishermen will be fairly well off. I do not ask for any exorbitant grant towards the funds of the Board of Conservators, neither do I ask that the grant be given for any extended period, but I do ask, and confidently ask, that the Congested Districts Board will for, say, five or six years, give us a grant of £60 or £70 yearly to assist in placing the funds of the Board of Conservators in a sound financial state, and thereby enable us to protect properly our rivers during the spawning season. By doing so you considerably benefit this impoverished district and help in making the inland fisheries of this district what nature intended them to be, the best in the United Kingdom.

44315. Is there no way in which you can make the visitors pay for the fishing?—We have no rights. There are no private rights. We cannot entail on them any extra cost.

44316. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you any power of assessment?—No.

44317. CHAIRMAN.—How did it occur that there were no private rights?—They are all publicly fished, and for everyone. The rivers are open to everyone.

44318. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they pay?—The two hotels have purchased the rights of two rivers, the Comeragh and Inny, which are good fishing grounds.

44319 From whom did they purchase them?—Sir Morgan O'Connell and Lord Lansdowne.

44320. Have you power as conservators to sell the fishing?—No.

44321. How did these fishings come to be sold?—The landlord had the rights of the Caneragh. He could prevent anyone from going on the land, as trespassers, and he sold his rights to the hotel.

44322. CHAIRMAN.—The hotels, of course, had to contribute largely to the cost of water bailiffs?—So they do; but they have only three months of a season here. The time is very short.

44323. They are in the position of landlords?—They are to a certain extent.

44324. They are in exactly the same position as were the landowner and these other owners before their rights were sold?—They have not got it bought out; they lease it yearly.

44325. Lord Lansdowne lets the fishing rights every year?—Yes.

44326. What contribution do the landlords make?—Lord Lansdowne gave £3 last year. It was the rent that he was getting for the fishing.

44327. And the other landlord?—Sir Morgan O'Connell gives us the use of a lodge for the police in winter time for the protection of the fishery. We think that that really compensates us.

44328 Is not £3 a year a very low rent for the fishing on the river?—Lord Lansdowne's rights are not very much.

44329. How did it come that the right of fishing in the lake was a public right. Did that never belong to anybody?—No; it is free from time immemorial.

44330. It is strange that the owners on the shore had not the right to fish on the lake?—It is, but it is a fact.

44331. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I was going to ask you had the Conservators bought the rights?—Not at all; they were public rights from time immemorial for anyone who liked to fish the lake.

44332. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Suppose after the Burns-Hartopp tenants are fixed in their holdings they were educated into forming an association for fishing that lake, and wished to take out licences in the usual way, would they have the backing of the Board of Conservators to enable them to do that?—I don't think so. I am sure that the Board of Conservators and the public generally would resent it very much.

44333. You would find that these tenants on the shores of the lake would rather like it?—I daresay they would.

44334. The licences confer only the right of rod fishing?—Yes.

44335 But not the right of netting?—There are net licences also.

44336. They can take out licences for the lake?—We would not allow them to fish in it. It would be within the rights of the Fishery Inspectors to pass a by-law prohibiting netting in the district if the tenants took up that stand.

44337. The fishery inspectors are not free to do everything they please. There could be an appeal before the Privy Council?—Yes, but they would not succeed in the appeal.

44338. CHAIRMAN.—If there was indiscriminate fishing in a couple of years there would be no fish?—Yes.

44339. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think you got a very good grant from the Congested Districts Board?—£10.

44340. Do you think you ought to have got anything?—Unquestionably I do, or I would not be here to-day to put forward a claim.

44341. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you here by the request of the Conservancy Board?—No. They are elected every three years by the licensed fishermen.

44342. By anyone who purchases licences?—Yes.

44343. Some of these will be in Dublin?—Yes, but they never come down to bother us. The local men elect them. You ought to give us something towards that. We are as well entitled to it as the sea fishermen. You are looking after them in a very paternal way, but you will do nothing for the poor inland fisherman, and the amount derived from the inland fisheries is a considerable one. The amount spent in the employment of men would amount to about £700 in this poor district.

44344. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The inland fisheries, I agree with you, are a great national asset?—Yes, and the Congested Districts Board should do something for them.

Mr. A. G. O'CONNELL examined.

44345. CHAIRMAN.—You are appointed by the County Council?—Yes. What I complain of is with regard to the expenditure of money, should be by the Congested Districts Board, and that the works of inferior or little merit have been done and that works of greater merit have been left undone.

44346. Are you speaking of marine works?—Yes, piers and slips. I hold, as a general rule, that no slip should be made in any place where the open sea has full force, because I believe that no slip can stand where the sea comes in with its full strength just as the Atlantic Ocean beats upon these shores.

44347. That is an engineering point to a great extent?—It is a mere fact.

44348. It is a question of engineers?—It may be, but experience will tell you as much as an engineer can.

44349. Then it is not much use going through the education of an engineer?—Experience will tell a man what actually does occur.

44350. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What do you call experience?—Seeing the way a thing of that kind resists the sea, and how it stands when there is a storm from the ocean. To illustrate that there has been a slip built by the Congested Districts Board at Butt Cove, in St. Finan's Bay, and almost £1,400 has been expended upon it. The place where the slip has been built is open to the fury of the Atlantic Ocean, and any man watching the sea coming in would see that there is no shelter from the terrific force of the open ocean. In addition, that slip is built entirely too upright. There is terrible labour in pulling up a boat. It takes two or three crews to pull up a single boat. The lower part of the pier has been taken away.

44351. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know that a great deal of force was brought to bear on the Congested Districts Board to erect it there?—I could not say. Last year there was a timber structure put up where the lower part of the pier was taken away. The very first storm that came it was all swept away again. That is a most nonsensical thing for men of understanding. They should know that no timber structure would resist that at any time.

44352. You think that no marine structure should be attempted in these places?—Yes.

44353. No matter how much the population require it?—Wherever you have a strand, then, if you go to low water and excavate about a foot deep and twenty feet wide and make a slip going up above high water, then the sea will take no effect upon such a slip. You should build across the top of the slip a concrete fence, with a base of about three feet, and in the centre a gap or gateway to pull the boats in and to build it six feet high, and when you slide your boats up from the sea you could place them up behind that wall for safety.

44354. Would you build it where it is erected now?—In the same place.

44355. Then it is only a question of the best engineering: you are to do the actual engineering?—Yes.

44356. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a marine engineer?—No. I am not an engineer. It is one illustration of works of small merit. You have north of Valencia a slip that is of no possible use; it is built so upright that in fact it is half standing. It is built on the wrong side. Every fisherman in Valencia could tell you that it is built in the wrong place. £1,200 was expended on that. In proof of what I say there is a small strand close by on which the fishermen place their boats, instead of pulling up the boats on that slip.

44357. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know that that slip was built for the people around Tragenan?—Yes, but it was built on the wrong side, and against their wish.

44358. Are you aware that Mr. Green, the fishery inspector, and Mr. Parsons, the engineer for the Board, consulted the people in the locality?—I am not aware of that. It is within a quarter of a mile of the entrance to Valencia Harbour. What advantage is that?—When the weather is very bad you can come into Valencia Harbour, and inside Valencia Harbour you have a beautiful sandy beach. At Portmagee there is a pier inside a land-locked harbour. It was built about the year 1844, and is a fine substantial pier. When the Congested Districts Board started, a memorial was sent up to them asking for an extension of that pier, because the pier did not come sufficiently out into the deep water, and a steamer would not attempt to come alongside unless at the height of the rising tide. Portmagee is a place with a very large fishing population, and there is a lot of mackerel curing there. There are seven or eight companies curing there. I have often seen steamers come to take away barrels of mackerel, and they cannot come alongside the pier because of the rocks outside. What we want is to get an extension

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Mr. A. G. O'Connell.

so that steamers may come alongside at any time of the tide. In the channel outside there is always deep water. The Congested Districts Board approved of the work. It was surveyed by the Board of Works' engineer, Mr. Keating. He estimated the cost of the work at £1,250, but they said that there should be a local donation, and there was none forthcoming.

44359. Trinity College is the landlord?—Yes.

44360. Did they ask whether Trinity College would contribute?—They asked Trinity College, but they would not contribute. The pier does not belong to Trinity College, though it is on their property, but belongs to the County Council.

44361. The pier is for the use of the tenants of Trinity College?—Yes, but not exclusively.

44362. The Board asked whether Trinity College, as a landlord, would contribute to this useful local work?—Yes. When I got on the County Council I got the Council to grant £200, so as to induce the Congested Districts Board to carry on the work, and then the Congested Districts Board sent down their own engineer, and he destroyed the whole thing entirely by making an estimate that the work could not be done for less than £3,000. That was a great difference from the £1,250 which was the former estimate. This pier would be a great accommodation to the development of the fishing industry at Portmagee, because the fish have been constantly obliged to be carried away to Cahirciveen as the steamers could not come alongside the quay. That is a great loss.

44363. How much is the County Council going to give?—The proposition before the County Council, but it is not finally decided, is £600. I gave that motion before the County Council.

44364. That would be a very substantial contribution?—Yes.

44365. Is there a chance of getting anything from Trinity College?—I don't think so. It has been recognised as hopeless.

44366. However, the case is being still considered?—Yes. There is another subject that I want to draw attention to. Portmagee is entirely a fishing village. In fact it is one of the few places on the coast of Kerry where you have really *bona fide* fishermen—men depending solely on fishing as a means of support. That and the district around Dingle are the only two places of the kind in Kerry. Portmagee was short of a water supply, and we made application to the Congested Districts Board for a donation towards giving the water supply, because we had in fifteen years three epidemics of typhus fever, and it was largely put down to the water got in the village, which came from a well above the village and a well below the village. The doctors condemned the water as being unwholesome. Now, you have there sometimes 200 men going out fishing from Portmagee in yawls, who come in there and they had no good water to get, and there were also a lot of boats from Manx, Scotch, and local vessels coming ashore for water. We applied to the Congested Districts Board and they gave £250, and Trinity College gave us £100. That was £350. The total cost came to very nearly £700. The money was granted, the scheme was undertaken, and the water supplied. But the money necessary was raised on the security of the Portmagee Electoral Division. The guardians would not work it save on terms of charging it on the electoral division. Portmagee is a very small electoral division. The valuation is only £700, and the extra rate put on in consequence of the waterworks is ten pence in the pound.

44367. If it were all raised in one levy it would be ten shillings in the pound?—Yes. The people there are wretchedly poor, and what they thought was that where the supply was so much for fishermen from all directions the Congested Districts Board ought to give them an extra donation.

44368. Would you consider that the Congested Districts Board behaved rather well in giving you £250?—Yes, but still it was an extreme case, because of the people being so poor.

44369. Apart from exceptional circumstances you would not consider that providing a water supply would be one of the purposes for which the Board was instituted?—I thought that the Board was instituted for the good of the people in every sense of the word.

44370. You bring it in in your case in this way, that providing a water supply is a necessity of the fishing development there?—Yes.

44371. The men go out to fish from where the fresh water is, and men who don't belong to the locality come in there with their vessels for water. In that way you bring it directly within the purview of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Otherwise as a mere water supply it would come in with difficulty.

44372. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there not a statutory water body? What is the body that is appointed to provide a water supply?—The guardians; the sanitary authority.

44373. Is it not their duty to provide a water supply?—They won't levy it on the rates.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be their duty, but in these cases it would not be possible to get the guardians to consent to tax the whole union for a water supply to Portmagee. In any case they would not do it, and therefore it is a question between the electoral division and some public body.

44374. Mr. Sutherland.—I don't know the custom in Ireland, but in other places if they neglect to do their duty in a case of that kind, they are compelled to do it. Don't you charge for the water you supply to those fishing boats?—No.

44375. Do you know that that is everywhere the case?—In a great many places it is; but you would have to appoint a man at a salary to do that. That would monopolise a great part of the revenues derived from the water supplied to these boats.

44376. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has that sum, the moiety of the expenditure, levied on the electoral division, been actually paid to the contractor?—Yes.

44377. Do you wish to put to the Commission that there should be some remission to the ratepayers?—Yes.

44378. If you began by asking Trinity College, would they come forward another bit?—We are negotiating at present with Trinity College for the sale of the place to the Congested Districts Board, which they have refused to do.

44379. They have refused to sell?—To the Congested Districts Board, under any consideration.

44380. The Congested Districts Board might not be in favour with them?—I suppose not. I can show you the correspondence with Mr. Delap, who was here to-day, and from the Bursar.

44381. Would they sell direct to the tenants?—Yes, they would sell, provided that Cahirciveen, which is part of their property, joined in the sale, but the property at Portmagee is a separate thing altogether. There is no middleman. We hold direct from Trinity College. Cahirciveen is the same way.

44382. Provided that the Cahirciveen tenants of the College are willing to buy, the College, is disposed to sell?—Yes, but not to the Congested Districts Board.

44383. Have you any idea of the terms which the College demands?—No, I have not. We did not mention any terms.

44384. It seems reasonable that you should stipulate that the transaction should be done through the Congested Districts Board or some Board that would have a friendly eye to these projects at Portmagee?—That is the object. Another matter that I want to draw your attention to with regard to expenditure is here at Ballinskelligs Bay, where you have sixty boats, and you will find that they have not a landing place or a slip or pier of any kind. You have a very nice spot called Ballinskelligs Castle. There is a little promontory running out to sea. Just inside that there is quite a little cove. The formation of the land makes it quite sheltered, and it was proposed that that would be the right place to build the pier.

44385. Mr. Sutherland.—Would not a timber landing place do there?—I suppose it would do there. There would be about fifteen feet of water at low tide, and vessels coming alongside there would be well accommodated.

44386. Chairman.—What vessel do you contemplate coming alongside?—All these fishing boats coming in there.

44387. A slip would answer there probably?—Not for a vessel coming alongside. You should have a pier.

44388. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You contemplate decked vessels?—Yes. Sometimes decked and half-decked vessels come alongside, and, in addition, the yawls have no place to land their fish. Besides that, there is another thing that I think would be

necessary in this country—a motor service. There is a tremendous lot of fish killed in this bay.

44389. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How much would you say?—It comes in in tremendous quantities.

44390. I would like to get it more definitely than a tremendous amount. Can you give me any idea of how much it is?—On some days three or four boats would take 20,000 fish.

44391. How often in the year would that be?—From time to time.

44392. All the year round?—At different seasons of the year. Autumn is the principal time. From this on to the 1st of November is the principal time. The fish are then carted to Cahirciveen. They get a tremendous shaking in these common carts, and in that way they are seriously injured.

44393. If it has to go to Cahirciveen how would you obviate the carting?—By a motor service.

44394. A motor service is worse for fish than carting?—I don't think so. The motor won't injure fish more than the cart, and it will go more quickly than a cart. With regard to both Portmagee and Ballinskelligs, the quantity of mackerel at Portmagee is very large—about 2,000 barrels of mackerel in the season. 1,575 barrels of cured fish were sent away from Ballinskelligs to the American markets.

Mr. JAMES O'SULLIVAN examined.

44395. CHAIRMAN.—Do you belong to this district?—I am a Maynooth student, but belong to this district, and am on holidays at present.

44396. Upon what point do you wish to give evidence?—The necessity of having a pier over at the fishing grounds beyond a place called Reneen Point in Ballinskelligs Bay.

44397. You appear in support of the pier that we have heard so much about?—A new pier. I have nothing to do with the Waterville fishery. I live near Reneen, 3¾ miles from Waterville. There are seventy fishermen. In the locality there are three seine boats. Each of these boats is manned by eighteen men. Besides those there are fifteen or sixteen small boats fishing lobsters, etc., with short nets. They have no way of landing at all. When they bring in the fish men and women go out to bring in the fish from the waves. Then, landing at night, they cannot go out again. It takes five or six men to pull up a boat.

44398. If there was a slip or pier built further down, near where the last witness referred to, it would serve Reneen as well?—It would, but it would be a bit far away for the fishermen.

44399. Is it not your opinion that you must have some kind of concentration, and that you cannot have a pier or slip in front of every little collection of houses?—You cannot, but it would be well if there was a good pier somewhere beside Reneen and Waterville. The seventy fishermen living at Reneen go out every night to the autumn season's fishing.

44400. It is sufficient for the Commissioners to understand from you that there is a demand for landing accommodation for Reneen as well as at Waterville?—Yes.

44401. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the distance between Reneen and Ballinskelligs?—At least nine miles, all round the bay.

44402. Reneen is on this side towards Derrynane?—Yes. The Rev. Mr. Green says that it would be the most suitable place around the coast for the pier. There is any amount of fish in the bay, but they cannot get it. I have often seen them go out myself, and they would be all wet getting into their boats. This pier has been talked of for a long time.

44403. Would there be any local contribution?—The people are very poor, but I am sure that there would be some little local contribution if they were asked. It would not be much.

44404. I suppose that the District Council would scarcely give a contribution?—I don't know; they may, but I am not quite sure. I know that the inspector of the Congested Districts Board has been spoken to about the matter before, but there have been no steps taken to get it up.

44405. If there were some money given for the pier, would the people contribute the labour?—Certainly; they would be only too glad to contribute the labour.

44406. Has there been any estimate made of what it would cost?—I don't think so. About eight miles from here there is a river without a bridge that crosses a road. There is a district on the far side of the river called Tooreens. There are six families living there. They have no means of crossing the river except a plank, and cannot cross except when the water is very shallow.

44407. CHAIRMAN.—To whom does that property belong?—To Captain Burns.

44408. Is it on the Burns-Hartopp estate?—I believe it is, but am not quite certain.

44409. Before the estate was sold were any representations made to Captain Burns-Hartopp about this bridge?—Yes. Representations were made often about the bridge and the pier, and they have not got either. The children cannot go to school except in very fine weather. In addition to the six families in Tooreens there are other families in the villages beyond it. The road should be extended to the village.

44410. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If it is in the Burns-Hartopp estate the application can be placed before the Board's inspector when he is here?—It is placed before the Board's inspector. They don't seem to move in the matter.

44411. It takes some time to improve a large estate like that?—Yes, but they have been some little time at it now.

44412. There is a road which cost the Board £411 called the Reneen-road?—That is going through another valley up towards the mountains.

44413. Is there a road to the site where you propose the Reneen pier?—Yes. If they had a pier there they could bring in their fish.

Mr. P. HAREN examined.

44414. CHAIRMAN.—What is it you wish to state?—We require a pier very much at Ballinskelligs. The agent wrote to me about closing the sound. Our late landlord, Mr. Mahony, made endeavours in the year 1883 to close that sound, to make a harbour of refuge of the place, but it failed. Major Hayes, the fishery inspector, did pay us a visit, and I was in the Admiralty service as officer there at the time, and I took the soundings with a view to making a harbour of refuge there. It appears that it would cost too much. There is a pier which I would advocate to be made. Near the telegraph station there is deep water, and in fact one side of the reef of rocks is a natural pier already. Engineers were sent down on different occasions to measure it, and I went out with them and took the soundings of the place. I was a seaman by profession in my young days. When the matter went up before the Board we heard no more about it. We wrote thirty or forty memorials both to the Lord Lieutenant and the House of Commons, and they were presented by members of Parliament. There are about fifty boats in Ballinskelligs and vicinity where we want to have the pier built. There is deep water at these large rocks at the other side. They come from all parts of the United Kingdom in the spring and the autumn for fishing, and in the mackerel season. They are all complaining that if there was a pier they would have facilities for fishing. There is fine shelter in the bay. I would sooner press to have this pier made than to close the sound. The latter course would take too much money. Another thing we want is a large curing house. If the townland of Ballinskelligs was bought up by the Congested Districts Board the place would be made the richest part of South Kerry, as there is a fishing gold mine in Ballinskelligs Bay and vicinity if developed.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-NINTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At Kenmare Courthouse.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

July 10, 1907.

Mr. Denis J. Sullivan.

Mr. DENIS J. SULLIVAN examined

44415. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Sullivan, you appear, I think, on behalf of the County Council?—Yes, my lord; I am a shopkeeper, and reside in the town of Kenmare, and am a member of the Kerry County Council, by which body I have been nominated to give evidence respecting the division which I represent, which comprises the parishes of Kenmare, Bonawn, and Tuosist, and the greater part of the parish of Kilgarvan. All of these are scheduled as congested with the exception of the electoral division of Cappagh, in the parish of Kenmare I am familiar with the condition of the farmers in the division. The greater portion of the land in the district is of a very poor quality, and must originally have been reclaimed from mountain sides and cut-away bog. It requires to be tilled and manured every six or eight years, otherwise it would revert to its original sterility, and grow nothing but furze, rushes, and heather. There are about 271 holdings in my district valued under £4, and about 1,109 holdings valued higher than that amount. The average valuation would be about £6 13s. The majority of the farmers in the district are heavily in debt to the shopkeepers, and only for the credit which they get and the remittances which they receive every year, especially at Christmas time, from their children and relatives in America, they would hardly be able to subsist on their farms at all and pay rent and rates. Very little has been done for the people in this district by the Congested Districts Board. Merely a few small grants to Parish Committees in Tuosist and Bonawn—nothing in the way of help towards road-making or the improvement of the breed of cattle or sheep. There is no Parish Committee in Kenmare, as a grant of £35 only would be made by the Board, and as this sum was wholly inadequate, the idea of forming the committee was abandoned. The principal landlord is the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose estate comprises all the parishes of Bonawn and Tuosist, and a portion of the parish of Kenmare. He was approached on two occasions since the passing of the Land Act of 1903 with a view to sale of the estate to the tenants. On the first occasion he replied that he did not then intend to sell his Glenerough estate, and in two years after (1905) he refused to meet a deputation of his tenants to discuss the terms of sale. In the beginning of this year, however, in reply to a letter from the Venerable Archdeacon O'Leary, P.P., of Kenmare, he at last submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first-term rents, and twenty-three years' purchase of second-term rents, sporting rights to be vested in the landlord absolutely, and excluding from the sale a large number of holdings, about fifty in the parish of Tuosist, and twenty in the parish of Kenmare. After consultation the tenants offered to purchase at seventeen years' purchase of first-term rents, and twenty years' purchase of second-term rents, the sporting rights to be vested in the tenants, and the excluded holdings to be now included in the sale; or, as an alternative offer, the tenants would agree to purchase through the Estates Commissioners. Lord Lansdowne refused to accept either the proposal for sale direct to the tenants, or to sell through the Estates Commissioners, and the negotiations were consequently broken off. There are a number of small estates in the parishes of Kenmare and Kilgarvan, some of which were held by middlemen under Trinity College, and which have been sold under the Act of 1903 at prices varying from six to ten years' purchase higher than the prices at which similar estates in those parishes were sold under previous Acts. I myself know of an estate in Kilgarvan, which the tenants agreed to purchase in 1890 at fourteen years' purchase, two years arrears being, in some cases, wiped off at the time. The Land Commission refused to sanction the sale then, as they did not consider the farms sufficient security for the advance, yet these very same farms, not considered sufficient security for an advance at fourteen years' purchase in 1890, have been recently sold at twenty years' purchase. I can give other instances of what I consider excessive and exorbitant prices paid in this neighbourhood under the Act of 1903, and I see no reason to warrant an increase of from six to ten years' purchase as compared with prices under previous acts, there being no advance in the prices of agricultural produce; nor has the cost of labour decreased. On the contrary, prices of all kinds of produce have decreased, and labour, owing to emigration, has become very scarce, and consequently dearer. I attribute the enhanced price to the operation of the zone system and the abolition of inspection for security, and also to the lever of arrears which the landlords are using to exact very high prices, knowing that a tenant owing arrears will grasp at any immediate benefit, without due consideration of the consequences in the future. I look upon this as a very serious matter, not only for the tenant purchasers, but also for the ratepayers of the district who will have to make good the losses to the Treasury. The remedy for this state of affairs is, in my opinion, compulsory purchase at a fair price, abolition of the zones, and inspection for security; all sales to be made through the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, who should have power to expend money in improving such holdings as may be in need of improvement. There is not much untenanted land in the parish of Kenmare, only about 100 acres around the town, which is on Lord Lansdowne's hands, and let by him on the eleven months' grazing system. This land should be compulsorily acquired by the Estates Commissioners, and parcelled out as allotments to labourers, as the District Council have great difficulty in getting suitable plots for the labourers of the district owing to the comparatively small holdings of the farmers and the very few acres of good land in each holding. I would recommend that the entire district be scheduled as congested, and that larger grants be made to the Parish Committees to help in the improvement of the dwellings of the poorer class of the occupiers in the district. The supply of turbary is in some places exhausted, and the people have now to go far into the mountains for turf. Grants should be made to make roads into such places. The breed of cattle and sheep should also be improved, especially the cattle, which at present are of a very inferior quality, and must be kept until they are three or four years

old before they can be sold, and in times of depression in the cattle trade are almost entirely unsaleable.

44416. You say that the majority of the farmers in the district are heavily in debt to the shopkeepers. I should like to ask you whether, in your opinion, they are more in debt than they used to be?—Well, they are for the last nine or ten years more in debt than they used to be formerly.

44417. Do you attribute that increased indebtedness to any particular cause?—To the depression of the times.

44418. How do you mean the depression of the times?—The prices of all kinds of agricultural produce are less now than they were previously.

44419. No, that is not so, Mr. Sullivan?—Well, I think they are, my lord.

44420. Oh, no, I assure you you are wrong. Give us an instance of what you would like to take?—If we take the price of butter, the price of butter is less now than it used to be some fifteen or twenty years ago.

44421. I have got the list here. There are statistics made out every year by the Agricultural Department of the prices of those things, and if I take the return that is published by the Department I see that in 1905 the price per cwt. was 99*s.*; in 1900, 95*s.*; in 1895, 87*s.*; in 1890, 86*s.*; in 1885, 95*s.* Well, yes, you are quite right so far as in 1880 and 1875, but since 1880 they are higher now than they have ever been—butter, for instance?—I do not think so.

44422. But the 1885 price was 95*s.* It is now 99*s.*?—Oh, I know it is a fair price this year and last year, but years before that, four or five years ago, it was not so high.

44423. It was in 1900?—Well, for the very best quality butter.

44424. But that is the price on the return. Now, give us another instance?—Well, the price of cattle.

44425. Beef?—I do not mean beef at all, but store cattle.

44426. Well, the return does not give the price of store cattle, but it is pointed out that the price of store cattle depends on the price of beef, and the price of beef from this return is now 53*s.* per cwt. It has not varied much for the last fifteen or twenty years?—The price of cattle varies a good deal. For a couple of months there might be a fairly good demand for cattle, and then other times of the year the demand for cattle would be slack, but any depression at all in the cattle trade tells very heavily against us, because they are in general a poor description of cattle. The class of cattle raised in this country could hardly be sold at all.

44427. Would you say that the cattle trade for the last two years has been depressed?—For portions of the year.

44428. Then you say that nothing has been done by the Congested Districts Board in the way of improvement of the breed of cattle or sheep?—Nothing in Kenmare parish.

44429. Don't you know that that has nothing to do with the Congested Districts Board at present?—It has for the last ten or twelve years.

44430. Are you not aware, Mr. Sullivan, that for the last two or three years that work has been transferred from the Board to the Agriculture Department?—I know for the last three years, but previous to that time——

44431. Then your indictment against the Board is not supposed to hold for the last three years. You will admit that?—I will admit that.

44432. Any way you have got the remedy in your own hands now?—Yes.

44433. You are a member of the County Council?—Yes.

44434. And therefore a member of the Agricultural Committee?—Yes.

44435. And therefore you have the remedy, so far as this is concerned, in your own hands now?—Yes, my lord.

44436. Again, you say that there is no parish committee in Kenmare, as a grant of £35 only would be made by the Board, and as this sum was wholly inadequate the idea of forming the committee was abandoned?—Yes.

44437. Would it not have been better to have started with a small beginning?—Well, £35 would be of scarcely any benefit here, because if you start a parish committee you will require a Secretary, and he will have to be paid, and you would require a Clerk of Works, and he has to be paid, and then you would have a sum of £25 to spend.

44438. If you had been able to show to the Board that you had done as well as you could with the small amount of money at your disposal, would you not have a greater claim for an increased grant than you have now, having abandoned any attempt to try?—Of course you would have a better claim for an increased grant, but all the same £35 would do no good.

44439. Even £25 is better than nothing?—Well, for a large place like Kenmare that would be of very little use at all.

44440. But it would have been better than nothing, would not it?—Of course it would have been better than nothing.

44441. On the other hand, if you had gone as far as you could go with that £25, have you any reason to suppose that the Board would not have increased your grant in future years?—Well, I could not answer that question, because we did not trouble the Board.

44442. You did not take much trouble about the matter?—No. We found that as we could only get £35 it would be useless to start a committee.

44443. You say that after consultation the tenants on Lord Landsdowne's estate offered to purchase at 20 years' purchase of the second term rents, the sporting rights to be vested in the tenants. May I ask you what the tenants proposed to do with the sporting rights when they held them, if they had bought them?—To use them themselves.

44444. Each man to shoot on his own holding?—Well, I think so.

44445. Just as a matter of curiosity do you think that is a good way of preserving game? Do you imagine that there would be much game if anybody had been doing that for a year or two?—I think there would be just as much game as there is at present. I think one of the main reasons why the tenants wanted to get the game rights was not because they thought the game would be of any great benefit to them, but they objected that after purchasing their holdings there should be game lords over them and that men should come on their lands any time they liked.

44446. I could quite understand that, but I wanted to ask you what your opinion was as to what would be the effect if each person exercised his rights of ownership, so far as game was concerned, on his own holding. Do you think that the game would still continue to exist?—It would, because it would not be the interest of the people to keep the game down.

44447. But game is an asset of considerable value, is it not?—Well, it is.

44448. It would be, therefore, to the advantage of a tenant or almost of any man to maintain the game?—Of course.

44449. Is it not your opinion that if the sporting rights were acquired by the tenants that asset would be acquired and maintained far more readily if some committee of the tenants were to organise themselves for the purpose of protecting the game and leasing that to somebody, than it would if each man shot his holding himself?—Well, of course, that is a question for the tenants to consider after purchasing.

44450. Can you tell the Commission any instance in your knowledge where, when the game rights have been vested in a number of small holders, the game has continued to exist in any quantity. Do you know of any instance in the world where that is so?—Well, I think there is a gentleman here, Mr. Doran, who lives on a property where game has been left to the tenants, and there is game still continuing.

44451. Has he shot?—Yes.

44452. And there is as much game as there was?—I think so. What the people objected to entirely was that after buying their farms people would come in upon them with these game rights. They have been persecuted by bailiffs and emergencymen and that class of people in the past, and they will persecute us still coming in with their water bailiffs and dog boys. All the present landlords will want to keep the game and to let them to Englishmen, and several have let the game rights to strangers, and when those people come in they will persecute and torment the people almost as much as they were persecuted in the past.

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44453. Tell me what you mean by "persecute"?—Haul them before a magistrate in this court here for a very small reason.

44454. That is if they poach?—Yes; for a very small reason.

44455. But only if they poach?—Even if they were not poaching at all.

44456. Do you mean to say that anybody would be brought before a magistrate for nothing; for no cause whatever?—I mean that the majority of the gamekeepers are emergencymen, whose record in the past was not a very good one, and they would, for spite, bring people up here without any cause at all. I have seen instances of where people were brought up here by water bailiffs, against whom there has been no case proved.

44457. And is the case successful?—Sometimes.

44458. The action is successful?—According to the condition of the bench.

44459. And do you seriously wish to inform the Commission that there are constant miscarriages of justice in that way?—There have been in the past, unquestionably.

44460. What do you mean by the past—how long ago?—Well, not very long ago.

44461. How long ago, please—the Commission want the details?—Well, up to the time that the powers of the landlord party in the country were, to a certain extent, clipped.

44462. How long ago was that?—For the last ten or a dozen years.

44463. What clipped the landlords' power ten years ago?—The legislation I speak of.

44464. What legislation?—Of course we all know that the position of the people subsequent to the legislation on the land question has been far and away different from what it was twenty years ago.

44465. Has there been any legislation in the last twelve years?—I believe since the passing of the Land Act of 1881.

44466. And did the Land Act of 1881 have any effect upon the game laws or game rights?—Well, it gave the people more liberty, and there has been legislation in the past. Of course you have, to a certain extent, the people more represented on the magisterial bench now than they were formerly.

44467. So we understand you to say that since the Act of 1881, which appears to be the Act you have in your mind, there have been constant miscarriages of justice by convictions imposed upon innocent persons at the instances of keepers and bailiffs for poaching?—There have been, frequently, in many cases.

44468. Since then?—Since and before then.

44469. But, Mr. Sullivan, do, please, be accurate. I want to know when, in your opinion, this occurred, because it is of interest to the Commission?—It has frequently occurred.

44470. Since 1881?—No, but for a long time even before it.

44471. Has it occurred since 1881—can you give us any instances, or can you tell us that, in your opinion, there have been instances in this district since 1881 of miscarriages of justice in that respect?—Of course there can be instances given of where people were convicted for poaching offences against the weight of evidence. We have had the evidence of five or six, or seven or eight honest, respectable people in the district cast aside for that of gamekeepers or water-bailiffs, which was relied on by the magistrates.

44472. The whole of the system of justice in that respect lies, does it not, in these days, with the Petty Sessions?—Well, as far as justice is concerned, there was very little justice in this country at all.

44473. Then, you object to the Petty Sessions system?—As far as justice to the people was concerned, the people got very little justice here.

44474. Then, you say you attributed the enhanced prices of land to the operation of the zone system and the abolition of inspection for security, and the lever of arrears, which the landlords are using to exact very high prices. Explain that?—I mean that in the case of tenants owing two or three years' rent when they went into negotiation with the landlord for the purchase of their holdings the landlord asked an exorbitant price, and though they may get a slight benefit for the time being, a reduction of 4*s.* or 5*s.*, the mere fact of having owed these arrears, and getting rid of them was an inducement to them to purchase at the high price.

44475. They were in arrear when they offered to buy?—Yes.

44476. And if they bought the arrears were wiped off?—Yes; the arrears were wiped off.

44477. And therefore they have been induced to purchase at high prices in order to get the arrears wiped off?—To get the arrears wiped off, and in view of the little benefit they got in the way of reduction of rent.

44478. Then, you say the remedy for this state of affairs is, in your opinion, compulsory purchase at a fair price. May I ask you what do you mean by a fair price?—I mean the prices that were current under the Ashbourne Act, the prices at which land was sold in this district under the Ashbourne Act.

44479. That is what you call a fair price?—Yes; the price at which land was sold in this district under the Ashbourne Act was fourteen or fifteen, and seventeen years' purchase was the highest.

44480. Is it not a little difficult to measure the price by that rough and ready method—do you think it a very convincing argument that because a particular estate is sold at, say, seventeen or sixteen years' purchase, an estate in the same district should also be sold for sixteen or seventeen years' purchase. It is a rather rough and ready method, is it not, of arriving at a fair price?—Well, it is the method that has been adopted in the country since the Land Purchase Act was passed.

44481. If I have a cow in a field worth 30*s.*, and you have a cow in the next field worth £5, would you be convinced by that argument that you should sell your cow for 30*s.* because mine in the next field sold at that price?—Well, I do not think there would be that great difference between two neighbouring estates here. I know an estate here convenient to the town that was sold in the year 1890 at fifteen years' purchase. I held a farm on it myself.

44482. And you say there were other estates sold at seventeen?—Yes; seventeen years' purchase.

44483. May I ask you, on your basis of computation, why should not the estate sold at seventeen years' purchase have been sold at fifteen?—That was a matter for the tenants. That was a matter between the landlord and the tenants.

44484. Why should not it have been sold at fifteen years' purchase—how are you to judge of what is the reason for the difference of the two estates, one sold at seventeen years' purchase and the other at fifteen?—One was sold in 1889, and I believe the tenants organisation was stronger in those days.

44485. Do you mean that the reason for the difference of two years' purchase was not in any way due to the fact that the land was better in one estate than in the other? As a matter of fact the land purchased at fifteen years was much better than the land purchased at seventeen years.

44486. Then, when there is a difference in price it has nothing to do, you imagine, with the quality of the land?—It may and it may not. I think, of course, the difference in price, as far as I can see, is due to the fact that the tenants were organised, that they had a strong organisaion a their back, and were able to make better terms than when their organisation was not so strong, or when they were not organised.

44487. That is assuming, is it not, that the purchase and sale of estates is carried on under certain conditions, quite apart from the question of the quality of the land, but supposing these things were carried on under a normal condition of affairs where only pure business was meant, and by pure business I mean the value of the land, what it is worth to the seller, and what it is worth to the purchasers, which is the norman condition of sale and purchase. That is how ordinary things are sold and bought, is not it?—Ordinary things, but, of course, land is different.

44488. Well, now, under a strict system of business of that kind, the question whether there are tenants' organisations or not does not come in, does it—you are a shopkeeper?—Yes.

44488A. You sell certain goods in your shop?—Yes.

44489. You, I suppose, hope to conduct your business on business lines, without any question of whether your purchasers have got an organisation behind them or not?—I think that is entirely different to a question of land.

44490. You think that land is of a different character?—Yes. I know that landlords will try to

get as much as they can out of the land, and when they find the tenants helped by a weak organisation they crush them every way they can, and when they find the tenants' organization slack they increase the prices.

44491. We are to understand from you that in your opinion land should be bought and sold on a perfectly different system to any other commodity in the market?—Oh, certainly, because you cannot compare the land of Ireland with any other commodity. The people have some claim on the land.

44492. Whereas business should enter into the purchase and sale of any other commodity, with land business should not be considered?—No, because the occupiers of the land had an interest. Even the Act of 1880 gave them an interest equal to the landlord's in the holding.

44493. Then you say that land should be compulsorily acquired by the Estates Commissioners. Why do you say the Estates Commissioners?—The Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, either. I only just wish to point out to you the difference in price between the Act of 1903 and the previous Acts. Upon the estate that I mentioned that was sold for fifteen years' purchase I held a farm myself. It was purchased in 1890 at fifteen years. There is an adjoining estate, on the very next townland, sold under the Act of 1903 for twenty-four and a half years' purchase.

44494. Then you say that you think that certain untenanted land should be parcelled out as allotments to labourers?—Yes.

44495. You have power, have you not, to obtain land for labourers' cottages?—We have.

44496. Then, in your opinion, is further power necessary?—We have not power to go into the demesne lands.

44497. No, but you propose that you should?—Yes, because those lands are not used as demesne lands. They are of better quality.

44498. Do you think you should have the power to go inside a demesne wall and take land?—Although this land is called demesne, it is not actually demesne land, and it has not been used as such. It has been used for grazing, and let on the eleven months' system for the last thirty or forty years.

44499. Is it let in conjunction with the demesne?—No, but for grazing.

44500. How do you define demesne?—Demesne should be land round a gentleman's residence.

44501. Then you would take that?—If it was required.

44502. Do you think that that would have an effect upon the amenity of the residence?—I do not think it would.

44503. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you say only about 100 acres is what you are alluding to as the demesne land?—Yes.

44504. Chairman.—Then you say that the breed of cattle and sheep should also be improved by the Congested Districts Board, but you have already admitted, I think, that that is your affair, and not the affair of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, my lord.

44505. And the cattle have to be kept now till they are three or four years old?—Yes.

44506. That is an unusual state of things, is it not?—Well, it is not unusual at all. They have to be kept here till that.

44507. Well, we have heard a good deal in other parts of Kerry about them having to sell them younger?—Well, of course, land in other parts of Kerry is entirely different from this land round here.

44508. You say they keep their cattle till they are three or four years old?—Yes, if they want to make anything of them, but some poor needy farmers will want to sell them at two years old.

44509. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have stated in your evidence that in the beginning of 1905, in reply to a letter, the landlord at last submitted terms, viz., twenty years' purchase of first term rents, and twenty-three of second term rents, sporting rights to be vested in the landlord absolutely, and excluding from the sale a large number of holdings?—Yes; he had a large number of holdings on the estate which he refused to sell.

44510. Are the lands in his own hands?—They are not in his own hands. They are let to tenants.

44511. And he excluded them from the sale—did the tenants state that they would not purchase, but that others might?—Yes; that others might.

44512. One other question. You mentioned to his lordship just now that you were aware of an estate purchased in 1890 at fifteen years' purchase?—Yes.

44513. Was that second term rents or first term rents?—First term rents.

44514. First term rents?—Yes. I mean to say that they were mostly all lands that were held under leases.

44515. And therefore to that extent perhaps the comparison with the number of years' rent paid on second term rents is not quite sound, is it?—I take the fair rent to be the basis on which the number of years' purchase should be calculated.

44516. Let us understand. In 1890 the rents we may say were a little higher than when they were second term rents?—I suppose the difference would be 10 to 15 per cent.

44517. I only want to understand. I am not cross-examining. In 1890 the average was fifteen years of the then rents, but the then rents were, at all events, to some extent reduced when they were turned into second term rents?—Yes.

44518. Then fifteen years' purchase of the higher rents would represent something more, say, seventeen or eighteen, of the others?—Yes.

44519. I should like to ask one other question, about the cattle that you say they keep till three or four years old—I take four years as the maximum—before they can be sold to the middlemen who put them on the grazing farms?—Yes, before they can be sold to the dealers.

44520. Do you mean that small holders keep cattle four years before they sell them?—Some of them on the mountain have to keep them.

44521. Is that rather usual?—They have to keep them till they are three or four years old before they can make anything of them.

44522. When you say they have to do it, I am not disputing the fact, but I only want an explanation—do you mean that they follow such a course, and that there are many four-year-old beasts sent on?—Yes, I see a number of them here four years old.

44523. Chairman.—How long does it take to fatten a beast after he goes to the grazing land?—We do not fatten here.

44524. But how long does it take?—I suppose about twelve months.

44525. So that a beast would be rather ancient by the time he was fattened?—Oh, no; about five years old. Anybody who attends the fairs here will see numbers of them three or four years old.

44526. Is it a common thing to send stores to sell in England at five or six years old?—I cannot speak for England. I can only speak for here. I know they have been kept here in considerable numbers till three and four years old—great numbers of them.

44527. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say the greater portion of the land in the district is of a very poor quality and must originally have been reclaimed from mountain sides and cut-away bog. To what estate were you particularly referring—what estate had you before your mind?—Well, I may say all the estates, or rather the majority.

44528. Does it apply to the Lansdowne property?—Oh, certainly, my lord.

44529. When was this reclamation done—is it going on still?—It is going on still, my lord.

44530. Before the land was reclaimed was it of much value?—It could not be, my lord.

44531. The land was reclaimed. Was rent put upon the reclamation?—Yes, my lord.

44532. When?—When the leases fell in, my lord. When the old leases fell in, the rents were increased. I know instances where the rents were increased 40 per cent.

44533. Are you near the property here that Sir Charles Russell, afterwards Lord Russell, described?—Yes, my lord.

44534. Now those rents were charged, before 1881, on reclaimed land?—Yes; on reclaimed land.

44535. There was no redress after 1881 for the rent that had been charged on the reclamations of the tenants?—No, my lord.

44536. You have made a statement showing that the prices of land of the same class have gone up under the Act of 1903. You say you yourself know of an estate in Kilgarvan, which the tenants agreed to

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purchase, in 1890, at fourteen years' purchase, two years arrears being in some cases wiped off at the time, but that the Land Commission refused to sanction the sale then, as they did not consider the farms sufficient security for the advance; yet these very same farms, not considered sufficient security for an advance of fourteen years' purchase in 1890, have been recently sold at twenty years' purchase?—That is a fact, my lord.

44537. I want you to develop that a little, Mr. Sullivan. The Land Commission refused to advance fourteen years' purchase on those farms?—Fourteen years' purchase at the time.

44538. And they have been sold at twenty years' purchase?—They have been sold within the last few months at twenty years' purchase.

44539. Do you mean purchase of the same kind? Were they first-term rents in each case? They were all first-term rents in 1890?—I think some of them have got rents fixed since then; but the first-term rents that were agreed to be sold for fourteen years' purchase, and on which the Land Commission refused to advance that money, on the ground that the land was not sufficient security for the advance, have been sold now for twenty years' purchase.

44540. They are first-term rents, you think, on which the Land Commission would make no advance, even to the extent of fourteen years' purchase, that have now been sold to the tune of twenty years' purchase. Is that your statement?—Yes; that is my statement, my lord.

44541. That would be a conclusive proof that the same class of land is selling at a higher rate under the Act of 1903?—Yes, my lord; and some in this district at prices varying from six to ten years' purchase higher than under the old Acts.

44542. In reply to the Chairman you gave reasons why the tenants pay more now than they did formerly for the land?—Yes, my lord.

44543. You also stated, in reply to the Chairman, that agricultural prices have fallen. I want to know, when you stated that prices have fallen, what years you had before your mind? Would it be this, that a quarter of a century ago prices were higher than now?—Yes, my lord; that is it.

44544. Now I pass for a moment to some things which you say the Congested Districts Board have not done, and ought to have done. You think the Parish Committee could not well have begun with £35?—Yes, my lord.

44545. The sum offered was £35?—Yes.

44546. Do you know what proportion of the parish of Kenmare is scheduled as a congested district?—Well, only one electoral division.

44547. And do you know this—that none of this £35 could have been expended outside that electoral division?—Yes, my lord.

44548. And, then, do you not think it was a considerable sum for the area over which it was to have been spread?—Yes; but the area of Kenmare is a good deal larger than the other divisions of the parish.

44549. I suppose you hold that some of the area not scheduled is as poor as the scheduled area?—Yes; poorer, my lord.

44550. But, all the same, as the law stands, it could not have sanctioned expenditure outside the scheduled area?—Yes, my lord.

44551. I may call your attention to this: are you aware that there is a successful Parish Committee in Sneem, not far away?—Yes, I am.

44552. You represent Sneem?—Oh, no.

44553. On the County Council?—No, my lord.

44554. Now the Sneem Parish Committee in 1903-4 got £35. The following year they got £105, and the next year £105, and this year they have £105?—But there is the Parish Committee, in my neighbouring parish here, that I think got £50 two or three years ago; and that grant has not been at all increased since then.

44555. I daresay. It would depend upon circumstances. Your point is this, I suppose, that it is difficult to get a body of men to give their time for the expenditure of a small sum like £35?—Yes, my lord.

24556. Now, coming to the agricultural schemes and the live stock schemes, do you think are the people around satisfied with them?—They are not satisfied with them, my lord.

44557. The farmer is not getting the class of help he wants?—No.

44558. Is he getting any more of that help now than he did four or five years ago?—No, my lord; he is not.

44559. Do you think that there might be some system devised which should bring the advantages of those animals more conveniently to the door of the farmer?—Oh, certainly, my lord.

44560. Now in the time when these agricultural schemes were under the auspices of the Congested Districts Board there was a horse stationed there?—Yes.

44561. And what other class of animals?—I think there was a bull, my lord.

44562. Were not there poultry stations?—I do not think so.

44563. In the district you represent?—I do not think so; but I am not sure.

44564. Do you take any interest in bee-keeping?—No.

44565. Do you not think it would be a nice, elevating industry to spread throughout the country?—It would, my lord.

44566. It is a small thing, but in Ireland we have to attend to small things?—Yes.

44567. I should like you to explain a little further your replies to Lord Dudley (the Chairman) about the game. When an estate is being sold to the tenants, what do you think ought to be done with the game?—Well, I think, my lord, the best thing would be a committee of the tenants to look after the game, and to take charge of it; but the tenants do not look on the game as any great benefit to themselves personally. What they look to is that when they buy the farm they want to buy everything on the farm.

44568. They do not want to have bailiffs trespassing?—Yes, my lord.

44569. CHAIRMAN.—That is hardly Mr. Sullivan's answer to me, because Mr. Sullivan told me distinctly that in his opinion the game rights should be vested in the purchasers, and that they should have a right to shoot on their own holdings?—Certainly.

44570. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you consider that when the land passes to the tenant the ownership of everything on the land should pass?—Yes, my lord.

44571. That there should not be two owners remaining?—Certainly, my lord.

44572. And that the Land Purchase Acts were designed with the object of transferring the land and what goes with it from one class of owners to the other?—Yes, my lord; to carry out the Land Act.

44573. You consider it a hardship that gamekeepers should come there at their discretion and go over the land?—I consider it a great hardship.

44574. Perhaps you did not quite grasp Lord Dudley's point. Let us see how the thing could work out to the advantage of the tenants. One way would be that the tenants should form an association for the preservation of the game and lease it to a sporting man for advantage to themselves. One can fancy another system by which the right of shooting should remain subject to having to pay so much bird money to the tenants on whose lands the birds were shot. Would not that give the tenants practically the whole interest in the game?—It would, but all the same they would not like to give the landlord a right to send any person he liked on the land at any time he wished.

44575. The point is that the better the game is preserved the better for both parties?—Yes.

44576. And you will not be surprised to hear that that system has worked well in some parts of the country?—No.

44577. Would you favour a system by which the tenants would each try to shoot as much of the game as he could?—No. I prefer a system by which the game would be vested in a committee of the tenants, to be used for the benefit of the tenants, but what I object to entirely is that the landlord, when he sells the interest in his estate, should have the right to go there whenever he liked and keep a brigade of bailiffs and dog-boys and water bailiffs.

44578. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Brigade is rather a strong term, is it not?—Well, we have been accustomed to it in the past.

44579. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you do anything that would be against the preservation of the game?—Oh, no.

44580. Would you vote for the preservation of the game?—I would.

44581. I think you also said in reply to Lord Dudley, our Chairman, that there had been convictions for poaching at times that were against the evidence?—Yes, my lord.

44582. The tenant after 1881 had not the game rights?—He has some game rights.

44583. There was the Ground Game Act and after that was passed he had some rights to ground game?—Yes.

44584. As regards convictions and I suppose as regards the control of local affairs, the occupiers' strength came quite as much from the Land Acts as from the Act of 1898—the Local Government Act?—That gave them fresh powers, but the Act of 1881 gave them certain powers, because previous to that Act the tenants had to vote any way the landlord wanted them to do at the Poor Law election.

44586. You think the object of Gladstone's Act of 1881, which no doubt had been largely brought about by that agency of popular strength to which you referred a while ago, was emancipation of the tenants?—Yes.

44587. Now, so long as the question of conviction for poaching is brought before the Petty Sessions you think it right that the bench should be manned by gentlemen in whom the people at large had merited confidence?—Yes, my lord.

44588. Is there a fair representation of that class on the bench in this district?—Well, there has been an improvement recently. There was not in the past, my lord.

44589. I should like to ask you a further question about those veteran stores that are sent on from the mountain sides to the better lands. Would it be true that in the poorer parts of the Kerry peninsulas the people have no regular system of sale of their cattle at a certain age?—They have not, my lord.

44590. They have not at any regular age?—They have no regular age here. Of course the system of sale depends upon the demand to a certain extent. There may be years of depression in the cattle trade when these stores we have here would not be bought at all.

44591. And that is the way. There is sometimes no demand for mountainous cattle?—Yes.

44592. And they have to be kept on the mountain sides?—Yes.

44593. So that they may be fattened by the time they have to pass from the district?—Yes, my lord.

44594. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—One question. It is in reference to the regrettable incident that terminated your negotiations with the landlord for the purchase of the holdings, with regard to the retention of the sporting rights by the seller. Do you know any case where the land is held by one proprietor and the shooting rights upon that land held by another proprietor?—No; I do not know.

44595. I never heard of it before. It is quite extraordinary to me. Do you know whether it is the custom in Ireland to separate the two things, that is to say that one man should be the proprietor of the land and another man should be the proprietor of the shooting rights upon that land. Is that the custom in Ireland?—No. They have tried to do it here in a good many cases, to keep the sporting rights; but when we want to get rid of the landlords we want to get rid of them entirely.

44596. CHAIRMAN.—But have you not read of sales which have taken place in Ireland in which that has been the case, in which the sporting rights have been retained?—Probably there may be.

44597. Probably! Have you not ever read of it? Do you mean to say that in accounts of sales that have taken place under the Act of 1903 in Ireland you have not noticed any cases in which sporting rights have been retained?—There may have been cases.

44598. Have you not read of it—can't you say yes or no?—There may be some.

44599. Have you ever, in the accounts of the sales that have taken place read of cases in which sporting rights have been retained?—Well, in the accounts of sales published in the papers there have been a good many cases that don't give the particulars as to whether the sporting rights are retained or not.

44600. Then am I to take it from you that you have never read of it?—It is on the Warren Estate in Kerry.

44601. It has occurred?—Yes.

44602. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you ever hear of it before the Act of 1903?—I did not hear of it.

44603. CHAIRMAN.—Under the Ashbourne Acts did not that take place?—Well, I did not hear of it.

44604. Before 1903 were there no sales of that character?—I have not heard of any, my lord.

44605. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that in your opinion there should be compulsory purchase at a fair price, the abolition of the zones, and the Estates Commissioners to fix a fair price. I want to get your idea of what a fair price would be. You are a tenant yourself?—Yes.

44606. What is the rent?—I am not a tenant myself. I purchased at fifteen or seventeen years' purchase in the year 1890.

44607. You are not a tenant yourself?—No.

44608. What was the amount of the rent of your holding at the time?—£20.

44609. And what is the present instalment?—£12. It would be less if I took the decadal reductions, but I did not accept them.

44610. Is that, in your opinion, a fair price?—Well, I think it is a fair price.

44611. You consider nearly half of the present rents would be a fair price of the lands for purchase?—In this district, anyhow.

44612. Would you be satisfied with the price which the Estates Commissioners would fix?—That the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board would fix.

44613. Whether it would be a rise or fall?—Yes.

44614. The effect of the abolition of the zones, as you are aware, would be that there would be no compulsion on the Estates Commissioners to give any reduction. They might increase them?—Of course they might, but I do not think they would.

44615. Just about game rights—now, I should like to ask you whether it would remove your objection if the vendor merely reserved the game rights for his own life time?—It would not. I object that the landlord should have any power over the people once he has sold his property. We should get rid of landlordism.

44616. And that would not remove your objection?—That would not remove my objection.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. O'SULLIVAN examined.

44617. CHAIRMAN.—You are a Kenmare Rural District Councillor?—I am, my lord. The parish, which is nearly twenty-four miles long, varying in breadth from one mile to three, is situated at the south side of the Kenmare River, at the base of the Caha Mountains. It is portion of the barony of Glenerought, and is all the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Although I have not gone into statistics, I should say the number of holdings are from three to four hundred and the average valuation about £6, owing to the unproductive quality of the soil, which must have been originally reclaimed from the mountain sides. In order to maintain any kind of fertility it has to be manured and tilled every six or eight years alternatively, otherwise it would revert to its original sterility, and grow nothing but grass of the coarsest description, furze, heather, etc. The potato is the principal crop raised on which the people have to subsist. Bread and tea are also used, but no meat, except on festival times, and even then it will be an old cow, which is purchased at from £1 10s. to £3. I have not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, though I have seen hundreds of bags purchased from the merchants yearly for seed and feeding purposes. Owing to the poor produce of the corn crop it would scarcely pay for the cultivation. Owing to the rocky, boggy, and gravelly light nature of the soil, manual labour has to be employed in the cultivation of all crops. The plough and harrow can only be used on a few isolated farms here and there, and in several instances the people have to draw manure on their backs where the horses or even the asses could not penetrate. About three-fourths of the holdings are uneconomic and unnecessary. To say people could not pay rent and taxes together with paying

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the shopkeepers, to whom, I believe, most of them are indebted (as between ourselves and the shopkeepers it is all a system of credit, and scarcely any ready cash paid for either food stuffs or clothing, without getting remittances from their children in America or elsewhere). Most of the young men and women emigrate to America when they arrive at the age of about twenty years. The fishing used to assist many along the coast, but that, too, has declined in recent years, more especially this year, as there was scarcely any fish caught from Killmacilloge Harbour to Kenmare, a distance of fourteen miles. There are about a dozen handloom weavers in the parish who make some very serviceable flannels and pretty tweeds. I think the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage and assist them, as well as to obtain markets for their goods, as under existing circumstances they have to sell to the speculators, who export them, and make a considerable profit. There is no means of enlarging the holdings, as the landlord is planting most of the lands coming into his possession. He has some thousands of acres planted, and claiming the right of pre-emption in most cases where the tenant is selling his interest, he has at present four or five farms on his own hands for which I believe he paid the outgoing tenants in some cases. There are three evicted tenants, and in my opinion they ought to get an extent of land equivalent in value out of those farms in the landlords' hands. I may add that their own farms are in the possession of grabbers. The principal means of improving the condition of the people to my mind would be compulsory purchase, abolishing the zones, and giving the Estates Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase. This would give them a substantial abatement in their rents, and by becoming peasant proprietors it would encourage them to till their farms with greater energy, when they would not be afraid of periodical revision of rents. The landlord has refused to sell until very recently, when he offered us terms of an abatement of 5*s.* and 7*s.* to the pound respectively on first and second-term rents, but hedged round with a lot of difficulties, such as reserving game and fishing rights, charging a high rate of interest, and excluding a large number of the tenants from the purchase. We offered to purchase at 7*s.* and 9*s.*, or as an alternative to purchase through the Estates Commission or Congested Districts Board. The landlord has refused to alter his original terms, and so negotiations have been broken off. No arrears are allowed to accumulate, as the tenants are very often processed and served with writs for half year's rent. Before the Land Act of 1881, tenants were often served with notice to quit for cutting a branch off a tree or even a few sally twigs, even though the trees were planted by the tenant or his predecessor in title, and if not evicted the rent was invariably raised. Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and rams for the improvement of their little cattle and mountainy sheep, giving employment by means of reproductive works on their farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., the making of several new roads through the parish in districts where they are badly needed, besides being of great utility, the making of them would give most needful employment to the small farmers and their sons during the ensuing year. In the absence of those roads which I could point out, the people have to draw loads on their backs in some instances over a mile from the main road. The cattle raised here are of such an inferior quality that it is only in good years they can be sold to any advantage. During the last twelve months I have purchased two and three-year olds in this parish at £3, and some even less. If Canadian and foreign stores were imported into the British Isles, our few cattle would became practically unsaleable. I remember some thirty years ago, when foreign cattle were imported and cattle disease was in the midland counties, three-year olds were sold here for less than a pound each.

44618. You have not had any blight this year?—No, because they have no opportunity of learning that yet.

44619. They are digging them up in some localities?—Early ones.

44620. And considering the wet that we have had during the last few months, I think the potato this year is a very good crop, looking fairly good at all events?—Yes, and I attribute that to the cold weather that we have had, and I think if we had foggy weather and warm weather the blight would have set in long ago.

44621. We have no sign of blight as yet?—In one field this season I could see it.

44622. A sign of blight?—Yes, my lord.

44623. The potatoes round Waterville are looking very well?—Well, they are thus in my district, too.

44624. You say, "I have not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, though I have seen hundreds of bags purchased from the merchants." Were those hundreds of bags foreign wheat?—Oh, certainly, American flour and Indian corn.

44625. Of course Ireland is not peculiar in that way. The tendency of recent years has been every year in England and Scotland, as in Ireland, gradually to decrease the acreage under wheat and to purchase more from other countries?—Well, I think, owing to the excessive humidity of our climate in the South of Ireland wheat could not be successfully grown at all.

44626. But is it not the fact that that tendency is to be seen in England and Scotland also?—Well, of course, I have no knowledge of England and Scotland.

44627. Is it not perhaps due to the fact of prices—Is not this tendency which you have noticed here to use more largely foreign wheat rather than home-grown wheat due to the fact that foreign wheat can be bought cheaper than home-grown wheat can be grown?—Undoubtedly.

44628. So that it is probably caused by things other than climate altogether?—Well, I suppose so.

44629. Then, you say, "The fishing used to assist many along the coast, but that too has declined." What is the reason for the decline of the fishing?—Well, I could hardly state the reasons except that I attribute it to the trawling. In most of the harbours, to my knowledge, in former years, there used to be hundreds of fish taken between Killmacilloge harbour and this place, and for the last fifteen years I do not think there were £20 worth of fish taken in the district except salmon.

44630. That is inside the Kenmare River?—Yes.

44631. And trawlers cannot go into Kenmare River?—But they go up to Mr. Warren's place.

44632. The foreign trawlers cannot?—I know that, but all the same I suppose they have injured the fishing at the mouth of the river.

44633. They cannot come within three miles of the shore. I mean the present law prevents foreign trawlers coming in?—I suppose so, but I think they infringe that rule very often.

44634. I think that at any rate they are breaking the law if they do?—You could stop them, and if there was any constant infringement I think there would be a gunboat sent.

44635. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And do they come from France to do this?—Oh, they do, and from the Isle of Man.

44636. They are not foreigners, but do French trawlers come to the west coast of Ireland?—Well, of course, I am not up in the fishing business. I think there is another gentleman here that will give more evidence on the question than I can command.

44637. I think what you refer to as the trawling inside the three-mile limit is what the fishery authority in Ireland itself permits by by-law?—Yes. I admit that; and I think it has an injurious effect on the fish.

44638. May I ask you why?—I suppose they frighten the fish away.

44639. Are the local fishermen successful?—Not very.

44640. They might be if they began to trawl?—Well, I suppose they have not the means to get boats and cure the fish.

44641. CHAIRMAN.—Then you speak about the handloom weavers, and you think that the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage them and assist them as well as to obtain markets for their goods. Tell us, have you thought at all how that could be done, and would you like to see the Congested Districts Board encouraging weaving?—Well, I would like to obtain markets for them if they got the wool too, in the first instance. The shopkeepers have good wool, and there is considerable profit on the goods. I believe the Congested Districts Board's inspector might find

customers for these in England and Scotland, where these tweeds are sold, and could have them sent off, in the first instance. It would give them, I suppose, 20 or 30 per cent. more for their goods than they receive presently.

44642. You have not thought of any specific way in which that could be done?—I have not, my lord.

44643. Any way you would like to see, if possible, the energies of the Board directed towards encouraging the manufacture?—The Board's inspector could encourage this home manufacture.

44644. By obtaining a market?—Yes.

44645. Is there any other way?—Yes; I think there is another way; if they sent weavers from Scotland, say,—I suppose they are well up there in the weaving—to instruct the home-weavers, I think it would be an advantage, and I think it would bring about an improvement of the quality of the goods which they would afterwards turn out.

44646. There has been nothing of that sort done?—I do not think so. I really have not heard of it.

44647. And you think that the weavers about here could improve by their instruction?—I have no doubt about it that they would considerably improve.

44648. Could the looms be improved?—Oh, yes; they are very primitive looms. I think they are the same looms as were in use 100 or perhaps 200 years ago.

44649. Is that the hand shuttle?—Yes, the hand-shuttle. They have them inside in the dwelling-houses mostly.

44650. There is a considerable industry in weaving about here?—Yes; there are fourteen or fifteen hand-loom weavers about here.

44651. Are Mr. Mansfield's goods in the shop-windows all woven hereabouts?—I should say not. Mr. Mansfield buys tweed from Donegal and Galway, and, I suppose, Scotch tweeds.

44652. Is he the principal buyer about here?—Mr. Corkery, another merchant, also buys.

44653. Would you class Mr. Mansfield as a speculator?—Of course he makes a considerable profit. Of course I class the people that buy goods as speculators.

44654. You class the shopkeeper who buys goods as a speculator?—Yes.

44655. Then, you say that there is no means of enlarging the holdings?—Not as far as the parish of Clossit is concerned, except they migrate.

44656. You say the landlord is planting, and you say also that he is claiming the right of pre-emption in most cases when the tenant is selling his interest, and that he has at present four or five farms on his own hands for which you believe he paid the outgoing tenants, in some cases. But how did he get the farms if he did not pay the outgoing tenants?—By evicting the tenants for non-payment of rent.

44657. But where there was payment of rent and where the tenant resigned his holding or put it up for auction the landlord bought it in the ordinary way by claiming his right of pre-emption?—I think it is never put up for auction when the landlord claims the right of pre-emption. He offers a certain price.

44658. In cases where the right of pre-emption is claimed by the landlord it is not put up?—Oh, no.

44659. It is all settled privately?—Yes.

44660. You say, "The principal means of improving the condition of the people, to my mind, would be compulsory purchase, abolishing the zones, and giving the Estates Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase; this would give them a substantial abatement in their rents." Do you mean to say that the annuities which they pay would be considerably lower than the rent?—That is what I meant to convey, my lord, that it would give them more energy to till their farms with greater advantage.

44661. And the annuities which they pay now are considerably less than their rents, even under the voluntary system?—Well, of course, rents have been reduced for first and second terms, and the reductions are very little on the Lansdowne estate for the last twenty years.

44662. You say that, "The landlord has refused to sell until very recently, when he offered us terms of an abatement of 5*s.* and 7*s.* to the pound, respectively." Well, that is, of course, what you would call an abatement of the rent?—Yes; on the number of years' purchase the offer to sell would give us that abatement.

44663. That is 5*s.* and 7*s.* less than the first and second term rents?—Yes, but he hedged it round with so many difficulties that we could not accept it.

44664. Would you not call 5*s.* and 7*s.* substantial?—I would not.

44665. What would you call substantial terms?—I would be inclined to give the landlord his net income, and I have been credibly informed that Lord Lansdowne's income of this property never would come to sixty or seventy per cent. of the rental after deducting expenses of collection.

44666. But it is difficult for you and me to judge what his costs of collection are without seeing his books?—Well, it is.

44667. But you have heard of the Land Conference before the Land Act of 1903?—Yes.

44668. Do you remember the terms at which the Land Conference arrived—do you remember that they considered as a fair basis of purchase second term rents with ten per cent. knocked off for costs of collection?—Ten per cent. only?

44669. Ten per cent. was, I think, the Conference terms?—That may be the case with very small landlords, but not with Lord Lansdowne, who has very large estates. I should say thirty or forty per cent.

44670. Those are the terms arrived at by the Conference. You would not be prepared to accept that then—you do not consider that ten per cent. is a fair amount to allow?—I do not think it is.

44671. Have you had personally any experience of what it costs to collect the income?—Oh, never, but from what I have heard.

44672. Of course the books are the best guide, are not they?—But we could not get at the books. I suppose we would get no opportunity of getting at Lord Lansdowne's books.

44673. But supposing that Lord Lansdowne or any other landlord was to show his books and prove what his income taken over a number of years had been, would you be prepared to say that the fair price to buy him out at would be the sum of money which would give him that income?—I would.

44674. And if it was a question of price, you would ask to see his books as a proof of what his income was?—I would be satisfied with that, and I think that those I represent would be also satisfied, and we would be satisfied to leave it to the decision of the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board; and we offered that as an alternative to Lord Lansdowne when the tenants were negotiating for the purchase, and he refused.

44675. When you say "leave it to the decision," what do you mean by "decision"?—The fixing of the price of the number of years' purchase.

44676. But the fixing of the price as I understand, in your opinion, would be by the proof that would be shown by the production of the books?—Yes.

44677. You would not say, as a fair-minded man, that it would be fair to take anybody's property, whoever he may be, whether landlord or tenant—to take anybody's property and leave him in a position in which he would be worse off than he was before?—I would not. Under existing circumstances I would not, although I say we must all admit that some of the landlords obtained those lands by confiscation; but we cannot go into that.

44678. We cannot go into that. Then you say "Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and rams for the improvement of their little cattle and mountainy sheep." There, again, you know these things are not now in the hands of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, my lord, I believe the prices at which they get these bulls are prohibitive to the small farmers.

44679. But without going into that, that is a question, is it not, which now lies with the Agricultural Department and not the Congested Districts Board?—Very well.

44680. Is not that so? And you know, do you not, that the Agricultural Committee of the County Council, of which every member of the County Council is a member, has at present the responsibility of carrying out schemes for agricultural improvement—you know that?—I believe they have, but I am afraid they have hedged it with a lot of difficulties. I believe that the Congested Districts Board could lay out money more economically for the benefit of the people of the congested districts and by purchasing Polled Angus bulls for the mountainy small cattle of this country, and I consider that that would be a

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very desirable and simple course; and also by purchasing Scotch rams and giving them to the farmers at a reasonable price, which they would be able to afford to pay for them, and also by giving them by instalments for two or three years. Under the existing circumstances, I think the Agricultural Department have not got Polled Angus bulls for the mountainy district that I represent. I believe the people would have to pay £30 for them.

44681. I don't think it would be so much as that?—Of course that is a prohibitive price.

44682. But you would not propose that this work of the Agricultural Department should be re-transferred from the Agricultural Department to the Congested Districts Board?—Oh, I do not.

44683. You are satisfied that in principle at any rate it is best that that work should remain in the hands of the Agricultural Department?—In the hands of the local people, yes.

44684. And that it should be carried on through the medium of the Agricultural Department, and under a democratically elected body, such as the County Council?—Yes.

44685. And you would also, I suppose, agree that as the members of the Council have this power in their hands, if the people are not satisfied it is for them to call upon their representatives on the County Council?—Well, I do not know how a representative can improve matters, because by law he cannot under existing circumstances.

44686. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I have only two questions to ask you. You say the principal means of improving the condition of the people would be, in your opinion, compulsory purchase, abolishing the zones and giving the Estates Commissioners power to fix the number of years' purchase. This would give them a substantial abatement in their rents, and by their becoming peasant proprietors it would encourage them to till their farms with greater energy, when they would not be afraid of periodical revision of rents. Are they afraid of that now?—Of course if they improve their farms they are afraid that the Land Commission will not give them a proper reduction.

44687. The next thing is that the landlord refused to sell till very recently, when he offered terms of an abatement on first and second term rents, but hedged round with a lot of difficulties, such as charging a high rate of interest. What do you mean by that?—On the purchase money. $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

44688. Then you say—"Other means of improving the condition of the people would be the introduction of some good bulls and rams for the improvement of their few cattle, and mountainy sheep, giving employment by means of reproductive works on the farms, such as draining, fencing, reclamation, etc., the making of several new roads through the parish in districts where they are badly needed. Besides being of great utility, the making of them would give most needful employment to the small farmers and their sons during the ensuing year." That is to say, that the energies of the small farmer and his son are not fully employed during the year in working their own farm?—Nor no other.

44689. And if they are not fully employed in working their own farms, if there is reclamation, draining, or fencing to be done on those farms, is not that a proper employment for the spare time of any farmer if the farmer is not fully occupied by other work on his farm, and if such draining and fencing ought to be done on his farm is not that a proper thing for him to devote his time to?—I suppose he would work with greater energy and determination if he was paid for doing it.

44690. Do you not think that making a farm pay all you can make out of it is a sufficient inducement, and should be a great inducement to him to reclaim barren land?—I think I also mentioned the making of new roads through the parish.

44691. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You said a while ago that you thought the weaving industry ought to be encouraged?—Yes, my lord.

44692. It is the old loom which the people have?—The old loom.

44693. Did you see the improved loom introduced into some parts of the country?—Yes.

44694. You know the Ardea district?—Yes; it is immediately adjoining my district.

44695. Has the improved loom been introduced there?—I am not aware of it.

44696. Is there much wool available?—Yes.

44697. And in your parish you state there are 14 weavers?—I think so.

44698. Would it be, in your opinion, a good thing for that district if the improved looms were given to weavers anxious to use them, on a system of loan, such as prevails with reference to boats when fishermen use them?—Yes, if they would send an inspector.

44699. You think they would require instruction?—Oh yes, with that new system of loom.

44700. Do you think has Mr. MacNevin, our instructor of weaving, been in that district?—Not Ardea.

44701. You say that before the Land Act of 1881 tenants were often served with notice to quit for cutting a branch off a tree, or even a few sally twigs, even though the trees were planted by the tenant or his predecessor in title, and if not evicted the rent was invariably raised?—That was so, a little before 1881.

44702. And you put that before the Commission distinctly?—Certainly. I am aware of the case of an adjoining tenant to me a portion of whose farm he was deprived of for no reason in the world only that the late agent, John Townsend Trench, said that he had dirty turnips. He was deprived of portion of his farm, which was handed over to an adjoining tenant; and he is an evicted tenant.

44703. Was that before 1881?—Yes, a few years.

44704. The agent constituted himself the judge, whether they were in proper condition?—Yes.

44705. You think it would have been better to give a prize for well-kept turnips?—No doubt of it.

44706. You spoke of live-stock schemes. Have you any recollection of when the live-stock schemes were managed in your district by the Congested Districts Board?—I have not, my lord. I do not think there was ever any such, and I have a recollection of the last forty-five or fifty years.

44707. I want to ask you this question, Mr. Sullivan. Do you consider that the poorer districts would be in much greater need of assistance under those schemes than the better-off districts?—Most undoubtedly.

44708. Do you not think then that they would need more help than the County Committee could give them in proportion to their rate?—I have said so already.

44709. I want to put this to you. The rate which is raised for this purpose in the county is backed by a certain sum from the Department?—Yes.

44710. Is it your opinion that the poorer districts require considerably more public help than the richer ones?—Oh, yes, they require a great deal more assistance than the richer ones.

44711. If the better districts of a county got help represented as 1, do you not think that the poorer districts would need help represented as 3?—Yes; and it is the rich districts of the county that are availing themselves of the advantages of the Department, because they are able to get the bulls and pay for them.

44712. It is much easier for the richer districts to avail themselves of the scheme than the poorer districts?—Yes, and they do avail themselves of it.

44713. And you think that it is the poorer ones that most need help, and that the help should be given in such a way that they could avail themselves of it?—I do, my lord.

44714. Is there a Parish Committee in your parish?—There is, my lord.

44715. And how is it working?—They are doing very well for the short time they are in existence, two or three years. There is no doubt in life that the country has been much improved by it in the condition of the dwelling-houses and cleanliness and sanitary decency.

44716. Is there lime in your parish?—No.

44717. Where do you get the lime?—In this town.

44718. In Kenmare?—Yes, a distance of fourteen or fifteen miles by road.

44719. Has there been any scheme formulated for providing lime on a large scale?—No, none. Formerly we used coral sand as a substitute for lime. The sand used to be dredged by boats in the bay and river, and it is scarce now. We cannot find men to raise it; and there are districts in the

parish that have to cultivate their crops without either lime or sand.

44720. The coral sand was used for manure?—As a substitute for lime.

44721. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How did it come that you cannot get sufficient sand now?—Our young people emigrate to America. You would require very able-bodied men to dredge the sand. We have only young fellows of twelve to sixteen, and when they arrive at sixteen they fly away to America on free passages from their brothers and sisters.

44722. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say that about three-fourths of the holdings are uneconomic. Now, what would you suggest to improve the condition of those holdings?—By advancing them money at a low rate of interest to improve their farms.

44723. Do you think they could be improved to an economic standard?—I do not think they could be improved up to an economic standard, but they could be improved to a certain extent.

44724. There is no land in the vicinity that would be available for enlargement of the holdings?—No.

44725. Do you think those people would migrate at all?—I am sure they would be very happy and willing.

44726. How far?—They would go to any part of the country, say to Slane or Kildare, or Meath or Roscommon, or King's County.

44727. Have you ever asked them?—I have not, but I am sure they would be delighted to get out of this miserable county.

44728. Do you call the county miserable?—Perhaps you never travelled along the land down to Castletown Bere.

44729. I have?—Then I do assure you I do not think there is worse in all Ireland, except Sneem direction.

44730. Supposing you were to migrate one in three, and give the holding of the one to the other two, would that improve the condition of the two?—There is no doubt of it, because these uneconomic holdings are the grass of three or four small little Kerry cows, and if you migrated one out of three, a man would have the grass of nine or ten cows, and that would be the means of supporting him in some decency.

44731. But that would enlarge his tillage, as I understand this land will not stay under grass permanently?—No, you have to manure and till it every six or eight years, otherwise it will revert to its original condition. I think a man could manage forty or fifty acres of land, because if you have that much in the parish of Clonsist, you would only have nine or ten arable acres in all that.

44732. Is that all that he has?—That is all.

44733. Is there much labour in the county?—Well, there is not.

44734. No available labour?—No available labour.

44735. You are still of opinion that those people would migrate if they could get a holding elsewhere?—Yes, and they would be delighted.

44736. And they would go to any part of Ireland?—Well, any part of Leinster or Munster. I think they would have an objection to go to the North of Ireland.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Why?

44737. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say there is no means of enlarging the holdings as the landlord is planting most of the lands coming into his possession. You are not in favour of the re-afforestation of Ireland?—Yes, as far as the waste lands are concerned, but I am not in favour of the landlord planting the arable land of a tenant when it comes into his possession; and I think planting would be a great benefit for the mountain sides of the country. *July* 10, 1907. Mr. Timothy J. O'Sullivan.

44738. That is what your programme led me to suppose—that he intended to plant the land already in his hands on the mountain sides, and you are against that?—I am not against that. I am only against planting arable land where the people are going to live on.

44739. You said that the cost of collection on Lord Lansdowne's property was between 30 and 40 per cent. Suppose you had property, do you think it would take 30 or 40 per cent. to collect it?—Unfortunately I have not. I suppose I would be trying to collect it myself.

44740. You would take the chance?—I would.

44741. CHAIRMAN.—I just want to ask you one question about the tillage. Mr. Kavanagh asked you whether you thought that if you gave more land to those uneconomic people, and that that increased the tillage which it would be necessary for them to do, there would be any difficulty in doing it, and you told him you did not think there would, because on a fifty-acre holding you would have no more than eight or ten acres of arable land. It would be certainly possible, would it not, that there should be some sort of arrangement between neighbours to help each other with regard to the tillage. Suppose two or three men were living in contiguous holdings, and that the tillage on one farm was a little more than one farmer could do himself, could not you have some sort of co-operative arrangement by which his two neighbours could help him to till his land and he would help them to till in return?—That is a general practice now with regard to harvesting or labouring if people are in a hurry.

44742. And therefore could not you increase the actual amount of tillage on a holding by establishing the co-operation of your neighbours?—Well, I think where a man's son remained at home here on the farm the man would be able to manage it himself.

44743. But supposing there was no son, could not you do that by arrangement with your neighbours in that way, the neighbours coming to assist you and you engaging to assist them in return?—I would not have time to go on their land. I would have to mind my own farm.

44744. But having got through your own work with the assistance of your neighbours, would not you have time to help them then?—I would have more than enough to do always on my own farm.

44745. Is not there any arrangement by which you lend each other horses?—Oh, certainly, horses and ploughs, if the land is available for ploughing. There are only five or six farms in the parish in which a plough could be used at all. It is all manual labour.

44746. You think that as a matter of practice the tillage on a man's farm would have to be done by the man himself and his son?—Oh, yes.

Mr. ROBERT M'CLURE examined.

Mr. Robert M'Clure.

44747. CHAIRMAN.—You appear on behalf of the Landlords' Convention?—Yes. My experience and knowledge of congested areas are limited chiefly to Kerry and portions of the County Cork. There is but very little land in Kerry available for redistribution or migration. The latter, I believe, is somewhat theoretical, for it cannot be extensively carried out with the consent of the people. The financial aspect appears prohibitive, for the holdings of migrants would have to be equipped by providing houses and offices and fences on what might be called a grazing ranch. This would entail an expenditure of at least £200 for each such migrant, who might feel, after his transfer to such a holding, that the Congested Districts Board had either induced him to adopt it or forced him in to it, justifying him, from his own point of view, in asserting that a mistake, for which they should be responsible, had been made. It would also seem that if a large scheme of migration is adopted, plans for carrying it out should be in the first instance well considered, instead of, as would otherwise be the case, moving at random. Mr. Commissioner Finucane's scheme for migration of tenants of very large holdings in congested districts to untenanted or available land outside their areas, and distributing their land amongst the congests, appears to me to be the better plan and accompanied by less expense and risk. This work of planting grazing ranches with small migrants, even if adequately provided for, could not be accomplished within the next quarter of a century. The various congested districts of Kerry, at all events, produce a large number of store cattle, the market for which is now found only in the large grazing districts. The practice of selling stores from the congested districts to the occupiers of grazing districts, through the agency of cattle dealers who purchase at local fairs, has been going on in Kerry from time immemorial. I find in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, published in 1837, a reference to this fact, in the

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following words, viz.:—"Cows may be purchased at the fair which is held in Killorglin in August, from £1 to £10 or upwards. The stunted breeds which are sold at the former price are sent in droves every year from the Kerry mountains even to Dublin, resting at night on the roadside wherever a little herbage presents itself. As they proceed on their route their ranks become gradually thinned by repeated sales, and, of course, on their arrival in Dublin they are far from being the *elite* of the body. We have seen some of them offered for sale in Sackville-street, as they mournfully stood at the base of Nelson's Pillar, as if they were about to be offered in sacrifice to the name of the departed hero, at £1 5*s.* a head, and sometimes at a lower price. Yet these half-starved diminutive animals, when turned upon good pasture, increase in size and weight surprisingly. After being well wintered they thrive in the next season after their removal from their native mountains to a weight of 3 to 3½ cwt. Instances are known of bullocks kept over a second year in rich pasture, having arrived at 5 cwt. of excellent beef." It appears to me that if a system, which has been, with great benefit to the small farmers in the congested districts, carried on from time immemorial, is terminated now, that, instead of improving their condition it will have the contrary effect. The supposed cure will intensify the disease. It may be prudent where grass lands within the congested areas are held as grazing ranches, to purchase and distribute among the surrounding population, or plant them with migrants from within the district. I have observed from the evidence of some of the witnesses examined, amongst others, Mr. Doran, that the objection to the planting of migrants on store grazing lands is sought to be met by the supposition that these migrants would become purchasers of store cattle, and take the place of the cattle dealers at the local fairs. I do not agree with this, for I believe the migrants would have to make their income chiefly from sale of their own store cattle. Congestion in some districts has been caused chiefly by sub-division of the land, which is a most difficult thing to prevent, as my experience has proved to me. Unless it is stopped the measure proposed at present to relieve congestion cannot be permanent, for in the course of a few years the contemplated remedies will not be effectual. As an instance of the way in which sub-division was practiced, and still is practiced in some parts of Kerry, I give you the following quotation from the *Journal of Agriculture*, 1837:—"Lord Ventry's system is this—He sets to a resident tenantry in considerable farms from 100 to 300 acres, at a fair rent, upon leases of three lives, or 31 years concurrent. . . . One peculiarity pervades his lordship's leases. In general the value of land is considered to increase with the population, and one might suppose a dense population to be an object with an extensive landed proprietor, but the population of this district is, of late years, increased so much as to induce his lordship to insert a clause limiting each farm, in proportion to its extent, to a certain number of houses. . . . Some village lawyers, however, have evaded the clause, and contrived legally to accommodate their increasing numbers, not by additional houses, but by an addition to each house, which sometimes exhibits a front of 100 feet, sheltering three or four generations." I think a great deal can be done within the congested districts to improve their condition materially without a very large State expenditure. Almost all the low lands can be vastly increased in value by drainage and adopting a better system of agriculture. The development of the land itself in these districts would be equivalent in effect to a large increase in the area of each small holding as it stands. Occupiers of small holdings should be able to obtain loans such as they may require, but not less than £10, from the Board of Works, for permanent improvements, such as drainage, sub-soiling, building substantial offices, and such like, at a rate of interest slightly in advance of the existing purchase instalments, and for a shorter period. The present arrangements on which the farmer can obtain money from the Board of Works are prohibitive. Moreover, the advance of a small sum, such as £10 or £15, is not allowed. This would develop the land and afford employment to the people. It should be followed up by a better system of agriculture and house-feeding of cattle on green crops. The attention of the Agricultural Department should be directed to impart necessary instruction and advice. I believe one of the best modes of doing this would be to select in districts here and there holdings occupied by intelligent men who possess agricultural knowledge in advance of their neighbours, instruct them in the best system to adopt, and reward them for success. Such holdings would be examples to others. I think this would have a much better effect than casual lectures, the memory of which, I believe vanishes with the lecturer's presence. The system of National Education in congested districts is imperfect, for the minds of the children are not directed into a channel which should lead them to think of the life business which the great majority are supposed to follow. There should be attached to each school a small farm of a few acres, where the knowledge and practice of agriculture would be taught by an instructor (not the school teacher) for half a day twice a week. The youth of the country would in this way be interested and instructed. The growth of population in the congested districts is most rapid, for the number of children in a family vary from four, which is about the minimum number, to twelve in some cases. It is impossible to provide for all out of the land. Migration, if adopted, will have filled up the available ranches. The country cannot be enlarged, and if sub-division is stopped the young people of these districts must emigrate to a land where there is plenty of elbow-room. It will be impossible to stop emigration, which must go on, for after all that is said and done, it is the safety valve for this country. Prior to the famine of 1846 to 1850 the Irishman's ambition in the congested districts was to build a cabin on the wild slopes and on the mountain sides where a potato crop could be raised, and take to himself a wife and raise a family. That dreadful scourge swept over the country, decimating a population which grew up with the luxuriance of that fated crop. Fishing on the coast is a great help to the congests, but they are not availing of the produce of the sea to the extent they might do, for they lack the knowledge, though possessed of more pluck and hardiness than those of other countries, who fish the neighbouring waters and carry off much of the great wealth of the sea. I should have said that the Congested Districts Board ought to encourage planting trees. Many of the stony mountain slopes produce excellent timber. Plantations and forests beautify and civilise a country, affording shelter, and, in due course, large profits on the outlay. Wood industries, as in other countries, could be introduced eventually. There are evidently now great difficulties in the way of re-arranging mixed holdings. I have had a good deal of experience of this work, even at a time when the landlord had power of enforcing his plans, and found great difficulty in carrying out re-arrangements. I agree with Mr. Doran's recommendation that it is indispensable to provide absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme of re-arrangement of such holdings. But, assuming that all those necessary re-arrangements and improvements have been carried out, supervision and compulsory powers to maintain such improvements must be continuous. The chief part of the Mahony Estate, consisting of two electoral divisions and part of a third, is the only estate in the Kenmare Union which is not now classed as congested. The owner for half a century fought against sub-division of the lands, a most difficult business, and during the period from 1851 to 1881, thirty years, spent over £20,000 on improvements, such as making roads, subscriptions towards roads (generally one-half or one-third), which are now county roads, draining, building bridges, planting, etc. The following summary of work on the estate proves that the owner was alive to his responsibilities:—

Roads,	40 miles.
Farmhouses and offices and labourers' cottages,	95
Thorough draining, sub-soiling, etc.,	550 acres.
Plantation,	160 ,,
Farm fences,	25 miles.
Bridges,	7 ,,

I hand in the judgment of the legal Commissioner,* delivered when first-term rents were being fixed on the estate in 1883, showing what had been his action towards his tenants. There is not an evicted farm on the estate. The work of the Congested Districts Board is now so greatly enlarged it would appear that, although the existing Board of hon. members

* See p. 217.

have been acting so far successfully, it seems absolutely necessary that some better arrangements should be made to carry out such comparatively heavy operations as are contemplated. My experience has been that rents have been fairly well paid by the smaller tenants, who are, as a rule, honest and industrious. Indeed I must say that I have found the Kerry tenants well disposed when treated fairly and justly, and quite willing to meet their obligations. The people are generous and kind-hearted; they sometimes lack perseverance, which is a valuable quality possessed by those of some countries. As to compulsion, regarding acquisition of land for migration purposes, I think notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it will be unnecessary, and if adopted would prove most mischievous. I believe that, if the fair full value is offered for land, there will not be any difficulty in getting it. Before the present Act came into force, I sold a large extent of land (which was farmed by the owner) in the following way. I divided the entire lot, some £600 a year, into several lots suitable for small farmers, fixed a rent on each small lot, invited tenders to purchase these lots, the purchaser to pay cash down in a lump sum. I got many applications, chiefly from the adjoining tenants, who agreed to purchase under the old Act, and who paid in cash on signing purchase agreements, from seven to ten years of the rent previously fixed by me, and which at that time was a fair rent. Thus I judge that, in the event of compulsion having to be adopted, from seven to ten years should be added to the price of a second term rent (average of which is now twenty-two and a-half years' purchase) for land in owner's hands. The poor law valuation in Kerry is not a fair guide. I have a farm under my management, the poor law valuation of which is £29 15s., on which the owner has expended over £1,000. The poor law valuation basis could not apply to such a case. The basis to adopt is the present value of the land, with some seven to ten years added. I believe, perhaps, arbitration might be satisfactory if the buyer and seller each selected a valuer, and a Judge of the High Court acted as umpire. I hand in a table showing prices given for tenants' interests on holdings on Lord Ventry's estate.* I could give many instances of high prices paid for tenants' interests on several estates if I were not so pressed for time, as I have been recently. Mr. Stuart, in reply to a question put to him, stated that the Estates Commissioners sell land to the congests at a reduction as low as 15 per cent., or, in other words, three shillings in the pound, and he considered this a safe margin of security for the purchase money.† We must contrast this estimate with the rate at which owners are selling to the congests in the congested districts. The usual margin at the present prices is 35 per cent. on first term, and 25 per cent. on second term rents, so that when, in their own cases, the Estates Commissioners are satisfied with a margin of at least 15 per cent., they should not complain of prices which give a margin of 25 to 35 per cent., in cases of direct sales by owners to occupiers. Moreover, it should be remembered that, in the case of migrated congests, according to Mr. Stuart's evidence, they build their own fences, and largely contribute to building their dwellings and offices. Surely if one of the joint owners of land, such as the occupier, is entitled to compensation for disturbance, it cannot be justly denied to the other, who is chief partner.

44748. You say that migration is somewhat theoretical and cannot be extensively carried out with the consent of the people. May I ask you what experience have you which enables you to say that?—Well, I have not consulted people about it.

44749. Is that your view of it, that it is theoretical?—Yes, it is.

44750. Then you go on to say that the financial aspect appears prohibitive as the holdings of the migrants would have to be equipped by providing houses and offices and fences on what might be called a grazing ranch, and that this would entail an expenditure of at least £200 for each such migrant who might feel after his transfer that the Congested Districts Board had either induced him to adopt it or forced him into it, justifying him from his own point of view in asserting that a mistake for which they should be responsible had been made. Are you aware that already about 300 migrants have been moved by the Congested Districts Board?—I am not aware that so many have been moved, my lord.

44751. But I think if you read Mr. Doran's evidence you will see that about 300, as far as I can remember the figure, have already been moved, and Mr. Doran told me that although some of those migrants were not the men that would be chosen had he had an opportunity of making as wide a selection as could be desired, and that although in his opinion they were not the most suitable that could be found, still, in the great majority of cases, those men had succeeded on the new holdings. Do you not think that, with the experience before us, we are entitled to assume that the financial aspect was not prohibitive?—Except the cost.

44752. But that has been done in 300 cases. Is there any reason why it should not be done in others?—At a very large expenditure.

44753. No, no; at an expenditure of about £70 a migrant?—For building houses and fences?

44754. For building houses and fences and putting the men in. That has cost, roughly speaking, £70 a man?—Well, I think if they have effected it at that low expenditure it is very laudable.

44755. That is what it has been done at already, and if it can be done at that figure, would you still maintain your opinion that the financial aspect was prohibitive?—No.

44756. You say it would also seem that if a large scheme of migration is adopted, plans for carrying it out should be, in the first instance, well considered instead of, as would otherwise be the case, moving at random. Of course, naturally, we all agree that if a scheme of migration is adopted it must be done with care, and you must select the people carefully, with a view to their future success. That is what you mean?—Yes.

44757. You also say:—"Mr. Commissioner Finucane's scheme for migration of tenants of very large holdings in congested districts to untenanted or available land outside their areas, and distributing their land amongst the congests, appears to me to be the better plan, and accompanied by less expense and risk. This work of planting grazing ranches with small migrants, even if adequately provided for, could not be accomplished within the next quarter of a century." Well that is exactly what is being done. The whole idea of migration is to move a man of considerable holding from a congested area to land which has been purchased outside the congested area, and then to distribute the land that he vacates amongst those that remain. That is the policy that has already been adopted?—Well, I think that is very sound.

44758. The migration is carried out on those lines?—We have had no experience of that in Kerry.

44759. Yes, you state that your knowledge and experience are limited to the County Kerry and portions of the County Cork, and yet I fancy that you are prejudiced against a scheme which you say yourself has not been adopted in the County Kerry?—Yes.

44760. May I suggest that that is perhaps a little hard on the promoters of this scheme which your experience in Cork and Kerry could not enable you to fully understand?—If I had the same knowledge of what has been done in the other congested districts of the West of Ireland as you have informed us now, my lord, that certainly would alter my opinion.

44761. You also say:—"It may be prudent where grass lands within the congested areas are held as grazing ranches to purchase and distribute among the surrounding population, or plant them with migrants from within the district." That is obviously again the policy that the Board have already adopted. I take it from that, Mr. M'Clure, that where grass lands in the congested areas are held as grazing ranches on the eleven months' system the Board should purchase those grazing ranches and distribute them amongst the small holders around?—Yes.

44762. And perhaps, again, in order to clear up the points between us, I may say it is obvious that the Board have, I think, already realised that before you can attempt to bring a migrant on to any land which the Board has purchased, it is necessary first of all to satisfy the local claim?—Yes.

44763. That is, I think, your point?—Yes.

44764. If the local claim is satisfied, and the small holders living round the grass land which has been acquired have had their holdings enlarged, and there

* See p. 218.

† See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], p. 225, q. 17565.

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yet remains a surplus, would you not say then that that surplus should be given to men who are brought from a distance?—Well, I should say that, but I do not think there will be a surplus.

44765. Then you would agree with the Board that when that grass land has been acquired, the men who have the first claim upon it are the small uneconomic holders round that grass land?—Yes.

44766. And that if it is possible to satisfy their claim and give you a surplus over, then is the time to bring in a migrant?—Yes, I quite agree with that.

44767. Then you say:—"Occupiers of small holdings should be able to obtain loans such as they may require, but not less than £10, from the Board of Works, for permanent improvements such as drainage, sub-soiling, building substantial offices, and such like, at a rate of interest slightly in advance of the existing purchase instalments, and for a shorter period. The present arrangements on which the farmer can obtain money from the Board of Works are prohibitive. Moreover, the advance of a small sum, such as £10 or £15, is not allowed. This would develop the land, and afford employment to the people. It should be followed up by a better system of agriculture, and house-feeding of cattle on green crops?—Yes.

44768. In other words, as I understand, you agree with several witnesses who have already appeared before us, that a great deal could be done in Ireland to encourage what is called stall-feeding, or in-feeding of cattle?—No, my lord. I am afraid very little could be done in that way.

44769. Then what do you mean by the house-feeding of cattle?—The house-feeding of dairy cattle; instead of leaving the dairy cattle to depend entirely on the pasture, that they might be fed partly in the house.

44770. That assumes that at any rate in a dairy country there would be a great deal more tillage?—Yes, certainly.

44771. Green crops and other things would be grown to feed those animals in the byre?—Yes.

44772. Do you not consider that taking a dairy county like Kerry, for instance, if land which at present is in grass can be broken up in that way, and the area of tillage increased for the purpose you mention, it might have two effects, in the first place the effect of giving an opening for more labour on the tilled land, which would help to keep most of the family at home?—Certainly, it would.

44773. And secondly, would it not have the effect of making a good many of those people less dependent than they are now upon the middleman purchaser. Would they not be able to keep their animals and feed them a little longer than they do now upon grass?—Well, that is a point that would have to be cleared up by actual practice. The Kerry small tenants in the congested districts dispose of their cattle to the cattle-dealers at the different fairs. Those cattle are conveyed to the dealers' lands in the midland counties, where they are fed for a certain time. They are then either exported to England or perhaps transferred to some better land in Ireland to be fattened for killing; and I am afraid that if we interfere with that in any way we will damage the interests of our country very much. It may be a parish opinion, but I am expressing it from my knowledge of Kerry.

44774. I can perfectly understand that if you were to suddenly wipe away the men who now purchase young cattle without providing any alternative, you would at present dislocate arrangements. But what I am suggesting is that the very remedy which you yourself suggest is the true remedy?—Yes.

44775. I am suggesting that when you have grown these green crops and encouraged tillage for in-feeding in Kerry, you would by that means enable the people to feed their young stock besides feeding their milch cows; that you would enable them to feed their young stock, their calves, for a longer period, and thereby obviate the middleman altogether. You would enable them to feed their calves till they were ready to be sent perhaps to the finishing lands of Meath or Kildare?—That would be the effect of it, my lord; but we must wait for that effect. It will take time.

44776. But it is a thing to aim at, and it is quite possible?—Quite possible, and it will take a period of years before you arrive at that possibility.

44777. Oh, yes; but after all to change the system of agriculture among the people must take time. It must take enlightenment and time, but it is a perfectly possible scheme?—Yes.

44778. And by that means it would give the State the power to acquire what I call the second-class lands to which those young stock now go to fatten, for the creation of holdings, without dislocating the cattle trade in those congested areas. You say that agricultural instruction should be given in the primary schools?—Yes.

44779. And the only remark I have to make upon that is that I believe that was done in old days?—Well, I do not think it was properly done.

44780. Was not the reason of the failure that the schoolmaster was expected to give the agricultural instruction?—Yes, and the school farm was so limited. It was simply a garden that contained perhaps two acres or an acre of ground. And I do not think that a National School teacher is exactly the man to instruct people in agriculture.

44781. I understand that you are in favour of the National School being used more than it is now to equip boys and girls with a practical knowledge of the business they will have to do in after life?—Yes, I think there is a necessity for it, my lord. It would lay the foundation with young people for subsequent instruction in the way of agriculture and technical knowledge.

44782. You say:—"There are evidently now great difficulties in the way of rearranging mixed holdings. I have had a good deal of experience of this work, even at a time when the landlord had power of enforcing his plans, and found great difficulty in carrying out rearrangements. I agree with Mr. Doran's recommendation that it is indispensable to provide absolute power to plan and carry out a scheme of rearrangement of such holdings." I understand that what you mean is that the rundale system is a hopeless system?—Quite a hopeless system.

44783. And that it is absolutely necessary on any estate of that character that there should be a re-striping and re-settlement of such holdings before you can hope for any prosperity at all?—Certainly, my lord.

44784. Assuming that these arrangements have been going on for a number of years, there must be a considerable difficulty in having a satisfactory rearrangement. Would you not agree that the obvious time to make such a redistribution and rearrangement is when the estate is passing from the landlord to the tenant?—Certainly.

44785. You will agree that after an estate has been sold to the tenants, and they have actually become the annuitant purchasers of the various holdings, it is infinitely more difficult then to re-stripe than it would be before they had actually got in as purchasers?—I might use a stronger expression than that. I think it would be absolutely impossible to do it.

44786. Then would you not suggest that the Congested Districts Board is the agency for doing this?—I admire the work of the Congested Districts Board very much from all I have read of it. I was rather prejudiced against the Board at one time. I offered them two estates in Kerry and they did not buy either or take any trouble to inquire about those interested, and I thought they were neglecting us very much in not paying attention to our wants in Kerry.

44787. You have read about, and perhaps you have seen yourself, the Dillon Estate, the largest estate which they bought, where they have done a great deal of this re-striping. You will admit probably from what you have heard, if not from your own personal experience, that the Board have been successful on estates which they acquired in effecting arrangements of this kind?—Yes; I have read the cases, and that is the only information I have.

44788. Clare Island is an instance in point?—Yes, I think that that is very satisfactory.

44789. Would you say that where an estate needed a great deal of improvement in the direction which you have pointed out, where there are a great many holdings in rundale which have to be re-striped, such an estate ought always to be sold through the medium of an improving authority?—Yes.

44790. And does it not follow from that there may

be great evils in allowing an estate which needs improvement before you can hope to have any prosperity upon it, to pass direct from landlord to tenants and thereby make it almost impossible for the estate to be improved afterwards?—It depends on the class of improvement to which you refer—intermixed holdings, the rundale system, and things of that kind, where they exist.

44791. Then you say:—"Assuming that all those necessary rearrangements and improvements have been carried out, supervision and compulsory powers to maintain such improvements must be continuous." How do you suggest that there should be compulsory powers to maintain such improvements?—I think that in the county where improvements are executed, improving houses, draining lands, and things of that sort, someone ought to look after them and to keep those things in proper order. It is possible to forget to keep the mouths of the drains open, and they get choked. Perhaps omitting to keep a watercourse clean would choke the whole extent of the drainage.

44792. And how do you propose that you should compel them to keep it up?—You must have officials appointed to look after it.

44793. Do you notice this tendency to allow improvements to lapse on holdings that have already been bought or upon holdings merely which are still in the hands of the people as tenants?—Well, I cannot give you any evidence upon holdings which have been bought.

44794. Do you not think that there would be a considerable stimulus to the people to keep those things in order when they have become owners of the land?—Yes, there ought to be.

44795. That would be a stimulus which does not exist when they are only tenants?—Yes.

44796. It is a common feeling which affects all people?—Yes, but they frequently forget to keep the mouths of the drains open, and that sort of thing. I looked after the mouths of the drains myself personally, and my farmers would probably not think about them.

44797. Might the County Council or the District Council, do you think, be given any power to keep a man up to the scratch in these cases?—I do not know. It is a question that I could not answer, my lord.

44798. So far as drains are concerned, one of the reasons, I think, for some drains becoming choked at present in many cases is because there is not a very good system of arterial drainage?—In some cases, yes, that is the case.

44799. That means, in practice, that a tenant finds that if he drains his own land he drains it on to his neighbour?—Yes, that sometimes happens.

44800. And therefore if there was greater attention paid to arterial drainage and thereby a means found of getting the water away, would not it be likely that the tenant would pay greater attention to the drains than ever?—Oh, yes, but you can keep the arterial drainage in order, too.

44801. Yes, but that must be by some public authority?—Yes.

44802. And if there was a public authority in Ireland whose responsibility it was to look after all the great arterial drainage, then do you not think that you could fairly safely leave the small drains to be looked after by the tenants themselves?—Well, I should hope that might be so.

44803. You seem to contemplate some kind of re-organisation of the Board, do you not?—I think it will be necessary, my lord, to carry out such additional works.

44804. Now, have you formed any idea in your own mind as to the lines on which such a re-organisation should be carried out?—I would be sorry to see the *personnel* of the Board in any way interfered with, but I think there ought to be some additional authority to grasp the whole scheme, and control it with their assistance and advice.

44805. Would you like to see a county representative on the Board? I think the Board, constituted as it is now, of men of different politics and religions, makes the ship sail on an even keel. That is my impression, and I should not like to see any addition or alteration. But so long as that kind of non-political aspect, non-party constitution was maintained you would like to see the Board strengthened?—Yes.

44806. You say:—"As to compulsion regarding acquisition of land for migration purposes, I think, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it will be unnecessary, and, if adopted, will prove most mischievous. I believe that, if the fair full value is offered for land, there will not be any difficulty in getting it. Now, would it prove mischievous?—It would create a great deal of distrust, and would damage capitalists' ideas as to the safety of investments in this country.

44807. But no capitalists invest money in the land?—I know, but the object lesson I mean would tell.

44808. But you don't imagine, for instance, that the compulsory acquisition of land in Ireland would so frighten the capitalists that they would be less likely to invest their money in industrial operations?—I think it would have that tendency, my lord.

44809. But it has not had that tendency in England, and we have got compulsory powers in England for certain purposes?—I know, but this is a very different country. I don't think there would be any necessity at all for compulsion, and that you would get as much land as you would like for a fair price.

44810. But suppose you find that a man whose land you want very much for this migration scheme is a cranky sort of man who won't come to terms at all, how would you deal with him?—Well, I would be inclined to compel a crank if he was wrong in his views.

44811. Does it not come down to this, that although compulsion need not be used in many cases yet if a man takes up a perfectly unreasonable attitude and refuses to listen to a sensible proposal that in a case of that kind compulsion is the only weapon you can possibly have to bring him to sense?—I would call that man a maniac..

44812. And he ought not to be allowed to block a great scheme of public utility?—Provided he gets the full value of his property.

44813. So that in a case of that kind, where a man is unreasonable, you would not object to compulsion, so long as compulsion gives that man the fair full value of his property?—And interest on it, whatever it may be.

44814. Then there is only one other question. "Surely if one of the joint owners of land, such as the occupier, is entitled to compensation for disturbance, it cannot be justly denied to the other, who is chief partner." Would you be inclined to think that if a landlord in Ireland is given a sum of money for his land, which, when invested in a good 3½ per cent. security, brings him in the net income which he has enjoyed for a certain number of years, that the transfer to such a good security from the very questionable security of landed property is in itself a compensation for disturbance?—That, I think, would include the compensation for disturbance.

44815. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I notice that you consider that it would be an advantage to the tenantry if the Board of Works advanced smaller sums and at a more reasonable rate of interest?—Yes.

44816. You have no doubt that the loans would be repaid?—Without the slightest doubt.

44817. I notice in your precis of evidence you pay a high tribute to the industry and honesty of the smaller occupier in Kerry:—"Indeed I must say that I have found the Kerry tenants well-disposed when treated fairly and justly, and quite willing to meet their obligations." You consider that it would help matters very much through the country if the occupiers had facilities for industrial loans at reasonable rates?—Yes.

44818. The limit of £100 is entirely prohibitive?—Yes. If a man wishes to reclaim an acre or two of his land it would be two or three years before he would derive any benefit from it, but if he gets a loan from the Board of Works at a reasonable rate it enables him to conduct the improvement and wait for the result.

44819. That is quite so. Then does it come to this, that if it be good public policy for the State to advance money cheaply to the tenants for the purchase of their holdings, it is equally good policy to advance money for the improvement of their holdings?—Certainly. I do not think you will be ever able to develop the agriculture of the country unless you adopt some scheme of that kind by which people can drain their lands properly, because it is a waste of labour to crop wet land.

44820. In connection with that, do you think would

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the output of those farms be considerably improved throughout the country by a good system of practical instruction in agriculture?—Oh, yes.

44821. Beginning with the National Schools and going on to example farms?—Yes.

44822. Managed by the best of the local farmers?—That is the only true way to improve Irish agricultural conditions.

44823. I was interested in what you said about two estates you offered to the Congested Districts Board. The Congested Districts Board have been very much on the look-out for estates in Kerry to buy. Would you kindly state the conditions of the offer to the Congested Districts Board?—I think about 1904, I proposed to sell an estate to the Congested Districts Board, and their usual form was sent down to me, and I went to a great deal of trouble to fill it in. I gave them all the information they required, maps and the rest of it. I got a courteous acknowledgment to the document, and for some weeks afterwards I heard nothing, and I wrote asking what they were doing. They said that the matter was under consideration. Then some weeks passed, and I wrote again. I forget what the answer was then. Finally, after some months had passed, I wrote asking were they going to deal with the estate or not, and the answer I got was that it would not suit them.

444824. Meanwhile the Congested Districts Board had informed themselves chiefly through the items which you filled in of the character of the estate?—I do not know anything about that. I got no information of any inspection or anything else.

44825. But you yourself, in your return, gave them a description. Would you be able to inform the Commissioners of the quality of the estate and the character of its holdings?—Some of the holdings are mixed holdings and some good mountain holdings. There was no unoccupied land in the lot. I concluded that the Congested Districts Board did not want cases where they could not obtain untenanted land. Then in another case in connection with a property at Cahirciveen, the tenants directly applied to the Board to buy the estate. The Board sent me down the chief tenant's letter, asking me whether the owner would consent to the sale of the estate. I said yes. Then they said, send us on the papers and forms. I did so, and got the estate surveyed, and it cost the owner £30. I sent on all the maps and documents necessary, and after a considerable time the Board replied that they would buy no more estates pending the decision of the Commission.

44826. CHAIRMAN.—That was more recently?—Yes, in 1906.

44827. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Since this Commission the hands of the Board have been considerably tied?—I understand that, but, at the same time, I think they bought other estates in Kerry.

44828. I don't know, except grass land. Since 1904 they have bought £140,000 worth of land in Kerry, but it would be interesting to know what the Board considered in that first letter of yours to be fatal to purchase by them. There were no grass lands?—No.

44829. What price did you fix?—Well, I cannot exactly tell you the price now.

44830. The price would be important of course?—Of course, but there was no inspection of the estate at the time, and a blank refusal was given.

44830A. But your price might be prohibitive?—Well, I don't think the Board could know it was prohibitive without making an inspection.

44831. Except from your description of the estate?—I don't know.

44832. If the Board were offered an estate on which there were no grass lands, it would not be likely, unless your terms were fetching terms, that the Board would accept the offer?—Well, my lord, you cannot expect fetching terms from anybody.

44833. When I say fetching terms I mean terms such as the Board has been accustomed to give in their purchases?—You must remember that a great deal of property was sold in Ireland, because it had to be sold. The owners were smashed through creditors pressing them, and the bankrupt estates are gone.

44834. No doubt such estates were sold. The Duke of Abercorn sold a great deal of his property in the North of Ireland under the Ashbourne Act. I should like to know the price you asked for that first estate, as the Board were anxious to buy in Kerry?—I could not tell you now. I merely mentioned it because my experience in these two cases rather put me off having anything at all to do with the Board. If you have an estate on which there is a good opportunity to exercise its operations either by the enlargement of farms, or as to rundale conditions.

44835. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you make your price reasonable, I don't think you need despair of negotiating with the Congested Districts Board?—Oh, I believe the Board is quite prepared to do what is fair.

44836. You detailed in your evidence an interesting experiment of selling 600 acres to the adjoining tenants?—Yes.

44837. You fixed the fair rent of this 600 acres before splitting them up?—No, I first split them, and then fixed the fair rent.

44838. You fixed the rent and the tenants gave for this addition to their holdings an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. on the rents which they were paying?—There was only one case in which 10 per cent. increase was given, as far as I remember. They were not all tenants. In some cases the tenants took the lots. I remember in one case a man came from the County Limerick, and they came from other places. Where a piece of land was touching on a farm the tenant was glad to get it.

44839. Were these lands put up to public competition?—No, I fixed the prices and invited tenders and sold at the prices fixed by me.

44840. Then these were competitive prices?—Yes.

44841. Don't you think the small Irish farmer would give a tremendous price for an enlargement of his border?—He very often does. I will give a case in point. A tenant on an estate I have to do with bought a small farm, the judicial rent, first term, of which was £5, for £180, plus auctioneer's fees and the cost of conveyance. That was 40 years' purchase. I was so anxious to know why anybody would do such a mad thing, that I went to the place to examine the plot and ascertain whether there was anything in the shape of improvements which would account for it. I found a very bad house, which certainly was not worth £10. I could trace no improvements. There may have been a few stones dug out a great many years before, and a trench or two made. £20 would cover the whole thing, and yet this adjoining tenant bought the interest in this holding for that large sum of money, nearly forty years' purchase.

44842. Such instances have been frequently brought before the Commission since the sittings began. You would not consider these transactions very wise?—No; and I think it was a wise thing of the Government in the Act of 1881 to put in a provision that the landlord should have the right of pre-emption, so that he might transfer a holding at a limited cost from one occupier to another.

44843. Land being practically the only source of employment in the country, the hunger for small farms is a very serious factor?—Yes, they pay too much for them.

44844. In these questions which I put to you about the 600 acres, I did not wish to convey for a moment that I question that for untenanted land the owner should receive a bigger price than for tenanted land of the same class, but the development of that transaction does good. It was a competitive price that was obtained for this land through the competition of men who are likely to give more than its value?—There was no auction, but simply the advertisement stating that I, the agent, would attend on a particular day at a particular place, and that anyone wishing to buy these lots might meet me.

44845. That was the way it was done?—Yes.

44846. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When they attended they bid each other up?—They did not, because I fixed the price, and if a man wanted a piece of land I said:—"If you are willing to pay this price for it, you will get it." If he said, "No," I would offer it to somebody else.

44847. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You said something to Lord Dudley about the maintenance of drains in the farms. What would be your idea of the authority to insist on those drains being kept in order?—If you have an agricultural instructor in connection with the schools I presume that the instructor would also act in connection with these farms, and I suggest that he also would look after these drains.

44848. If we had any general Irish authority, say an Irish Parliament or anything of that sort, don't you think it would fine the farmer who would not keep his drains in order?—I don't know, my lord. What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

44849. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think, as a general rule, compulsion is necessary?—No.

44850. But you have admitted to the Chairman that in certain circumstances it might be necessary. You have a paragraph in your precis that arbitration might be satisfactory in settling the value of land. Is such a suggestion a substitute for compulsion?—Yes.

44851. Instead of compulsion?—Yes.

44852. You think this means might be adopted?—I don't think anybody could complain of injustice, when buyer and seller fail to agree, at a decision of a judge of the High Courts.

44853. Then you would not call that compulsion?—No.

44854. Supposing the Congested Districts Board wanted a certain property, and the landlord would not agree to terms, you would not consider it any hardship if a judge of the High Court acted as arbitrator between them and settled the price?—No.

44855. You say that emigration is a safety valve for this country?—I say it is, and that if you transfer the surplus population in the congested districts to the ranches in other parts of Ireland, that the population of the congested districts would still grow, and you would have the division and sub-division of lands again unless there is emigration, and you will go back to the state that you are trying to get the country out of now. There is no remedy for it but emigration.

44856. If you adopt some means of preventing sub-division, why should congestion arise again?—If you adopt some means of preventing sub-division of course congestion won't arise again. Then the young people will have to emigrate. They cannot remain in the country. They cannot marry and settle down.

44857. You would not say that Ireland is not able to support its present population?—I am not saying that.

44858. Well, you would rather say that emigration is the safety valve for the distribution of the population?—Well, if you can distribute the population it would be a good idea.

44859. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You prefer resort to the High Court of Justice in Ireland to compulsion introduced by statute?—Yes.

44860. Is resort to the High Court of Justice in Ireland now the chief process?—No.

44861. What would be the cost of an appeal to arbitration such as you have in your mind? Have you any idea?—I have no idea.

44862. Thousands of pounds?—I don't think so. The judge of the High Court might deal with several cases of arbitration at the same time.

44863. But would they be as cheap as a body like the Estates Commissioners, who charge no fees?—I think the point to be considered is the justice you will have, and not the cost.

44864. But supposing there was such an arbitration, the tenants could not undertake the expenditure of hiring learned counsel and all that for cases in the High Court?—I would keep the lawyers out of it altogether.

44865. What is the practice?—Now lawyers are employed, because you have different reports from land valuers.

44866-7. But you would require to amend the present procedure in that way?—Yes. I am referring to the purchase of untenanted land.

Rev. T. HARRINGTON examined.

44868. CHAIRMAN.—You appear here because it is not convenient for you to attend at Glengariff, but your evidence relates to Glengariff?—Yes. With the exception of one or two farms, the best land in the parish of Glengariff is the portion which is irrigated by the rivers flowing through the glen. But as the greater part of this portion is demesne land, in the possession of the landlord (Mr. Leigh White), the great bulk of the people have to eke out an existence on the barren mountain slopes, or on patches of soil between the rocks along the seaboard. The population of the entire electoral division is about 1,600, and its valuation (excluding the demesne land and the property of the Eccles Hotel Company) is only £954 2*s.* i.e., a rateable value of about 12*s.* 8*d.* per head of the population, from which it is evidence that the land, even if they had it free of rent, would not be able to support its inhabitants. If they manage to pay rent, or even to live at all, it is only by means of the moneys received from children in America, or earned by themselves as labourers in Wales. It is quite a common practice for numbers of the Glengariff people to spend months of every year in Wales. Another disadvantage under which they labour is their great distance from fairs. From the remotest villages of this parish, Bantry (which is the nearest fair) is sixteen miles distant. Castletown is twenty-five miles, and Kenmare, which is the only other fair within reach, is (by the coach-road, which is the only road passable for cars) distant twenty-five miles also. Attending fairs means often, therefore, being absent from home the whole of the fair day, and the greater part of the night before and of the night after. The result is that the people often prefer to sell their cattle at a heavy loss, rather than incur the trouble and risk of bringing them home and waiting for another fair. As the cattle are of the poorest kind, the improvement of the breed is a matter which well deserves the attention of the Congested Districts Board. But, owing to the exceptional poverty of the people, that project would not succeed unless the bulls are delivered on easier terms than are required in wealthier localities. There are two townlands which could be immensely benefited by a comparatively small outlay. By means of £50 spent in deepening the bed of the river, which flows from Barley Lake to the plain beneath, 30 acres of good land could be added to the holdings of the people of Crostera. How much they need it is evidenced by the fact that though their population is 100, their aggregate valuation is only £40. In the same way, at the cost of about £60, 40 acres could be also reserved from the floods for the benefit of the people of Coomerkane, whose holdings are almost as uneconomic as those of Crostera. Another disadvantage from which the Coomerkane people suffer, is the want of a bridge, or rather of a completed bridge. The bridge itself has been built, but the approach roads to it have not yet been made. The result of this is that they are always exposed to the danger of being prevented by the flood from driving their sheep and cattle to the fairs. They are debarred from the chance of getting this bridge finished by the County Council, owing to the fact that the road leading to their village is only a continuation of the demesne road, and is therefore private. As they pay county cess, they complain that the continuance of this state of things is most unfair. They consider that Mr. Leigh White ought at least to make the road public, so as to enable the County Council to finish it. I wrote to Mr. Leigh White about the matter, and the substance of his reply was this—that when he undertook to make the bridge the tenants consented to make the approach roads to it; that as they had failed to perform their portion of the contract, he regretted having incurred so much expense in vain; but that, even now, if they decided to finish the work, he would give some assistance. He did not, however, specify the nature or amount of this assistance. The tenants deny having consented to any such arrangement, and their recollection is in agreement with that of my predecessor, Rev. J. Browne, who was their representative to the landlord on the occasion. After some persuasion on my part, the tenants agreed to make the approach to one end of the bridge if the landlord undertook to make the approach to the other end. I wrote informing Mr. Leigh White of this offer, but to this, my second letter, he did not reply. In the northern part of the Glen there are 54 families who up to ten years ago were precluded, like the Coomerkane people, from receiving any assistance from the county. Their only exit was through the demesne; for the new public road which runs at present from the bottom of the valley up to the coach road at a point near the

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tunnel, was not then made. The result was that, though they had been paying county cess for generations, they continued to stand in need of necessary roads and bridges in their own immediate neighbourhood. In Derreenagorrig there are four families whose access to public road is completely blocked by the wall of the demesne. It is only by climbing up what I might call a precipice they can manage to leave this human pound. And as the demesne wall in the vicinity of their place is only a few perches from the demesne road, they think it hard that their petition for the privilege of a gate should continue to be refused. On the seaboard there are four townlands, inhabited by fifty-five families, who supplement by fishing the little incomes derived from tilling their patches of soil, and from labouring in Wales. A few years ago the people of two of these townlands (Mackera and Bocarna) got seine boats from the Congested Districts Board, which, however, have proved almost useless for want of a suitable landing-place. They say that if they consented to accept these boats, it was only on the strength of a hope held out to them by the Board, that a slip would soon after be constructed at Bocarna. That hope has not yet been realised. The money originally intended for the Bocarna slip is being applied at present to the construction of a pier for the accommodation of the Glengariff steamer. This pier will, of course, be an advantage to the hotel and tourists, and to the village traders. It won't, however, help the fishing industry—at least to any appreciable extent. A curing station is also required at Bocarna. As regards Derryconnery, whose population is sixty-five, and valuation £18—the fishing industry there has proved a failure owing to the want of a suitable road from this village to its slip, which is half a mile away. Though hundreds of pounds of the money of the Congested Districts Board has been expended in the construction of this slip, it is practically useless to the people of the place, as their only access to it is by means of a boreen so rugged as not to be safely passable even for a saddle horse. Four years ago a Parish Committee was established at Glengariff, whose operations have been attended with very satisfactory results. To enable them, however, to help the poorest section of the people, they should be empowered to make larger grants for dwellinghouse. As regards the parish of Bonane—most of the farms here are exposed and bleak, and owing to the excessive humidity of the climate, pulmonary diseases are rather prevalent. As a means of providing shelter and of rendering the climate less damp, I would suggest the planting of clumps of trees here and there. There are hundreds of acres of used-up bog, precipitous slopes, and poor and rocky land in low-lying districts, which are incapable of being converted to agricultural purposes, but which are very well suited for afforestation. But, the uppermost feeling in the minds of the Bonane people, is the desire for compulsory purchase. To the demand made by Lord Lansdowne last winter for twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents respectively, they replied by making an offer of twenty-one and eighteen years' purchase. They consider this a generous offer, especially in view of the fact that in their neighbourhood the Hickson-Mahony estate was sold for fifteen and the Hartopp for fourteen years' purchase. Owing to the danger with which their principal industry is threatened by the contemplated importation of Canadian cattle, they are determined not to make any further advance on their present offer, and as landlord appears to be equally inexorable, the tenants are most desirous, that with a view to terminating this deadlock, powers of compulsory purchase should be given to the Estates Commissioners.

44869. You say that "with the exception of one or two farms, the best land in the parish of Glengariff is the portion which is irrigated by the rivers flowing through the glen. But as the greater part of this portion is demesne land in the possession of the landlord (Mr. Leigh White) the great bulk of the people have to eke out an existence on the barren mountain slopes, or on patches of soil between the rocks along the seaboard." What is the extent of this demesne?—I should say it is about two miles long. In its widest part it would be a mile. It varies from a mile to a few hundred yards.

44870. Is it what is commonly understood by the word demesne? Is it land surrounded by a wall and with a residence on it?—It is surrounded by a wall.

44871. Now, do you suggest that that land should be acquired and broken up amongst holders?—Well, I had no idea in that connection, my lord. That did not suggest itself to me at all. I speak of the small area in which the great bulk of the people have got to live.

44872. I rather gathered from the paragraph that you were suggesting that the land should be acquired and parcelled out into holdings?—No, I am making no suggestion of that kind in my evidence.

44873. You also say:—"But, the uppermost feeling in the minds of the Bonane people is the desire for compulsory purchase. To the demand made by Lord Lansdowne last winter for twenty-three and twenty years' purchase on first and second term rents respectively, they replied by making an offer of twenty-one and eighteen years' purchase. They consider this a generous offer, especially in view of the fact that in their neighbourhood the Hickson-Mahony estate was sold for fifteen, and the Hartopp for fourteen years' purchase." Now, when you say that the prevailing feeling in the minds of these people is a desire for compulsory purchase, I want to ask whether you really consider that under compulsion land would be acquired more cheaply than under a voluntary system?—I don't think it could be acquired at all under a voluntary system, because the will is absent in both cases.

44874. Am I to understand that the only reason you have in your mind for saying that compulsion is so needed is not because the land is too expensive, but because you cannot get it?—The reason you cannot get it is because it is too expensive.

44875. Does not that assume, in your opinion, that if you exercise compulsion you would in some way or other beat down the price?—You should beat it down to a fair figure, to a lower figure than it is at present.

44876. Very well, if that is your view, may I ask you on what principles you would apply compulsion? What would be a fair figure under which land should pass under a compulsory system?—Well, such a figure as would give the tenants a fair chance of living in decency and comfort in their homes, and such a figure as would allow the landlord his net income.

44877. Are we to understand that in your view fair terms would be terms under which the landlord would enjoy in future, at a reasonable rate of interest, the average net income which he could show from his books he had derived from his property for, say, eight or ten years?—Yes.

44878. Then I would like to ask you a further question. I don't know, of course, anything about this particular estate. I have no reason for making any suggestion, and I do not know whether eighteen or twenty-one years' purchase is fair value; but you say that you consider that eighteen years' purchase of second term rents in this case was a generous offer?—Yes, my lord.

44879. Very well. Supposing that a farm was let at £100 a year, eighteen years' purchase of that would give you £1,800. Is not that so?—Yes.

44880. Then there is the bonus to be added, 2½ per cent., which would give you £2,050, say £2,000 in rough, and that invested at 3½ per cent. brings £70. Now, on the Land Conference terms the cost of collection was 10 per cent. Therefore if we knock £10 off the £100, you will see that the net income enjoyed by the landlord was £90. Under what you call a generous offer he would get £70 in future. That is not in accordance with your previous statement?—I would give him what he pays income tax on.

44881. Further you say that he should get his net income—otherwise he is not so well off as before?—I would take his net income to be what he pays income tax on.

44882. Supposing he produces his books, is not that a far better testimony?—If he produces his books and shows that his farm brought him in £90 a year—£100 less 10 per cent. the cost of collection—how is it a generous or fair offer to give him a sum of money which would bring him in only £70 a year?—I do not see that the tenants who have bought at a cheaper rate have become millionaires.

44883. You say that compulsory purchase should be carried out on fair terms. When I ask you what

are fair terms you say a man should be allowed to have his net income?—By net income I mean what he pays income tax on.

44884. Nothing could more clearly show his net income than his books?—I would not go so far as to say that his income should be reduced only by 10 per cent.

44885. You would not suggest that it should be reduced by more than the cost of collection, and when he can show you by his books what it costs him?—I adhere to my own definition of net income. What I mean by net income is what he pays income tax on.

44885A. What everybody means by net income is what a man puts into his pocket, the amount of money that he has after the costs of the collection of his rent?—The meaning I attach to net income is the income on which he pays income tax.

44886. He pays income tax on his net income, does he not?—That is the statement to which I adhere, and anything more than that would not be sufficient to give the tenant a chance of living and thriving on his land.

44887. If the amount of money which you call a generous offer does not bring him in what he can show he has enjoyed for previous years, you would be disposed to amend your phrase about generosity?—No, my lord, I would let it stand. I think it is generous still. The landlords have many advantages which those of former times did not obtain, as, for instance, in the case of those who sold under the Ashbourne Act.

44888. Are you prepared to tell us that you know for certain that a sale on eighteen years' purchase on second term rents of this particular property would bring in an income, when invested at 3½ per cent., equal to the net income which has been enjoyed by the landlord?—Well, of course, I could not say that from the very nature of the case unless I had seen his books.

44889. May I ask how you know that your terms are generous?—I would give him a more liberal allowance than satisfied landlords in the immediate neighbourhood. It is altogether a relative thing, you know. We have only to judge of what has been done in other parts of the country.

44890. Then when you speak of generosity so far as this estate is concerned, you did not mean that it was generous under the circumstances, but only in view of the fact that it was a higher offer than had been made successfully in neighbouring properties?—Yes, and all over Ireland in times past.

44891. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I notice that in your parish there is a large proportion of the occupiers rated at a very low rate?—At 12*s.* 8*d.* per head, my lord.

44892. That indicates that it is a very impoverished district so far as land is concerned. What is your proposal for the betterment of these small holdings?—I suggest that there are two townlands that might be substantially benefited by means of a small outlay. By means of £50 spent in deepening the bed of the river which flows from Barley Lake to the plain beneath, thirty acres of good land could be added to the holdings of the people of Crostera. How much they need it is evidenced by the fact that though their population is 100, their aggregate valuation is only £40. In the same way, at the cost of about £60, forty acres could be also reserved from the floods for the benefit of the people of Coomerkane, whose holdings are almost as uneconomic as those of Crostera.

44893. What is being done with the thirty acres now?—Well, it is grazing land. It is ruined by the periodic floods.

44894. If the Congested Districts Board gave you that amount of money, could it be done by the occupiers themselves?—It could, because the bed of the river is bog.

44895. Are there no fishing rights on the river?—The river is almost perpendicular; it falls down at an angle of 45 degrees to the plain. I am sure that Mr. Whyte has fishing rights.

44896. Supposing anyone from the Congested Districts Board intervened to do this work, would there be any objection by the owner of the fishing rights?—I don't think he would object to it.

44897. In the past it has been found difficult to do such work except by purchasing a wide area, owing to the objection of the owners. Your suggestion, as the figures show, is a very valuable one for the district?—Yes. In one place there are four families whose access to the highway is blocked by the demesne wall, and it is only by climbing a sort of precipice that they can get out on the road. What aggravates the case is that for forty years they had a right of way. There was an old road from Glengariff to Kenmare. The old road is there still, but grass-grown, and the wall of the demesne is only 100 yards from the main road in the vicinity of their houses; and what they want is the privilege to get through the wall, and they will not get it. They cannot use cars or horses in a place of that kind, because it is inaccessible. There is one woman who at times is completely imprisoned by the flood. Eighteen months ago her daughter was dying, and for thirty-six hours the doctor was prevented from reaching her place owing to the floods. If she got timber from the demesne she would build a bridge at her own expense, and that little concession would not be granted her although she pays £12 or £15 a year rent. And then there were fifty-four families who up to ten years ago were precluded from getting any assistance from the county. They had not got then what they have now, a public road, and their only egress was through the demesne, with the result that though they had been paying county cess for generations they stood in need of roads and bridges in their own locality. They got the road ten years ago, and since the County Council has got access to their place they have built two bridges and roads and done wonderful work.

44898. I gather from your evidence that the slip or pier that was built by the Congested Districts Board does not serve its purpose, owing to the place being so bad?—That is Derryconnery. Its population is sixty-five and valuation £18. The fishing industry there has proved a failure, owing to the want of a suitable road from this village to its slip, which is half a mile away. Though hundreds of pounds of the money of the Congested Districts Board has been expended in the construction of this slip, it is practically useless to the people of the place, as their only access to it is by means of a boreen so rugged as not to be safely passable even for a saddle horse.

44899. Was there any bargain about a road being made on condition of the bridge being built?—I am not aware of that, my lord, but there was a bargain made by the Board, which they have not fulfilled, with respect to giving us seine boats. On the seaboard there are four townlands, inhabited by fifty-five families, who supplement by fishing the little incomes derived from tilling their patches of soil and from labouring in Wales. A few years ago the people of two of these townlands (Mackera and Bocarna) got seine boats from the Congested Districts Board, which however, have proved almost useless for want of a suitable landing-place. They say that if they consented to accept these boats it was only on the strength of a hope held out to them by the Board that a slip would soon after be constructed at Bocarna. That hope has not yet been realised. The money originally intended for the Bocarna slip is being applied at present to the construction of a pier for the accommodation of the Glengariff steamer. This pier will of course be an advantage to the hotels and tourists, and to the village traders. It won't, however, help the fishing industry—at least to any appreciable extent. A curing station is also required at Bocarna.

44900. Do you consider the original destination a better one from the fishing point of view?—I do, my lord.

44901. With reference to the case of purchase which you were discussing with Lord Dudley, I invite your attention to the paragraph in your evidence in which you state that to the demand made by Lord Lansdowne for twenty-three years' purchase on second term rents, and twenty years' purchase on first term rents, they replied making an offer of eighteen years' purchase on first term rents and twenty-one years' purchase on second term rents. Take a rent of £100 at twenty-one years' purchase. This amounts to £2,100, and with the bonus added it amounts to £2,352, and 3½ per cent. interest on that is about £82 7*s.* In your opinion 10 per cent. would not suffice for a reduction?—It would not.

44902. It is not merely the expense of collection—there would be bad debts on the estate?—Of course there would.

44903. Well, for bad debts and cost of collection we have got simply £17 13*s.* That is not a very big

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reduction on £100, so that your suggestion as to twenty-one years' purchase on second term rents gave the landlord his net income, allowing for a deduction of £17 13*s.* in £100 for cost of collection and bad debts?—Even in Lord Dudley's sense of the word his net income.

44904. CHAIRMAN.—But you would not say that bad debts would be included in net income. Obviously bad debts might amount to anything. You would not pay income tax on bad debts, for instance, would you?—No, my lord.

44905. Therefore I am assuming as net income what a man has received, exclusive of bad debts—what his books can show he has received?—But, if you allow for bad debts you must take more than 10 per cent. from his income.

44906. I think I would not. What I would suggest to you is that bad debts are a thing apart altogether, and that net income is what a man puts into his pocket outside of bad debts. Is not that so?—But so many years' purchase includes bad debts and all.

44907. Does net income include or exclude bad debts?—Well, I suppose, in a strict sense of the word that net income should exclude bad debts.

44908. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is to say, before you get the net income you deduct the cost of collection and bad debts?—Yes.

44909. CHAIRMAN.—That is to say, if you are going to buy, the amount which his books show to be his net income—that is irrespective of bad debts?—If he is actually worth what he is worth on paper that is what it would mean.

44910. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You call 10 per cent. an inadequate reduction for cost of collection and bad debts. Did not Mr. Redmond, Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Harrington agree with that definition?—Well, it is a definition with which I would not agree.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—I was not asking you that. I was asking you if it was not a definition with which Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Harrington agreed in the Land Conference.

Mr. DAVID DORAN examined.

Mr. David Doran.

44912. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you here on your own account?—No, sir; I was deputed by the Kenmare Rural District Council to represent four divisions, which are not scheduled as congested.

44913. Will you tell us what you are going to say, please?—These four divisions are not scheduled as congested.

44914. Which are they?—The divisions of Dromore, Greenan, Loughbreen, and Reen.

44915. What electoral divisions are they in?—They are four electoral divisions comprised in the parish of Templenoe. The main reason why these divisions are not scheduled as congested is that there are three landlords resident in the divisions, and these represent a valuation of over £500, while the valuation of the whole four divisions is only £3,625. The area of the division is 33,708 acres, and the area of the land that these three landlords have in their occupation is 3,917 acres. On the Dromore estate.

44916. What union is that in?—Kenmare Union. The valuation is £1,103 4*s.*, Greenane has a valuation of £887, Loughbreen £906 5*s.*, and Reen £728 15*s.*, making a total of £3,625, and, as I have said, it is owing to the valuation of the lands occupied by these three landlords that our valuation appears so high. In reality, when you take these 3,917 acres out of it, our valuation is low. There are in the division 289 holdings, 59 of which are under £5, and 131 under £10 valuation. A very singular state of things occurred in 1883 and 1884. These divisions, paying a penny in the pound for agricultural and technical instruction purposes, and the other electoral divisions, which are equally as well off, paying nothing.

44917. Because they are congested districts?—Yes. We might as well be part and parcel of China.

44918. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Well, that is not in the electoral division. Will you continue with your statement, please?—We applied for a boat-slip, and two officials were sent down, one was an engineer, and one was something else, and between them we got nothing. Now, what we want is this, we should be included in and scheduled in the congested districts. As you came by yesterday, I wish you had come slower, so that you could better see the character of the country you were travelling through. The people are living on mountains, rocks, and bogs, and are mainly dependent on cattle, and if foreign cattle are admitted, to which there is a tendency, we will be ruined. We are unable to turn upon tillage, because you can't make bogs tillage. There are no lands suitable for tillage in Kenmare except in a very limited area.

44919. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you say is, that the condition in these four divisions is such that the districts ought to be scheduled as congested. The figures you have given is good enough for us.

Witness.—Very well. I will pass on and make some suggestions which I hope the Commission will embody as representing our views. When everything is settled down you will have as a necessary consequence a material improvement in the condition of the people. In a poor country like ours, which is mainly dependent on cattle-rearing, and where we cannot turn on tillage, as Mr. Bailey has suggested, because the land is not fit for tillage, we in our poor divisions cannot meet the pressure of the times, because the cost of living will increase very much. Therefore, what I would suggest is, that in the event of purchase, the Estates Commissioners should purchase with a view to making the future conditions of occupiers comfortable, to meet the changes of the times. We are dependent on cattle-raising, and if Canadian or foreign cattle were admitted we would be ruined. Then there is need for lime. The land is moist and peaty. There is abundance of lime in the parish of Killanin which could be taken by the Congested Districts Board and distributed as far as Cahirciveen. It would be a great advantage to have it. If the estates were bought by the Congested Districts Board, then they would be able to improve the estates by drainage. As regards game, the question which your lordship put on the matter in the earlier part of the day, I am a tenant on an estate which was owned by an English gentleman named Colonel Gough. We bought our farms, and we got the game on the estate. What the tenants did there with the game was this. They gave so much for what was shot over the several farms.

44920. CHAIRMAN.—Where is Colonel Gough's estate?—In the division I live, in the parish of Templeno. It was bought for about fifteen years' purchase. That was the average at the time, and the game is of this value to the tenants; the present owners would be considerate to the tenants, but when they part with the game the man who rents it will have no such consideration, because he will say, "I will have my pound of flesh," and you will have summonses against the tenants seen in pursuit of ground game, as happened to my own knowledge when, as Chairman of the Rural Council, I adjudicated as a magistrate. You will have continual friction and summonses for pursuit of game, and therefore it would be far better that the tenants should get the game rights.

44921. Will you give me any instance of the sort of damage that could be done?—I will. On the western side of Dromore is an estate rented by an English gentleman, who has a lot of pheasants, and they spread out along the seashore, and they do immense injury to corn crops. Sir John Colomb lives on the other side, and his pheasants do damage also, and between the two you cannot know who is responsible for the damage, and you do not know whom to proceed against under the game laws. We had a case against one of these, but the game laws are so framed that the judge said he was very sorry he could not give us damages. I have a four-acre field, and it is nothing but a rabbit warren, and I can get no redress. You can kill ground game, but the farmer would want to be always out with his gun, and if he had not a licence he might get into trouble.

44922. A licence for what, to kill rabbits? You can snare rabbits on your own holding, can't you?—Well now, there is a case I mentioned to you.

44923. Is there anything to prevent an Irish tenant

catching rabbits on his own holding?—I don't know that they can snare them.

44924 You are a magistrate?—I was by virtue of my office.

44925. And you don't know that he can snare them? He can kill them. However, as I say, it would lead to endless litigation, and the tenant ought to get all belonging to the land when he is purchasing. As regards the price, I was very much interested.

44926. CHAIRMAN.—Before you pass from that, I think Mr. Timothy O'Sullivan told us in his evidence that he had not seen twenty bags of corn sent to the market from this parish for the last forty years, and I think you said that there was a great deal of damage done by pheasants to corn?—Yes, my lord, but you must remember——

44927. That is the reason why corn is not sent to the market?—No, my lord, in this part of the country meadowing land is very scarce, and the tenants have to sow oats as a substitute for hay at a late period. What the people do is, every little plot that is at all available they take up for meadowing, and the oats are sold as a substitute for hay, and the rabbits and pheasants destroy that. As regards the question of price, there is in the Land Act of 1881 a clause which compels the tenant to give the landlord the right of preemption. If the tenant will get £1,000 in the open market for a holding, and if the landlord likes to exercise the right of pre-emption, and if the Land Court, the tribunal before which he goes, gives him only £200 he must take it. I can give two instances, one in the case of Miss Stokes, and another a man living in the West of Glengariff, and, therefore, where a landlord can use compulsion in acquiring his partner's interest at a less price than can be obtained in the open market, I cannot see why compulsion cannot be applied to the landlords.

44928. By the way, why do you say at a lesser price than can be obtained in the open market?—The law is this—you are a landlord and I am a tenant. I serve notice of my intention to sell, and you serve notice of the right of pre-emption, and you call upon the tribunal—the Land Commission or the County Court judge—to decide the amount the tenant is bound to accept. The landlord can then acquire it at whatever price the County Court Judge or the Land Court fixes.

44929. Then I think it is open to the tenant to put evidence as to the value of that land before the tribunal. Whether it is worth £1,000 is supposed to be proved before the County Court Judge or Land Commission?—The County Court Judge sends out his valuer, and he is guided by whatever he says, and it is the same with the Land Commissioners.

44930. In those cases you have not much confidence in the Land Commission?—They are liable to mistakes, the same as everybody else. They will not take into account what a man can get for it in the open market.

44931. Do you consider the suggestion to leave it to the arbitration of the Land Commission would be satisfactory or not?—It would, provided they sent down impartial valuers.

44932. Do you suggest that impartial valuers are not sent down for pre-emption?—Well, I may say that when you have a Conservative Government in power we had little reductions in rents, because the valuers were appointed by landlord influence, and were afraid, and now we have a Liberal Government, and they have been dismissed, and they are giving much better reductions.

44933. CHAIRMAN.—That is your opinion?—Oh, my lord, that is a matter of public notoriety. As regards the 10 per cent. for collection and bad debts, that not to come in at all, for the only question is the value of the land and what it is capable of producing. I fail to see why the sleeping partner should go and leave the working partner to bear all the liabilities of foreign competition. I would not take into question the bad debts at all, because land should have its value like gold or silver or diamonds, or anything else.

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHFORT examined.

44934. CHAIRMAN.—What particular point do you want to draw the attention of the Commission to?—I want to draw your attention to the return of untenanted lands of Ireland with respect to Lord Lansdowne's estate in Kerry, and I want to show the classification of these lands.*

44935. What is the total area given in the return?—The total area of the estate is 68,264 acres in the barony of Glenarought, of which the Government valuation is £6,482 per annum, and according to this Parliamentary return which was moved for by Mr. Ginnell, M.P., in 1906, it is shown that on Lord Lansdowne's estate there are 5,226 acres of untenanted land valued at £697 a year. The classification is as follows:—Under *one* class, rough mountain, there are 2,673 acres.

44936. Do you say that in Mr. Ginnell's return there is a heading "rough mountain"?—No, but in my classification of the return taken from my knowledge of the land and the Government valuation lists.

44937. In Mr. Ginnell's return there is no classification at all?—No, but mansion houses are mentioned. To show that it is not a capricious opinion of my own these 2,673 acres are only valued at £45 a year.

44938. That is what you call rough mountain?—Yes.

44939. Do you say that it is unoccupied?—There is some grazing for sheep and cattle on it.

44940. Is the grazing of that in the landlord's possession?—Yes.

44940A. Do you agree that the acreage of the untenanted land is 5,226 acres?—Yes.

44941. Is the whole of that 5,226 acres in his occupation?—It is in his rated occupation. He is in the rate books for it, although in some cases the grazing of it is let to other people.

44942. On the eleven months' system?—Yes. Under the second heading "Woods and Plantations" there are 1,689 acres, valued at £257 a year, and the *third* heading is "Demesne Lands" exclusive of plantations which have already been taken into account. There are three residences, and the total acreage of these three demesnes is 212 acres, valued at £199 a year.

44943. We have been told this morning of 100 acres of land close by the town, which, I think, was described as demesne lands, is that included there?—Yes; parts of these 100 acres are probably demesne lands. Under my last heading, town parks and other grazing lands, only some of which are suitable for agricultural purposes, there are 652 acres, valuation £196 a year. These grazing lands are not classified in the previous three headings. Out of this large total of 5,226 acres substantially less than 600 acres would be of any use for agricultural purposes if it was required for tenants.

44944. I suppose that the whole of the 600 acres which you say could be used would be found under the heads 3 and 4?—Under 4 mainly, and less than half of it is suitable for tillage.

44945. Do these demesne lands lie within demesne walls?—There are no demesne walls in that part of the County Kerry, but they are well fenced With reference to the land you have mentioned around the town, some of it is in the demesne of Lansdowne Lodge, and more of it is let at short tenure to residents in the neighbourhood.

44946. Does anyone live in Lansdowne Lodge?—Yes, the assistant agent, Mr. Maxwell. With reference to some of the evidence that was given at Cahirciveen on the 8th instant by the Rev. Canon O'Riordan, to the effect that the tenants on Lord Lansdowne's estates were afraid to approach him on the question of sales, I think the Rev. gentleman made a mistake, because, on two occasions, there have been negotiations about sales of the estates, and he was the spokesman for the tenants, although negotiations have not come to any results Still the negotiations were conducted, and Canon O'Riordan was the spokesman.

44947. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I should like to ask whether the whole of the 2,673 acres might not be used for the enlargement of holdings. You state that 600 acres would be useful for agricultural purposes, but the balance might be a valuable addition

* See page 219.

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for grazing purposes?—You are now speaking entirely, my lord, of the 600 acres?

44948. Yes, sometimes a tenant is greatly benefited by having his rough grazing enlarged, and, therefore, with reference to the rough mountain tract, might not that portion of it be made available for the tenants; I mean if it was purchased?—Well, it represents an extremely small value. It is almost barren land, so it would not be of much material assistance to the tenants.

44949. At what stage are the negotiations on this part of the Lansdowne property? Are they live negotiations still?—No, my lord, they are broken off.

44950. Was it merely over the game that the negotiations were broken off?—No, both price and game, as I understand.

44951. CHAIRMAN.—Was there ever any refusal on the part of Lord Lansdowne to take into consideration sales through the Congested Districts Board?—I don't think such a procedure was suggested, but it was suggested that the sales should be referred to the Estates Commissioners, but Lord Lansdowne did not acquiesce in the suggestion.

44952. Has it ever been suggested that the Lansdowne estate should be sold through the medium of the Congested Districts Board?—No.

44953. Does that apply to the whole of his estate, or only to this portion of it?—To Glenarought, the main portion.

44954. Do you imagine that if the estate was to be acquired by the Congested Districts Board that improvements could be usefully effected by that body?—If they are prepared to spend money I have no doubt they could.

44955. In your opinion is the estate in such a condition that it could pass direct from the landlord to the tenant with any prospect that the tenant could enjoy prosperity upon the holding he acquired when improved?—Of course prosperity is a relative term. Judging from the way rents are paid, without any great effort, I imagine that with the reduction that would be obtained under the purchase terms as offered by Lord Lansdowne, namely, 35 per cent. to one class of tenants, and 25 per cent. to another, the prospects of the tenants meeting their engagements with the Government as they have in the past with Lord Lansdowne ought to be very favourable.

44956. As the agent of the estate, and therefore acquainted with it, would you tell the Commission that, in your opinion, this estate ought to be allowed to pass to the tenants without improvement?—I think it could be done without any risk to the State.

44957. That is not the point. Could you tell us if, in your opinion, the estate is in such a condition that it ought to be allowed to pass direct to the tenants under purchase without improving?—Yes.

44958. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any drainage you consider necessary to the estate?—Many holdings could be drained; and I think there are many tenants who could do a great deal more than they do now if they chose.

44959. Besides the drainage by the tenants, is there no large arterial drainage that could be done?—I don't think it is required—it is so much on the hillsides.

44960. Is there any rundale on the estate?—No.

44961. If a public body, like the Congested Districts Board, were engaged in the transfer of the estates it might have some of these unoccupied lands?—Possibly it might.

44962. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that 10 per cent. is a fair deduction for the cost of collection on the Lansdowne Estate?—I think 10 per cent. is very fair.

44963. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any objection to telling us, roughly, what the cost of collection is?—I cannot tell offhand; but, of course, it is a very scattered estate, and there are sub-agents in the outlying districts.

44964. Supposing you have a block of property on this peninsula declared an estate, what would the cost of collection on it be?—I should say probably 12 per cent.

44965. That is the absolute cost of collection, including bad debts, or does it exclude bad debts?—It includes bad debts.

44966. Does it include anything else except that?—I would say that would cover the administration of the estate—the management of the estate and the collection of rents.

44967. Do I understand from you that for every £100 of rental on that estate £88 represents the net income of the landlord?—Yes; that would be approximately correct.

44968. Do you think that that percentage applies to other estates or is it likely to be more or less on other estates?—I should think about much the same, that is, in Kerry.

44969. If you charge the cost of agency—of the principal agency—upon this block, you would only have to charge the other estates with the cost of the sub-agency, and might not the cost of collection on these estates be less than on the principal estate?—The expense of management on the outlying part of the estate, if it required additional assistants, would be rather higher than on the main portion.

44970. That is, if you are spreading the cost of agency over the whole property?—The more detached a property is the more difficult it is to manage. If the Iveragh block was managed from here the expense of our representative down there could be avoided.

44971. For the purpose of arriving at what the collection expenses are, supposing you have three estates, you charge the expense of the estate office to the principal estate on the main block?—I should charge that over the whole estate. The cost of the central portion of the management would be spread over the whole estate, and any additional expense for the outlying districts to these districts.

44972. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When you stated to Lord Dudley that the collection expenses, broadly, would average a deduction of 12 per cent., had you before your mind the legal expenses involved in having fair rents fixed from time to time, or would that be an additional expense?—That would include the solicitor's expenses.

44973. You would not give an exact percentage, but you give the Commission what you consider would be about the percentage?—That is right.

44974. In the event of a proposition from the tenants to buy, so as to leave Lord Lansdowne his net income, would there be any objection to producing the books, so as to ascertain the net income over a number of years?—My experience as agent is that in sales on the basis that the landlord is to get his net income there is great difficulty, and one reason is that nobody can agree as to what rate of interest can be obtained for the purchase money. A great deal depends on whether or not the property is in trust, and whether you can invest the money at a high or a low rate of interest.

44975. I assume that the proposition to give the landlord his net income would be based on the investment of the proceeds at a certain rate. The rate of investment would be fixed at the start—3½, 3¾, or 4 per cent., whatever it was. Assuming that the owner was to get his net income at a fixed percentage, to be determined beforehand, would there be much objection to our getting the books, with a view to determining over the preceding twenty-five years the net income?—I cannot pledge Lord Lansdowne on those lines in the least.

44976. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose that a method could be arrived at of finding out what the net income was by reference to the books without necessarily involving publicity of the details?—Certainly.

44977. So that if the objection of any particular landlord—I don't wish to take Lord Lansdowne's instance as a particular instance—to showing his books was, that if negotiations broke down, the details of his business might not be public property, that is an objection which might be easily overcome?—If one could agree as to the person by whom the inspection of the books was to be undertaken.

44978. There is no reason to suppose that that would be a difficult matter?—No.

Ven. Archdeacon DAVID O'LEARY examined.

44979. CHAIRMAN.—You are Parish Priest of Kenmare, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kerry?—Yes. I have been appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, to give evidence before the Commission on Congestion regarding the condition of the County of Kerry; and the Rural District Council of Kenmare have asked me to describe the condition of the Parish of Kenmare. The principal industries of the county are agriculture and fishing; other industries exist only to a limited extent. If a line were drawn east and west from the town of Tralee, it would divide the county into two portions, which present a marked contrast to each other. While the northern portion is generally level, and the land in many districts good, suited for tillage as well as pasture, South Kerry is, for the most part, mountainous, leaving but little scope or opportunity for tillage. The land in the baronies of Glenarought, Dunkerron, Iveragh, and Corkaguiny consists to a large extent, of reclaimed mountain, morass, and bog. In his History of Kerry, Smith, referring to the district in the neighbourhood of Kenmare, says:—"This part of the country is mostly encumbered with mountains and coarse pasture grounds, the greater part of which tract is almost one continued rock terminated with bog affording very indifferent food for cattle; and it is justly esteemed the least profitable and most irreclaimable land in the whole county." But the inhabitants of those baronies, mainly by their persevering industry and toil, have in the course of generations turned a considerable portion of the bogs and mountain slopes into pasture land. This process of reclamation still goes on, and with persistent, untiring effort the tenant fences and drains the forbidding bog or the wild mountain side, until he reaps his reward in the green field. The greater part of the parish of Kenmare seems to have been thus reclaimed from mountain and bog, and yet it is, with the exception of one electoral division excluded from the operation of the Congested Districts Board. The rule for determining a congested division works out very strangely and unfairly in some instances. Townlands are occasionally, by reason of some accidental circumstance, declared non-congested, while neighbouring townlands of much the same nature are classified as congested; but Lacca Ruadh, Gortlahard, and Cappagh lying on the opposite side of the narrow river, the Sheen, are not congested. Yet the quality of the land along the Sheen Valley on both sides of the river is quite uniform. In Corkaguiny Minard is supposed not to be congested, though the people living in it are not better off than their more favoured neighbours in the congested districts. I would suggest that the whole of the County Kerry should be declared congested; and that all tenants of holdings of £10 valuation and under should be entitled to the special advantages which the Board now offers to those whose land is valued at £7. If the average valuation per head of the entire county were taken into account, we should seem justified in regarding Kerry as entitled to this advantage at the hands of the Board. Estates have been sold in Kerry in almost every parish; but some large estates still remain unsold. The prices demanded by the landlord vary from twenty to twenty-four and a quarter years' purchase of the second term rent. This shows a considerable advance on the average price at which estates were sold previous to the Land Purchase Act of 1903. Land was sold before the Wyndham Act at an average price of about eighteen years' purchase; the average at the present time in Kerry, is in or about twenty-two years' purchase. One landlord offered, in the eighties, to sell to his tenantry, asking twenty years' purchase for the lands. A large number of the tenants thought the price too high and refused to purchase. These same tenants consented a sort time ago to pay twenty-three years' purchase for their farms. It is very questionable whether a reduction of 5*s.* in the pound for second term rent is sufficient to enable the farmer in South Kerry to face the future with an easy mind, and without fear. Most of the farmers depend, to a considerable extent, on the value of the cattle on the mountain pastures to enable them to pay their rents and to meet their other obligations. Let the price of cattle fall for any cause, and the benefit derived from the reduction ceases. The number of foreign cattle introduced into England affects the price of cattle; and if Canadian stores are admitted at any time—by no means an unlikely event—the tenants will not be able to meet the annuities, with the result either of ruin to themselves or an increase on the rates. A landlord, whose rents are considered to be high, recently offered to sell a portion of his estate, giving to the tenants a reduction of 4*s.* to 6*s.* in the pound. This is mere trifling with the tenants. The same landlord refuses to sell a considerable portion of his estate. A reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief. But it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper, or to maintain his family in greater comfort. The extent to which the farming class is indebted to the shopkeepers gives ground for alarm regarding the future. Making every allowance for prosperous years, improved cultivation, and the greater profit which the farmer makes on his holding, many years must elapse before the farmer can show a clean sheet with the shopkeeper, who has been generally ready to assist and to stand by the farmer in his hour of need. The mortality of calves in Kerry is considerable; and if a farmer suffers special loss in this way, he is on the verge of ruin. He must have recourse to the shopkeeper and the Bank to stave off the evil day. Keeping these facts and the wretched condition of the peasantry in view, the offer of a reduction of 3*s.* in the pound to poor farmers, whose holdings are situated in perhaps the wildest district in the country, must seem callous on the part of the landlord. Some landlords refuse to sell except on conditions which the tenants are not disposed to accept; to meet such cases the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners might get power to intervene and arrange the difficulty by compulsion or arbitration. It will not conduce to the peace or prosperity of the country, if any body of tenants shall be deprived of the right or privilege of purchasing their holdings. The statistics of emigration show that Kerry is losing considerably from the drain on its population. The population of the county in 1841 was 293,880; in 1901 the population was estimated at 165,726—a decrease of 128,164. This means a considerable drain on the resources of the county. The money which has been expended on the maintenance and education of the emigrants is lost to the country for ever, and as each inhabitant is supposed to contribute to the general wealth and prosperity, the evil resulting from emigration is incalculable. This evil is accentuated by the fact that it is not the weak and infirm that leave the country, but in the main the young and vigorous and strong on whom every nation depends not only for its growth and progress but for its very existence. In 1881 the population of Kenmare Parish was 6,450; in 1901 this number declined to 5,000, and the decrease is still in progress. Last year, 1,971 people emigrated from the county; of these there were 176 males between the ages of 15 and 20, 580 between 20 and 25, and 162 between 25 and 30. The females formed the great bulk of the remainder. This is a deplorable condition of affairs, and every effort should be strained to keep the youth in the country and provide employment for them. Where industries exist, there is a noticeable effect on the population. The fisheries have been developed to some extent along the south and south-western coasts, with the result that the parish of Ferriter is the only parish in the county where the population has increased. There the young men stay at home, because of the inducement of profitable employment. While, on the other hand, agricultural labourers are fleeing from the country, allured by the brighter prospects held out to them by their friends in America. The lace schools that exist in the county also help to keep the girls engaged in that industry at home. They can earn, according to their skill and industry, sums varying from 4*s.* to 12*s.* a week; in some instances they can earn up to 15*s.*, and even £1. Even the smaller sums are a great help to the family; they help to pay the rent of the house; while the girls, who are expert at their work, can support the whole family. If other industries were started, which would be likely to exist permanently in a neighbourhood, some alleviation of the present evil would be experienced. The home industries, which still exist should receive every countenance and support until they have been put on a safe and permanent basis. Weaving and

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spinning for instance, which were so generally engaged in forty or fifty years ago should receive some kind of encouragement where they still exist. They are a source of profit yet in some places. There are various ways in which the energies of the Board might be expended; along the sea coast, we might have more piers, slips, and boats; dredging is badly needed for some harbours, and net-making and not repairing might be taught. In the country districts the people should receive proper practical instruction in the cultivation and improvement of the land; they should receive aid for the making of drains, smaller sums of money than they may receive at present being granted at low interest. Roads should be made in some instances to their dwellings, particularly when the people live in villages. Where the embankment of rivers is imperfect leading to the flooding of considerable tracts of country, the Congested Districts Board or the Agricultural Department should be empowered to execute the work necessary to confine the river within its proper bed. No Government should allow such ruin and havoc to the land and such danger to the health of the inhabitants as result from the overflow of the river in flood. The plantation of forest trees in many mountainous districts, besides being a source of profit, would conduce to the health of the general community. This will scarcely be done by individuals. The farmer would have to wait for a considerable time to derive any substantial profit from such a source. The instances of successful planting of mountain sides and marshy land in Kerry give a guarantee that any moneys expended in that direction will produce valuable plantations and forests. I must now refer to a subject to which considerable importance is attached in this county. The opinion is strongly held that Kerry does not receive the support from the Board which its condition demands. Along the Western coast, principally in Donegal, Galway, and Mayo, large fishing fleets have been created at the public expense, while we cannot gather that anything of a similar kind has been done for Kerry. Loans may, indeed, have been given to enable fishermen to buy trawlers, boats, and canoes; it is to be assumed that these loans have been repaid. But no fleet of fishing boats established by the Congested Districts Board has appeared in Kerry waters. The same discrimination as against Kerry has been exercised in other directions—in technical instruction, in the purchase of estates, in agricultural schemes, in industrial schemes, in agricultural loans, etc. It is to be desired that in any reconstruction or modification of the Congested Districts Board a special representative should be appointed for Kerry and South-West Cork. We shall then have a distinct assurance that this large district shall receive a proportionate share of the public grants. It would be even advisable that a certain sum of money should be ear-marked for Kerry, to be expended in meeting the needs and improving the condition of the county. Complaint has been made that the Board is unnecessarily slow in putting into effect its power of purchase under the Act of 1903. The landlords show a reluctance to sell to the Board, for this and other reasons. And the farmers are thus deprived of advantages which the Land Purchase Act evidently intended they should enjoy. The section of the Act dealing with the subject is practically a dead letter. The housewifery school in Killarney is doing good and useful work, and it is hoped that it will continue. Parish Committees also are carrying out the object for which they were instituted. They have proved of great service in some districts, while in others, for various reasons, they are inoperative. There is not much room in the county for migration, but some landlords hold large farms in their own hands, and they would be likely to part with them if they were approached by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners.

44980. You say that the whole County Kerry should be declared congested, and that all tenants of holdings of £10 valuation and under should be entitled to the special advantages which the Board now offers to those whose land is valued at £7?—Yes. I say that solely because there are some advantages which I am aware that those under £7 valuation enjoy as against those who have a higher valuation.

44981. Under the present arrangement a holder of over £7 valuation is not entitled?—My remark is intended to convey that persons who have a valuation of £10 should not be excluded from the advantages of those Parish Committees, or any other institutions that may be established by the Congested Districts Board in the future.

44982. Then you go on to speak about the enhancemen of price brought about by the Act of 1903, and you say that a certain number of landlords offered in the eighties to sell at lower prices, and that the prices of this sort of land went up after the Act of 1903, and then you say it is very questionable whether a reduction of 5*s.* in the £ for second-term rent is sufficient to enable the farmer in South Kerry to face the future with an easy mind and without fear. May I ask you on that whether it is your opinion that a landlord ought to sell his property at such a price as would enable the tenant to buy on such easy terms that he is absolutely safeguarded from all possible loss in the future?—No. I should consider the interests of the landlord as well as the tenant, decidedly. A tenant in South Kerry who buys at a reduction of 5*s.* in the £ is very much worse off than one who buys in North Kerry, or more favoured districts, under the Congested Districts Board, because the dangers attaching to a purchase are much greater. The future holds out for him much more uncertainty than for the farmers who live on the better pasture lands; and I have noticed here a few instances in which great danger seems to me to threaten farmers in South Kerry. As you have heard frequently from the witnesses, these depend very much for the payment of their rent, the maintenance of their families, and the payment of the shopkeeper on the stores that are fed on the mountains.

44983. But that is common to all congested districts, is not it?—Yes. As distinguished from the rest of Ireland, I say that a reduction of 5*s.* in the £ is attended with very much greater danger and risk to the tenant farmer in this particular district of the county than I should say it is in the north of the county or other better parts of Ireland. To me the thing seems evident.

44984. My only point is this—that, of course, the purchaser of any ordinary business has, naturally, to take into account what his prospects in the future are. In fact, the very old maxim holds good as regards purchasers *caveat emptor*. You would not go so far as to say that that maxim should not operate also with regard to the purchasing tenants in Ireland?—Of course, it applies to every tenant who purchases in Ireland. It is on that account particularly that the tenants in South Kerry will have to be very careful about the price that they pay, solely on account of the great risk that they run.

44985. A tenant buying land in Ireland must use the same judgment as any other person uses, and must make up his mind as to whether it is really worth his while to buy at all, or whether it is not better for him to remain as tenant; but it is surely straining things altogether to say that he is to be relieved from the necessity of taking that precaution by having his land given to him at such a low price that his future success is assured?—You misinterpret my meaning very considerably.

44986. That is not your view?—No. If you take, for instance, a special figure instead of 5*s.*, if you take 6*s.*, or 5*s.* 6*d.*, we can argue the case then in the concrete. We can compare the figures, and see to what extent the landlord would suffer, and to what extent the tenant will be benefited; but you may take it as certain from me that the very smallest addition to the tenant will be a considerable advantage to him. They are small reductions in the landlord's income, and will be of very trifling moment to him or his family.

44987. It is a matter of opinion and calculation?—Yes.

44988. A good many small concessions would make up a large sum?—Yes. Take a small case—that will be sufficient to illustrate what I mean. There is a farm in Dingle, which was held by the Presentation Nuns. The rent was fixed by the arbitration of valuers sent down by the Commission at £17 16*s.* On my advice the bishop sold that, which was a second-term rent, at 21½ years' purchase—that is, 6*s.* reduction. The sum of money coming in, therefore, will be £382 14*s.* The bonus will be £35 18*s.* 5*d.*, and the total that will be received by the bishop for the Presentation Nuns will be £428 12*s.* 5*d.*; and that at 4 per cent. will give £17 2*s.* 8¼*d.* That is just a few shillings less than the actual amount previously received.

44989. When you take 4 per cent. as the figure, I conclude it was within the bishop's power to invest that £428 in whatever security he chose?—I don't know exactly.

44990. He was not bound to invest it in a trustee security?—Not if you distinguish between a trust security and the ordinary security. I suppose there would be some distinction as to the exact amount of interest that would be required; but I am looking to a statement which was very distinctly made by the Duke of Devonshire, when the question of this Bill was before the House of Lords. It is to be presumed that he had had a great deal of experience in the financial world, but he seemed to ridicule the idea that in a great many instances very safe securities could not be obtained at 4 per cent. under the provisions of that law, which, as you are aware, extended the scope of trust securities.

44991. It entirely depends on whether the money is free or is not. If a man has the fee-simple of his estate, and can invest the money that he receives as he likes, I have no doubt that he can get 4 per cent., but if he is only a tenant for life, and obliged to reinvest that money in trustee securities, it is very seldom that he will get 4 per cent. 3½ per cent. is what we have been told is considered the fair figure?—I was under the impression that he could get 4 per cent. If you state he must take 3½ per cent. I will take it from you.

44992. If you read the evidence given before us, especially evidence like that of the stockbroker to the Bank of England,* who has, of course, enormous experience in these things, you will find that, so far as we can judge, 3½ per cent. represents about the interest which can be obtained from trustee securities?—I have no doubt that that would be about the general condition.

44993. Then, taking your instance, if that £428 had to be invested at 3½ per cent., there would be a loss of income?—Yes.

44994. When we get illustrations of this kind it is almost impossible, is not it, to judge how far they are of general application, unless we know the absolute circumstances of the property?—Quite so. I merely want to point out that 3½ per cent. is not to be absolutely relied on at all as a rule in determining the net income. In a great many cases, I suppose, it might be difficult to get even 3½ per cent.

44995. I suppose you will allow that the great bulk of Irish landed property is in trust, and is not held in fee?—I was always under that impression.

44996. Therefore, the great majority of landlords selling are not able to get the rate of interest which was obtainable in this particular case by the bishop?—I think it will depend very much on the financial condition of the friends of those landlords. If the landlords selling have got friends who are thoroughly up in the condition of the financial market, I can quite conceive that they would make a very much better bargain than those who are not so situated.

44997. Possibly; but, as you know, what trustees can invest in is not altogether a question of knowledge. It is a question of law, which the Trustee Act has laid down?—I thought that was over-ruled by the Act of 1903 extending the scope of the investments.

44998. Yes; the 1903 Act does, to a certain extent, extend that?—Therefore, I don't think it should be worked altogether on the side of the landlord. If the Act gives him the privilege of doing so, it should work also on the side of the tenant. We have seen what a recognised authority has said in the House of Lords. I don't want to have any cast-iron rule. The tenants, you may take it from me, will be absolutely satisfied with 3¾, but they will not be satisfied with the figure of 3½ per cent. They have got a privilege from the Legislature. It is a privilege which has been granted mainly in their interests, though it seems to be in favour of the landlords, namely—that the landlords can purchase on securities that were not recognised as sufficient for trust purposes before the Act.

44999. He has not yet been given the privilege of altering the securities in which trust funds may be invested?—We were under the impression that he had got those privileges.

45000. You also say a landlord whose rents are considered to be high recently offered to sell a portion of his estate, giving to the tenants a reduction of four shillings to six shillings to the pound, and that this is mere trifling with the tenants?—My remark on that applies to that particular case.

45001. What do you mean by saying that his rents are considered to be high—I suppose they have been fixed by the Land Court?—They have not, except in a few cases.

45002. They might be fixed by the Land Court?—They might be if the tenants were disposed to enter the courts.

45003. If the tenants have any reason to suppose that the rents are too high, they have their remedy of going into the Land Court?—Certainly, but in this particular case there were certain reasons—you may call them prejudices on the part of the tenants if you will—that prevented them from going into the Land Courts. When the Land Act of 1881 came into operation we had the misfortune to have in Kerry a Commission which completely demoralised the people, and instead of lowering the rents, which as everybody knew were too high absolutely, in some cases it increased them. It was known in Kerry as the John George M'Carthy Commission.

45004. What is the more Parliamentary term for that Commission?—The Assistant Land Commission. John George M'Carthy was at the head of it. He had been a member of Parliament, and was appointed Legal Assistant Commissioner.

45005. These were gentlemen sent down by the Land Commission to revise rents?—Yes.

45006. They actually put the rent up in some cases?—Yes; in a lot of cases, and in most of the cases they gave ridiculous reductions, so that the people were actually repelled from going into that court. That is a historical fact. You may call that mere prejudice, but it is a fact.

45007. But the reason was, I suppose, that in the opinion of these gentlemen the rents were, if anything, too low?—I hope for their own sake that that was their opinion.

45008. Was there any other reason?—I am afraid it was attributed to something else. I don't like to say hard things about other people, but people commonly attribute it either to ignorance, or to landlord prejudice on the part of the Commissioners. We cannot enter into the minds of individuals. I give you the fact and state how the fact was interpreted. It was one of the greatest misfortunes that happened to the County Kerry that that particular Commission was sent here. I state that merely to explain the conditions of the property that I refer to where the landlord offered four to six shillings in the pound. In a few instances the rents were second term rents.

45009. Sir Francis Mowatt.—He offered four shillings on the second, and six shillings on the first term rents?—Yes, but the fact was that the landlord was not disposed to sell at all. I daresay that is why he put down that price. The parish priest of Anascaul wrote to him shortly after the Act of 1903 began to operate, and he never answered the priest's letter.

45010. Chairman.—How did he arrive at what the second term rents were if the tenants have not gone into court, and if there is no such thing as a voluntary reduction outside?—There is no such thing in existence at all. A person must either go into court, or he can adopt another course. The landlord and tenant may approach the Commissioners and ask them to send down valuers to fix a second term rent without going into court. That will be recognised by the Land Commission as second term rent.

45011. But you say that that has not been done here?—In this particular case I have not said that.

45012. I thought you said that the people, because of the example that occurred soon after the Land Act passed had been deterred?—Not all, but a good portion of them.

45013. With regard to this particular instance, you said that rents were considered to be high; I asked had they had them fixed and you said no?—Not in the court.

45014. And you told me the reason was that there had been an instance of a Commission which actually increased some rents, and the tenants had therefore been deterred from going into court?—Yes. The landlord then, to make up for that, gave them an allowance.

45015. He makes them an allowance?—Of three shillings in the pound.

45016. That is a reduction of rent?—Yes, a reduction made by him, but not recognised by the courts. He can withdraw it at any time.

* See Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Commission [Cd. 3630, 1907], pp. 17 *et seq.*

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45017. It is a reduction made by him and accepted by the tenants in lieu of a legal fixation?—Not in lieu of it.

45018. I think it must be?—It is not. I know the facts of the case perfectly. It is simply because it was notorious that the tenants were rented too highly. Then the landlord, in consideration of that notorious fact, gave them a reduction of three shillings in the pound, provided that they paid within a certain time. If they did not pay within the certain time, then the reduction was not given.

45019. Is not this the fact—the Act of 1881 gives the tenant the right to go into court to get a rent fixed if he chooses?—Yes.

45020. In many cases in Ireland instead of going to the legal expenses of going into court, the landlord makes a voluntary reduction, which the tenant accepts, and which saves both sides the trouble and expense of having the rent legally fixed?—Yes.

45021. That is what has occurred in this case?—Yes.

45022. Then an arrangement of that sort is, I submit, an alternative; it is in lieu of a legal fixation?—You call it a substitute.

45023. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is not a judicial rent?—Not in any sense. The landlord can withdraw it at any moment.

45024. CHAIRMAN.—If he does the tenant can go into court?—Certainly, but this barrier of prejudice on their part—I don't want to say whether it is reasonable or unreasonable—is there. They won't go into court.

45025. It is a voluntary arrangement in lieu of, and in substitution for, the legal arrangement?—I object to the word substitution altogether, because the landlord has the right of receding from it, which he will not be able to do in the case of a first term rent fixed by the Land Commission.

45026. That may be so?—It would be a substitute in this way, if that reduction was laid before the Land Commission, and they recognised it as a judicial rent.

45027. The difference is that in the one case the Land Commission fixes the rent, which remains a constant quantity for a period of fifteen years; in the other case it is a voluntary arrangement which can be withdrawn by the landlord?—Yes. That is the objectionable feature of it.

45028. That is the difference between the two; but so long as the landlord continues to give that reduction, and so long as the tenant can pay his rent to the day, and so long as the tenant accepts that arrangement, it is, as a matter of fact, a voluntary arrangement agreed to by both parties in substitution of the legal arrangement enacted by Parliament and contained in the Act of 1881, and in subsequent Land Acts?—We are disputing about words. It is a battle of words. I don't acknowledge that it is a substitute. The difference is so great.

45029. Mr. O'KELLY.—I daresay you will admit that a man who is supposed to appraise the value of land should know something about it?—Certainly. I modify my answer to his lordship. I know it from the general opinion of the farmers or from experts. They are quite as competent to form an opinion as the judge sitting on the bench in any case that is brought before him under those circumstances.

45030. CHAIRMAN.—You have also said that the extent to which the farmers are in debt to the shopkeepers gives ground for alarm regarding the future; and before that you said that a reduction in the rent or annuity will, no doubt, give immediate relief, but it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper or to maintain his family in greater comfort?—Yes. You will notice that remark refers to a reduction of five and seven shillings in the pound.

45031. Is the indebtedness of the farmers to the shopkeepers greater than it used to be?—I am afraid it is deplorable.

45032. Is it greater than it used to be?—I should think so. It has been for the last twenty years quite alarming in its proportions. I have had some cases brought under my notice that would make the farmer practically bankrupt if the shopkeeper insisted on his rights; and I am afraid that the arrears are to some extent due to the improvidence of the farmers themselves, combined, of course, with their own extreme poverty.

45033. You would not suggest that it has any reference to the question of rent?—I do suggest that it has some reference to it. I take it in this way. Suppose that the produce of a farm is £15, on which the farmer has to support himself and his family. I speak now of the actual money value of things that can be got only in the shops, such as clothes, flour, and things of that kind. From the resources of his income, from which the entire of what he has to get from the shopkeeper must come, he must first pay the landlord: and the balance is very variable.

45034. The first witness we had to-day, Mr. Sullivan, was a shopkeeper, and I think he told us that the indebtedness of the farmers had increased in recent years?—That I don't know anything about, but I speak of cases that were brought under my notice recently, and in the past.

45035. I think that he told us that. As a shopkeeper he ought to be aware of his facts?—That may be his personal experience of it. My evidence does not in any way contradict him.

45036. But as a shopkeeper he ought to know something about it?—Yes.

45037. If the indebtedness of the farming classes has increased, and if it has reference to rent you think there would have been lately an increase of rent?—Not necessarily.

45038. If the indebtedness has increased, and it is due to rent?—You speak of the increase of the indebtedness. I have not spoken of that.

45039. We were told by the shopkeeper himself that the debt is increasing; is it not because the standard of living and the conception of the standard of living has risen in recent years?—To some extent, yes; but not altogether.

45040. What should you imagine was a common figure for the small farmer to owe a shopkeeper?—A common figure would be from £20 to £25, £30, £35, £40, or £45. It varies very much. I know the case of one person who has a liability of about £80, and he has got a farm of about £10 valuation.

45041. That is probably an extreme case. You began at £20 or £25. Shall we take £30 as a rather common sum?—I think you might take it at £25. £20 is a very common case. It depends very much on the credit of the farmer. If you struck an average you might perhaps take £20.

45042. What sort of a farmer would owe £20?—A farmer, say, with four cows.

45043. What rent would he pay?—It would depend very much.

45044. What is the common figure?—I speak for the County Kerry and not for Kenmare.

45045. Take a man in the County Kerry with four cows?—I cannot give you an answer to that.

45046. Can you give me a sort of a rough guess?—They pay £12 in some places, and they pay £4 in others. If you ask me my individual opinion as to what they should pay I would say that it all depends on the nature of the land.

45047. Do you think £5 a year rent is a fair figure to take for the class of farmer who owes £20 to the shopkeeper?—£4 or £5, but that is purely hypothetical.

45048. I may take £5 as illustrating the rent of the man who probably owes £20 to the shopkeeper?—Yes.

45049. You say a reduction of from four to six shillings in the £ is trifling and does not enable the poor farmer to pay his debts. May I ask what reduction would not be trifling?—Do I make that statement? My words have been rather carefully considered.

45050. You give us an instance of the landlord who offered to sell his estate at reductions of four shillings and six shillings in the £, and say this is mere trifling with the tenants, and you say "A reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief, but it will not go far in enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the shopkeeper, or to maintain his family in greater comfort. The extent to which the farming class is indebted to the shopkeeper gives grounds for alarm regarding the future." I am perfectly entitled to assume, I think, that the meaning of that is that the pressure of rent is so great that the tenants have got into debt with the shopkeeper?—No; I don't think you are entitled to assume that. You are entitled to assume that the reduction of five shillings in the £ will not go far

n enabling the poor farmer to pay his debts to the hopkeeper.

45051. You say that a reduction of from four to six hillings in the £ is mere trifling with the tenants?—n the case of that landlord. I have not made the ssertion generally though it may be applicable gener-lly.

45052. What reduction do you consider would not e trifling, and would go some way?—Any substantial eduction over five shillings, say 5*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 9*d.*, or ix shillings. I think that these would be very reason-ble.

45053. Take reductions of six shillings and eight hillings?—They would be quite satisfactory. I ould take 5*s.* 9*d.* and 7*s.* 9*d.*

45054. A reduction of six shillings in the £ on a ent of £5 would be £1 10*s.*?—It would take fourteen ears to pay his debts with that reduction. There-ore my statement is absolutely proved. It won't go ar.

45055. Even with what you call a substantial re-luction, which is not trifling with the tenants, it ill take fourteen years to pay his debt?—Not quite; en or eleven, or twelve.

45056. Six shillings in the £?—But if he gets eight hillings in the £ it will be £2 off.

45057. In the one case he gets a reduction of £1 10*s.*, nd in the other case he gets a reduction of £2. The atter reduction would not pay off the debt for ten ears, and the former would take fourteen?—It is a ery substantial difference.

45058. These are the two reductions which you say re not trifling?—Yes; but the advantage of being ble to pay off in ten years as compared with fourteen s very substantial.

45059. But what you call trifling reductions are generally six or four shillings in the £; and with hese reductions it would take fourteen or twenty years o pay off the debt, as against ten or fourteen years with the other reductions; that is if the people saved the whole of the difference. As a matter of fact the differences are very small?—They are small in your eyes and in mine, but to a poor wretched farmer every shilling and sixpence is very material.

45060. But that is the difference between what you call trifling and what you call satisfactory, twenty years as against fourteen years, and fourteen years as against ten years?—You carry my remark "trifling" beyond what I intended it should go. I refer to the particular case of that estate, where, according to the general judgment, the rents are very high. They have to pay on that estate with which I am very well acquainted, £3 to the cow. You are aware that we calculate by the cow down in Kerry. On the neighbouring estate they pay about £1 10*s.* to the cow. Nothing can be clearer and plainer than the discrepancy between the two, and the injustice of the conditions of the one as contrasted with those of the other. I have been living in that parish for seven years, and I have heard the people speak about it. I am giving you, therefore, not my judgment, but the judgment of the people in the matter.

45061. You say: "Keeping these facts and the wretched condition of the peasantry in view the offer of a reduction of three shillings in the £ to poor farmers whose holdings are situated in perhaps the wildest district in the country must seem callous on the part of the landlord." That is the first we have heard of a three shillings reduction. I thought you said it was four shillings?—I hope you will hear no more cases of the kind.

45062. The instance you gave us was a reduction of four shillings?—This is not the same case as the previous one. This is the case of a landlord, who, immediately after the passing of the Act of 1903, had the magnificent public spirit to offer the wretched people living around Slea Head, the most westerly and the wildest point in Europe, a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45063. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who was he?—Mr. Drummond. The strange thing about it is that in other respects he seemed to be rather interested in the tenants. He built houses and a school for them, but as for a reduction of rent, it was not to be expected from him.

45064. Chairman.—This is for sale?—Yes, for sale of the lands. He offered to sell on terms that would give a reduction of three shillings in the £. His sub-agent, Mr. Huggard, as the tenants informed me, said that he would sell at a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45065. That is callous on the part of the landlord?—Most decidedly.

45066. I don't wish to argue whether it is or not. The only point I ask is where do you draw the line between what is callous and what is not callous?—When a person is aware that the condition of those dependent upon him is already rather bad, and he gives the minimum amount of reduction, I call that man callous, and driving a hard bargain.

45067. As a matter of fact, when you talk about driving a hard bargain, would you say that apart altogether from sentiment, and regarding purchase and sale on business lines, a proper price can only be estimated on the basis of net income; would you say that the landlord was callous for asking his tenants to pay a price which would give him his net income?—No; I should not.

45068. Then suppose that in this instance a reduction of three shillings in the £ was the full reduction that could be given if his income was to be insured, would you be inclined to call that callous?—I should, because the case would be too exceptional. You make a condition which is not of general application, and I don't think that is fair or reasonable. You make a condition which is of a very exceptional nature. You take Mr. Drummond as an ordinary landlord, although nineteen-twentieths of the landlords have offered four, five, six, or seven shillings reduction to tenants on good lands where the tenants themselves are fairly well off and in prosperity. When you remember this fact you will see that it is decidedly hard-hearted and callous on the part of a landlord to ask these wretched creatures, living at the very extremity of Europe, with their lands torn by the force of the Atlantic winds blowing in to them from Labrador, to purchase at a reduction of three shillings in the £.

45069. I could understand all that. It may be too much. I don't say that it is not an exorbitant demand. My point is—can you say any demand is callous or hard-hearted, or anything else, unless you are cognisant of the actual sum of money which is going to return the net income to the owner?—I can. All the circumstances of the landlord show that he is not in any want. He was a very kind owner to the tenants. He built houses for them.

45070. Whether he is in want or not does not affect the question. You have told us that, in your opinion, when a man sells an estate he is entitled to ask for a sum of money which will give him his net income?—Yes, generally.

45071. Where do you make exceptions?—When the cases come before me I may make exceptions.

45072. You say that in general a man is entitled to ask for his net income?—Yes.

45073. Tell us what exceptions you have in your mind in which that rule would be departed from?—When the conditions of his tenantry are such as would make the application of the land law to their case too severe a strain on them—where the voice of humanity would say that it was too great a strain on them—then I say that the landlord should sacrifice some of his net income. I don't at all maintain, and have never held to the rule, that the landlord should in every instance get his net income.

45074. Would you say that a man is only entitled to his net income when it can be said that his tenants can afford to pay a sum of money which will give him his net income?—No. I say that, as a general rule, a landlord may look naturally for his net income.

45075. There are to be certain exceptions—in cases where the holdings are swept by winds from Labrador?—You refer to the amount of the reduction so as to make it appear that the landlord grants it only in order to get his net income. I deny that altogether.

45076. I want to know when you would make an exception?—I don't think I am bound exactly to answer questions like that. I don't feel myself even competent to answer it; but when the case comes before me I shall deal with it.

Chairman.—If you don't care to answer it, please don't do it.

45077. Mr. Kavanagh.—Your point is that 3*s.* reduction would bring in more than his net income?—That is my point. I am afraid that we have been at cross-purposes.

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45078. CHAIRMAN.—Have you any reason to know that in that particular case the reduction of 3s. in the £ would bring in more than his net income?—I have the general information that 3s. in the £ properly invested will give every person more than his net income: I mean by that the income derived from his property.

45079. In every case?—I think so. I am safe in saying that.

45080. And more than that?—Yes, if invested at 4 per cent.; most decidedly.

45081. The reason then you say that this offer is callous is not because your good heart makes you think that there ought to be any sentimental reason for the landlord giving the tenants exceptional terms, but because you think that it would have given him more than his net income?—For the two reasons. I don't hesitate at all to put it before you: because it gives him more than his net income, and because it is an act of cruelty, if they were not his tenants at all, to practically induce them to purchase their farms at such a reduction. It is repulsive to humanity.

45082. Where does the inducement come in?—The reduction in the rent or annuity will no doubt give immediate relief. Many persons have bought on bargains that they did not approve of, merely because they felt that they would get immediate relief, and they said to themselves let the coming generation provide for itself.

45083. That is not rating the intelligence of these particular tenants at a very high level?—Don't ask me to pass a decision on them. I would rather not.

45084. In other words, you imagine that there was danger of these people being practically bribed by the consideration of an immediate reduction of a few shillings in the £ to undertake an obligation which would be disastrous in the future?—Which may be disastrous or may be difficult to meet.

45085. You really think that a body of independent people would be likely to undertake a thing of the kind?—I am aware that they have; but I don't pass an opinion. I merely give you the fact for what it is worth.

45086. These people have advisers?—Sometimes. Sometimes they have not.

45087. Are not their advisers strong enough to put before them the dangers of the thing which you see so clearly?—Perhaps so. I don't know any case where the advice was given in a matter of that kind. Sometimes they act on their own advice.

45088. You also say that some landlords refuse to sell, except on conditions that the tenants are not disposed to accept. To meet such cases you suggest that the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners might get power to intervene, and arrange the difficulty by compulsion or arbitration. On what terms would you suggest that the compulsion should be applied?—When either the landlord refuses to sell to the tenants or there is absolutely a breakdown of the negotiations between them.

45089. But on what terms as regards price would you exercise compulsion?—I really could not tell you. I would have to take the individual case. It is utterly impossible to answer a question of that kind with regard to all estates. If you tell me any particular estate that I am acquainted with I shall be able to tell you.

45090. Would you say that in any case compulsion should be exercised to force a man to give up his property, and be at a loss by it?—Not if he lost substantially.

45091. If there was any loss by it?—I think, as I have already said, the landlord may in some instances lose a little.

45092. That was voluntary sale. You have now got to compulsory sale. Do you think it is fair for the State to compel a man to give up property, no matter what it is, and be a loser by it?—Not if he is a loser to a great extent.

45093. To any extent?—Certainly I do.

45094. You think it is fair that the State should compel a man to lose any money at all by compulsion?—Certainly.

45095. On what grounds?—Because of the public utility and advantage. Public advantage has demanded for the last twenty-one years that the landlords have had to give up portion of their rents by the judgment of the courts. It is a principle that has been recognised in English law, and may be carried out to its proper legitimate logical conclusion.

45096. Are you prepared to adhere to the principle which has governed compulsory purchase under English law?—Do you refer to English law as applied in Ireland?

45097. No?—I don't know anything about the English law.

45098. There is compensation for the acquisition of allotments and the acquisition of land for railways in England: would you be prepared to say that you would accept the principle which governs the compulsory acquisition of a property in those cases?—Not until I knew the principle. I would be acting blindfolded if I did. When the principle of English compulsion comes into this country we shall be able to talk about it then.

45099. At any rate, I am to understand from you that, in your opinion, in Ireland it would be fair for the State to take a man's property by compulsion, even if that compulsion led to a loss?—Occasionally, yes; cases may arise in which that would occur. I may instance the case of Lord Clanricarde. I think it is perfectly competent for the State, in the case of a landlord of his class, to take up his estate, even though he would suffer some loss. It would not be substantial, because injustice rules his estate, and has ruled it for the past thirty years, unfortunately.

45100. Therefore, you would apply more injustice to remedy it?—I would not, indeed. If the law allowed the thing, the word injustice is not at all applicable to it. We used to hear before the passing of the Act of 1881 the word confiscation applied to the idea of any public authority interfering between landlord and tenant. It ceased to be confiscation when the Act passed.

45101. Does not it appear to you that it is confiscation for the State to take the property of an individual?—It is not. It is its supreme right. It gave in the first instance. What it gave it can take away.

45102. How do you know that it gave in the first instance?—History tells us.

45103. Are you prepared to say, with regard to all landed property, that the State has given that property?—I am speaking of Ireland.

45104. All Ireland?—No, but to a great extent; and to a great extent in Kerry.

45105. CHAIRMAN.—There are many instances, no doubt, of estates which were granted for services of various kinds, some of which we need not enter into.

45106. Mr. O'KELLY.—You remember Cromwell?—And I remember Elizabeth also. A great portion of Kerry was settled in the time of Elizabeth.

45107. CHAIRMAN.—But there have also been many properties acquired by actual payment of cash?—Certainly.

45108. Cash earned by business or other undertakings. Does not it seem to you that where a man has, by the savings of his family, put his money into landed property, it is confiscation for the State to compulsorily acquire that property at a lower value?—I used the word confiscation when quoting from landlords before the Act of 1881, in order to show that what was confiscation in one instance, when the law intervened, was not confiscation; so what is injustice in one instance when the law intervenes is not in justice. It cannot be an injustice if it is a just law.

45109. Then it is not an injustice, in your opinion, if a man buys an estate for a certain sum of money, which is his own money, which he is free to put into any property that he likes, for the State to compulsorily acquire that property, and to throw a loss upon the owner?—It is not confiscation or injustice for the law to put that landlord on a level with other landlords, no matter what his title to his land may be.

45110. I don't understand what you mean by the level of other landlords?—You spoke of landlords having a certain title by purchasing their lands, while others receive it by inheritance. The law should not be called upon to distinguish between the two classes of landlords. Therefore, the point of your argument, if you meant it for an argument, seems to fall.

45111. Inheritance has absolutely nothing to do with it?—I thought it was the point that you were insisting on.

45112. Give me an answer to this plain question. In your view, where a property has been acquired, whether by the owner or by his predecessors, it has been bought and represents the savings of a family, and an investment of money which they are perfectly entitled by law to make—do you consider it is just

or fair for the State to compulsorily acquire that property when it entails a loss to the owner?—If it be for the public advantage I think so.

45113. If the public advantage requires it?—Most decidedly. Personally, I should not like to see the loss a substantial one.

45114. Whether it is a substantial one or not does not affect the principle?—No; I admit that.

45115. The principle is affected by the question whether there is loss at all. Are you of opinion that it is sound policy to lay down that where public policy demands it it is not unjust to compel an owner to sustain loss by the compulsory sale of his property?—You may take that. I know a case where a person spent a lot of money on an estate before 1881 and the reductions of rent simply blotted out his income practically.

45116. You go on to show, what is undoubtedly the case, that within the last few years there has been a considerable decrease in population. How do you propose that that decrease should be checked?—That is a matter that I will leave to the Government to consider. I can point out ways in which the thing may be mitigated or modified, but as regards an effectual check, I don't see that any remedy can be applied except by the growth of Irish industries, and, of course, it will take a generation or two generations to get them into such a condition, if they ever reach it, as will enable the people to remain at home instead of going to America. But I have pointed out some of the ways in which the thing may be mitigated. The fishing, for one thing. It has been developed to some extent along a certain portion of the west coast, with the result that the parish of Ferriter, where the fishing has provided occupation, is the only parish in the county where the population has increased. There the young men stay at home because of the inducements of a profitable, though very dangerous employment.

45117. You would look to the development of fisheries and the increase of industries?—And the encouragement of industries where they already exist, and they should go far to support these industries, in Cahirciveen, for instance, where under a reconstituted Board they might receive some paternal attention. And there are industries as you have already heard to-day along the parish of Tourosist that might be attended to. They might get new looms instead of the old looms.

45118. Is there any other method by which industries could be encouraged?—By the establishment of lace schools. The Board has already done something to encourage the lace industry, but I doubt if it cannot be carried much further.

45119. Exactly; that is a point I was coming to. You have no reason to suppose that the output of lace in Ireland could be much increased?—I should think so. We get imported lace into the country, and the Irish lace will bear comparison with it. Irish lace may be a little more expensive.

45120. Have you any reason to suppose that the output of lace in Ireland can be increased very materially without endangering a glut in the market?—I have. We have got a most successful lace school here in Kenmare, and no girl is kept idle and the nuns always find a market for the lace. I have no reason to think that they supply the whole market for lace in this country, but I know that they have no difficulty in getting rid of any lace they do.

45121. That particular school goes in for a very fine class of lace?—Yes. That is a thing that perhaps could not be practised elsewhere.

45122. That is a kind of work which can be carried on successfully in a school like this where they have the constant tuition and encouragement of people who know all about it, but it is hardly the class of work that is very suitable for a cottage industry where the girls take the work away?—It is eminently suited for a cottage industry.

45123. As fine work as that?—Yes. The girls take the lace out with them from the school and make it, and it is a lace of the very highest kind. There is nothing superior to it in the world.

45124. Then there is no difficulty in the highest class of lace being made in the houses of the people themselves?—The girls take it home from the school and work at home for as many hours as they please. Besides that there are married women also who work the lace as a cottage industry. They don't come to the school. And there are some externs, and the lace is sold for them at the convent. It may not appear to be a great thing, but it is, at any rate, a move in the right direction if we can get twenty or thirty to stay in a parish instead of going to America. Here we have got about thirty-five or forty, who in all probability but for the lace industry, which is carried on with such great success, would be in New York or Boston, or some of the other cities of the United States.

45125. You say as regards the fishing industry, that slips and piers are badly needed. Which is the better way in your view: to have a great number of small slips to accommodate a few boats each, or to have a concentration at some big pier?—I think I would have piers at certain points and slips between them. I refer now to a pier which has been called for for a long time, at Coomcroun, for instance, or Renard, or the pier at Dingle, which has long needed enlargement. The central points being fixed up with piers, then slips may properly be set up at suitable distance from them.

45125a. But you would agree, would you not, that in order to encourage these people to be the most efficient fishermen possible it is necessary to spend money as far as possible on large works in suitable places, where they can get big boats and where they can really become professional fishermen; would not you agree with that?—Yes, and I would say provide the slips for the small boats. That, of course, would require increased income on the part of the Board; it could be done in this particular instance in our County Kerry, if the Board would give us a larger proportionate share of the sum which it actually receives.

45126. You advocate the planting of forest trees?—Yes. They have been planted with considerable success in many places; on the sides of Mangerton and Torc they have been planted with great success. Landowners have planted along here on some pieces of land that would not be fit for agricultural purposes. There is no reason why the pasture lands or lands fit for tillage should be taken up with planting, where we have got so many hundreds of square miles of mountain on which noble forests grew at one time, and probably the same thing could be brought about yet, but you would require a large expenditure of money for that. The large expenditure of money would, however, be very well repaid.

45127. Take a local instance. Take the peninsula which runs out here between the Kenmare River and Bantry Bay down towards Dereen. I understand there is a certain amount of grazing going on on those mountains?—Yes.

45128. Almost right up to the top?—Yes.

45129. If that whole tract of country were acquired, say, by the Congested Districts Board, would you advocate the planting of that range?—Not the whole range.

45130. How far would you go?—For one thing this district is very badly off in the way of fuel. The bogs are rapidly wearing out. In some districts the people at present scarcely use any turf. They have to use timber. In the course of generations it is practically certain that the people will have to depend altogether for their fuel on the timber. If that timber is not provided now within the present generation it will go very hard upon them. They will have to pay a very high price for coal. The price of coal is not diminishing.

45131. Of course the advantages of having trees are very obvious, but the point to which I want an answer, and which I have never got satisfactorily cleared up so far is: suppose you were to acquire a tract of country like this by the Congested Districts Board, there would be a demand made that the whole mountain should be either divided up amongst the tenants or else given to the tenants as common grazing ground?—Yes.

45132. Would you say that the demand should be resisted by the Board, and that a certain amount should be retained by them and planted?—I don't think, expressing my own opinion, that the tenants would object if a reasonable supply of timber were planted without substantially interfering with the pasture.

45133. Would not they say in almost every case that it did interfere with the pasture?—Certainly it would interfere with the pasture, but if they were impressed with the notion that it was for their own advantage, this thing could be done.

45134. Suppose they can show that there is grazing almost up to the top, a certain rough grazing, which

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I understand is the case here, as a matter of fact, when that has been acquired, won't the demand be made that the whole land should be available for grazing?—Certainly.

45135. Are you of opinion that the Board should resist that demand and plant trees?—To a limited extent. You must consider that there are miles and miles of mountain all round here, and if you put a fair expanse of plantation on those it will only cover comparatively speaking, a very small surface indeed. I can only express my opinion that I don't think the tenants would, in view of the fact that this thing was done for their own advantage, have any serious objection to give up a reasonable share of that land. Perhaps they may look for compensation. I daresay they would, but it is not very much.

45136. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At the beginning of your evidence you drew a distinction between the reduction on purchase that tenants should look for on poor land such as there is in South Kerry, and the reductions that would be tolerable on better land such as in North Kerry and other parts of Ireland?—Yes.

45137. I am anxious that you would elucidate the basis of that distinction. No doubt when the reductions are given even if considerable they seem small on the poor lands?—Yes.

45138. All the same you consider that the rate of reduction should be greater on the poor lands than on the better lands?—Yes.

45139. Under the preceding purchase Acts did not inferior lands in congested areas go for a very much smaller number of years' purchase of the rent than the better lands in the good areas?—I think so. We have some instances here where land was sold for a smaller number of years' purchase.

45140. Is not it quite ascertainable from existing statistics that the number of years' purchase was smaller in the congested area, and especially in the poorer districts in the congested area?—Yes. With regard to this particular district it has also to be borne in mind that we are situated in perhaps the wettest district in the whole country. The rainfall on Mangerton is eighty-six inches in the year. The rainfall at Dromore is sixty inches in the year, and at Dublin it is about thirty inches. We lie here between Mangerton and Dromore. The two most useful articles in our district for ordinary persons are the umbrella and the waterproof. The consequence is that the land is simply drenched.

45141. That is an explanation of the difficulty of growing crops in South Kerry in some districts?—Yes.

45142. When the occupiers in poorer districts bought their lands for a smaller number of years' purchase was not the reduction proportionately greater?—Yes.

45143. Is not the difference a very marked one?—Yes.

45144. Was the reason for that, as a matter of fact, when everything is considered, that rents are higher on the poorer lands than on the richer lands?—Yes; coupled also with the greater risk that is run by the tenant who has to depend very much on the mountain pasture for the maintenance of himself and his family, the payment of rent and everything else.

45145. Is not the poorer land to a large extent reclaimed?—In nearly every instance.

45146. With all we hear about sub-commissions is not it very difficult to get rent down on reclaimed land to anything like what it would be before reclamation?—Yes.

45147. That may be one reason why the number of years' purchase on poorer lands before the Act of 1903 was very much less than the number of years' purchase of the better lands?—It may.

45148. You have also alluded to the fact that the crop on the poor land is more precarious?—Decidedly. The blight strikes the stalks up on the mountains very much sooner than it strikes the crops in the valley.

45149. The oats may not ripen and the potatoes may be struck with the blight?—Yes. The harvest, as a rule, is about three weeks late in the upland, with the result that when settled bad weather comes the farmers find it very hard to take in their little crop of oats at all.

45150. Is it not a fact that the income from a farm is much more precarious in a poor district than in the better districts?—Certainly. There can be no question of it.

45151. Is it not also a fact that when there is a good market for stock, cattle from the poor districts, say, rough stock, find a market?—Yes.

45152. But it is much easier in the bad years to sell the produce of the better lands?—Yes.

45153. From all these causes the position of the men on the poor soil is precarious?—Yes.

45154. The reduction that would enable a man to get on on the better lands is not quite the reduction that would give a proportionate benefit to the man in the poor districts.

45155. That, I understand, to be the chief reason why you consider that 5 shillings reduction in the poor districts, such as you find in South Kerry, might not be adequate at all, might be inadequate, whereas the reduction would be sufficient for the better lands?—Yes. Some of the landlords are increasing their offer from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* There is actually one case here in which we hope that the increase may be still greater than that.

45156. As a matter of fact, during the past two years, the prices have been going down again?—They vary very considerably. The price of cattle at one time will be very low. Then it will improve for a while.

45157. Did it come under your notice that the price of poor land went up very much under the Act of 1903?—Yes.

45158. You alluded to a certain sale in Dingle, in which you were concerned in selling some property held by the nuns. You sold at twenty-one and a half years' purchase?—Yes.

45159. With your investment at 4 per cent. you lost nothing?—A few shillings a year. Of course the sale is not carried out yet, but it is in progress.

45160. Suppose you could not invest it at 4 per cent., but at 3½ per cent., that would give you £15?—Yes.

45161. Would it not be better to have £15 fixed for all time, we may say, rather than to have £17 odd, with the liability to have a third-term rent fixed on that property?—I think so.

45162. You spoke of the Slea Head property. The proposition to sell at a reduction of 3*s.* in the £ would mean 26½ years' purchase?—Yes.

45163. With the bonus added, the return would be above not merely the net income but the gross income?—Yes.

45164. There is no particular reason why land should be sold so as to enable the owner of a remote property, like that on which the people are very struggling, to get an annual income far in excess of his gross income?—None whatsoever. I may suggest a reason. I have alluded already to his kindness in dealing with the tenants. Everyone was under the impression that the money given for the building of houses was a gift, and he relied upon this kindness he had shown to the tenants for the extraordinary demand made, to recoup him for what had been regarded as a gift.

45165. You think that was the justification in his mind?—I merely mention it. I don't desire in the least to do an injustice to Mr. Drummond. I may say 3*s.* was the first offer he made. Whether he still adheres to that offer I don't know; but I know his agent was approached by my brother, who is the parish priest of Dingle, the other day, and he refused to specify any terms, but said he would wait until the tenants would mention what terms they would purchase on.

45166. It is not very usual for an owner to make those improvements to which you have referred?—It is not. On the neighbouring property the people are in a very bad way for houses.

45167. When he made that outlay, did he charge any interest on it?—I don't think he did.

45168. So the people took it to be a matter of goodwill?—Yes; and the evidence went to show that that was the disposition. I don't know whether it is the present landlord or his father, but some one Mr. Drummond was extremely kind to his tenants.

45169. You are perfectly right to state that to his credit. I wish to illustrate an answer you gave Lord Dudley. In general, you agree that the right thing is to give the owner something like his net income?—Yes.

45170. You also say that in certain exceptional circumstances you would not agree to give him his net income?—Yes.

45171. Let me ask you if this be your position: is it not the fact that until the other day the Land

Commissioners were mainly appointed by a Government not supposed to be so favourable to the tenants as the landlords?—Yes.

45172. Would not it be perfectly possible that the Sub-Commission fixing first-term rents and then the Commission fixing second-term rents would be, by the tenants at all events, supposed to be favourable to the landlord?—Yes.

45173. Suppose the tenants were under that impression, and you, as priest in the district, on an impartial consideration, came to the same conclusion, would not you tell those men that they ought not to give the man his net income, as fixed in these circumstances or as indicated by the second-term rents?—I daresay I would.

45174. You would tell them to wait until they went into court again, and had the chance of a different class of tribunal?—Yes.

45175. That directly affects the class of case you had in your mind when you said to Lord Dudley that you would not think that in every case the owner should get his full income?—I should have the class of case before me. It is not for me to specify all the exceptions, and I declare myself not competent to do it, even if I were willing to do it.

45176. You went into a matter in which you stood on principle. You said that in very rare instances you could contemplate a public authority for the public good taking a man's land and leaving him with a small loss through the transaction?—Yes.

45177. I suppose when the lands of the "mere Irish" were taken there was no idea of giving anyone any compensation?—None whatsoever.

45178. Let us look at the matter with that only very slightly in the background: are you aware that at the present moment the Congested Districts Board has authority to take land from a tenant on one of its estates if the Board think that the land is required for the enlargement of surrounding holdings, and to send the tenant about his business?—I take it from you that it is so. I have not heard about it.

45179. Might not it be that the owner of that land had a tremendous fancy for working a farm in that locality, and would look upon it as a very considerable loss to be put out of that for a considerable price, and would be the class of man who would not be much disposed to look at farms any other place?—Yes.

45180. Is not it the fact that the Congested Districts Board might promise, in taking up the farm, to give him a good price, and yet might not give him what people would think would be altogether compensation for everything that he was parting with?—Yes.

45181. He was parting with opportunities of a personal kind, which he esteemed?—Yes.

45182. And which nobody else would prize so much?—Yes.

45183. You may take that as an instance, where a public authority takes away an advantage which nobody else prizes so much without full compensation: that is a very good case?—Yes.

45184. But, generally, you would say that when a man is deprived of his land under a system of compulsion, the fair thing is to pay reasonably for what he parts with?—Yes. I have stated that.

45185. It is only for the vindication of theory you laid down the principle that for the public good a man might have his property taken from him without perfectly complete compensation?—Yes, by the State, in certain exceptional cases.

45186. I was greatly interested in what you said about the local lace industry here. Is there any other local industry in the town except that?—No. At a little distance from the town there is some weaving carried on. The mill, which is on the River Sheen, is utilised now for the purpose of making a rough kind of cloth.

45187. Has the Congested Districts Board done anything for industries here?—I don't think so; but I hope in the future they will give us greater encouragement and support.

45188. You give pretty strong reasons why Kerry should receive careful attention in future?—Yes. Of course, I don't speak at all in any captious spirit of the Board, and nobody values the work which the Board has done more than I do; but in the future, I think that a great deal more attention ought to be paid to us.

45189. You think it would be a good thing if there were a member of the Board representing Kerry, or knowing Kerry and its requirements, and seeing that these were well attended to?—Yes. The Board has not often come down to us. We want to go up to the Board in the person of a representative.

45190. Have you any suggestion to make as to the way in which a representative should be selected?—To my mind, a suitable way would be by means of an election through some Council, or a number of Councils together. All the Rural District Councils of Kerry, for instance, could appoint one person; but I don't see any reason why it should not be left to the County Council to appoint a representative man for Kerry on the Congested Districts Board.

45191. Mr. O'Kelly.—Suppose that the people of Kerry want to have a representative, and that the County Council was the body selecting the representative, don't you fancy that other County Councils with congested areas to look after would insist on the same claim?—They would like, of course, to receive the same privilege, but it depends on whether they have insisted on it up to this. We have been insisting on this point here for some years.

45192. Suppose that the County Council was allowed to nominate a representative on the Congested Districts Board, don't you think the other County Councils administering counties that are partly congested would insist on having a representative?—They may or may not. They may consider that they have a grievance, but up to the present they have not actually put forward that claim except in Leitrim.

45193. What is your view as to the workable character of a Congested Districts Board which would have representatives from all the counties in which there is congestion?—I don't see why it should not work fairly well. It would be, I suppose, more expensive, but it ought to exist and to work out fairly well. You would have public-spirited men members of the Congested Districts Board, and each representative, I suppose, would like to have special attention paid to his own county. That could be very easily done by following the suggestion that I have made, that a definite yearly sum should be ear-marked for each county according to the needs of each county.

45194. Do you think is that possible year after year?—Yes; absolutely feasible.

45195. You were speaking to his lordship a while ago about net income. Tell me how you ascertain the net income of the landlord?—The net income of the owner would be ascertained by deductions from the gross income, which deductions, of course, would depend on the expenses of administration and working the estate generally. In some cases it may be only 10 per cent.; in some cases it may be 15, and in some cases it may be 20 per cent.

45196. How is it ascertained?—There is no method except through the estate office.

45197. Is there a single landlord in the County Kerry who has allowed his books to be inspected by a representative of the tenants?—I am not aware, but I judge of the net income of the landlords by the bargains that they have made up to the present.

45198. It has been said over and over again that the landlords are anxious merely to get their net income as a result of sale and purchase. Is there a single landlord in the County Kerry who has allowed his books to be inspected by any representative of the tenants in the course of negotiations for sale and purchase?—I am not aware. I have no means of determining that. I should think not. The only reason we have for determining the net income is the bargain that he is prepared to make.

45199. Under the Ashbourne Act 18 years' purchase was the average price. The average price has gone up during the last few years to 22 years' purchase. Can you give any reason to account for the remarkable increase in price?—The reason is evident on the face of it; the lowness of the annuity that the tenants will have to pay.

45200. That might be the occasion, but not the reason?—I am afraid it is both reason and occasion. I don't think there is any other reason why the price of land has gone up from 18 to 22 years' purchase.

45201. What is the justification?—That is what I have been trying to find out. I don't want to be at all unreasonable with the landlords but we think that such reductions as three shillings in the pound are not such as landlords should offer or tenants consider, but anything from 5*s.* 6*d.* up to 6 shillings would be very well considered by the tenants, and in some instances even large estates have been offered at that price.

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Ven Archdeacon David O'Leary.

45202. CHAIRMAN.—You have said you were not aware that any landlord in the County Kerry had consented to show his books in proof of his net income?—I am not aware.

45203. Do you know of any instance in which a landlord was asked to do so?—No.

45204. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think if any landlord was asked he would consent?—We have seen today the answer that has been given: I do not think they would.

45205. CHAIRMAN.—We have been told by Mr. Rochford that he could not pledge Lord Lansdowne. Put yourself in Mr. Rochford's position. Do you seriously think that an agent acting for a landlord could say that such a thing would be done without previously consulting his principal?—I think that Mr. Rochford made a most proper answer.

45206. Could any man acting as agent make any other answer without consulting his chief?—No.

45207. Only one other point. You say you judge of net income by the prices that have ruled in previous years?—I take it for granted that the landlords secure for themselves substantially their net incomes under the Land Act.

45208. Do you really think that; do you think that the prices that prevailed under the Ashbourne Acts afford any criterion of income?—I don't speak of them, but of the present Act.

45209. In your opinion the prices which have prevailed in this district since the passing of the 1903 Act are sufficient indication of what the net income is?—Fairly so, but I am prepared to believe that in some instances the landlords did not get their net income.

45210. Suppose you were an owner of Irish property and your principal fortune was in England, and your Irish property was a considerable source of trouble to you, would not you be disposed, if you were a rich man, to let that property go at a reasonable offer of purchase without insisting too closely on getting your net income?—I should.

45211. Is not it possible that sales which have occurred since the Act of 1903 are sales of that character?—Some of them.

45212. Therefore it is not a fact that you can judge altogether from the price as to what the net income was of the man who sells?—It is a fair criterion generally.

45213. But it may break down, as I have pointed out?—Certainly.

Mr. J. L. SHEEHAN examined.

Mr. J. L. Sheehan.

45214. CHAIRMAN.—Kindly state what views you wish to bring before the Commission?—I would say first that compulsion with inspection is the only remedy for the sale of estates in congested districts in South Kerry, because the landlords ask exorbitant prices as particulars of portion of the Warden estate will show, which was purchased as a congested estate on December the 13th, 1906, for £38,240 (including the bonus). Twenty and twenty-three years' purchase, plus two years' arrears, being extracted from the tenants who refused to buy from the Landed Estates Court Judge fourteen years ago for fifteen years' purchase. Under sale terms 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound was given to second term tenants, and 7*s.* in the pound to first term tenants, but when two years' arrears had been added to their purchase the tenants found their annuities had been little reduced from the old rents, one tenant only receiving 1*s.* 5*d.* reduction in the £ instead of 7*s.*, her old rent being £21 3*s.* 6*d.*, and her annuity being £19 10*s.* Instead of buying at twenty years she bought at twenty-eight years of her rack rent. Only the slum portion of the Warden estate was sold to the tenants, the landlord reserving to himself the better portion, including three townlands and the village of Sneem. The majority of the tenants bought on rack rents only, ninety-nine out of about 300 tenants on the whole estate being judicial tenants. In the cases of evicted tenants they purchased at rack rents, and in addition there were added sums for landlord's improvements, which were valued by the landlord's valuer, and which consisted of rotten stakes and wire fences put up by the landlord some twelve years previously, the farms having grown wild in the meantime. Some of the evicted tenants signed under compulsion, the landlord notifying them that if they did not sign for the terms he fixed he would hand over their farms to other tenants. One evicted tenant, who was in America, had some 200 acres reserved by the landlord. He now has about twenty-five acres to live on. In another case an evicted tenant who was absent had his annuity fixed at £1 11*s.*, his old rent being £1., the landlord basing the annuity on the grazing rent. The Warden estate was bought by the owners at £30,000, and they realised £38,000 for the worst portion, and they have yet three townlands and the village of Sneem reserved, which amounts almost in rental to the portion of the estate sold. The Warden estate should never have been sold direct to the tenants, and it is one which should have been purchased by the Congested Districts Board, and resold to the tenants, each holding to be valued separately as various tenancies existed on the estate, including dairymen, mortgage tenants, weekly tenants, future tenants, and judicial tenants. If the potato crop failed for one year, the tenants would be unable to pay their annuities, and would be reduced to a state of famine, the holdings being uneconomic, the rent being sent by the tenants' children from America, England, and Wales. Under the Ashbourne Act the tenants bought more cheaply in South Kerry, the Mahony Hickson estate being bought at fourteen and a half and fifteen years' purchase, and the Gough estate at fourteen years' purchase. Gout is so prevalent in this district that few buyers attend the fairs, the farmers are not able to improve the breed of cattle, being too poor to keep the young cattle, which are sold at two and three years old. Fishermen too poor to borrow loans from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats. Curing stations should be got up for buying fish as there are no curing stations in the district, especially for herrings and sprats. The loss of the Clyde Shipping Company's service to Sneem, which was subsidised by the Congested Districts Board, was felt very much by fishermen and others. It was a loss of £400 a year to the district.

45215. One statement which you make surprises me. You say that gout is so prevalent in this district that few buyers attend the fairs. Do you suggest that they are so gouty that they cannot attend the fairs?—It is the cattle have the gout. They get it from the wet land.

45216. You say that the fishermen are too poor to borrow loans from the Congested Districts Board for nets and boats. They can get them and repay the loans by their catches?—Yes, when they have good years; but they must get the nets and boats before they fish, and they might not be able to pay up the instalments.

45217. Is there any reason why they should not have the share system here; there are two methods by which fishermen get boats from the Board—the loan system and the share system. In the first case the money is borrowed from the Board to buy the boat. In the second case a boat is handed over to a crew of men and a certain amount is deducted from the money that they get for their catch of fish until they have bought the boat. Do both those systems apply in the County Kerry?—No; only in the district I represent.

45218. Is there any reason to suppose that, if you represent this to the Board, you would not be able to get the share system adopted here?—Yes, but the security required by the Board is very large and the holdings of the farmers are so small that it would require a large number of them to make up the security.

45219. There is no security required in the case of the share system?—I was not aware of that.

45220. I understand that in Donegal, where they work the share system, people have taken up boats from the Board, and have paid for them entirely by their catches; in that way it would not matter whether a man was poor or not?—It would not; but we have none of that in the districts that I represent.

45221. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What has been done on the Warden Estate?—The poor part of the estate has been sold, without any improvement whatsoever. The rest has been reserved by the landlord.

45222. The sale has been to the occupiers?—Yes.

45223. And neither through the Estates Commissioners nor the Congested Districts Board?—The

Estates Commissioners have taken it up now from the occupiers.

45224. Are they going to improve the holdings now before selling to the tenants?—Yes. There has been 10 per cent. granted on those holdings. The Treasury has opposed the giving of the 10 per cent., but the question has not been ultimately settled as to whether the 10 per cent. will be given or not.

45225. What portion have the Estates Commissioners taken up?—The sold portion.

45226. Are the facts which you have stated in reference to the reductions given the tenants those which arrested the attention of the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

45227. Is it owing to these facts that they have delayed the vesting orders?—Yes.

45228. The property has not been vested yet?—Not yet.

45229. From what you state the Estate Commissioners are looking into the transaction?—Yes.

45230. It will depend upon their decision whether the terms are sanctioned or not?—The terms are sanctioned, but the question of the 10 per cent. has not been settled.

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Mr. J. L. Sheehan.

45231. You allude to the subsidy that was once given to the Clyde Shipping Company's service in this bay. Is the stopping of that service a great loss to the district?—Yes. We live seventeen miles from the railway, and cartage is very expensive. We generally get our goods from Cork. From Kenmare to Sneem is as dear as from Cork to Kenmare.

45232. Where do you live?—At Sneem.

45233. There have been a great many works undertaken by the Congested Districts Board about Sneem?—About fourteen miles from Sneem the Hartopp Estate has been bought.

45234. Was there a pier built at Sneem?—About twelve years ago. Nothing has been done since except by the Parish Committee.

45235. How is that working?—It is working very well.

45236. Is Father Horgan the parish priest?—Yes. He was to have given evidence, but was unable to come.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I see from the evidence he sent in that he appreciates the efforts that have been made to help the locality.

Mr. John Riney examined.

45237. Chairman.—Where do you reside?—At Glen-inchiquin, Tuosist, Kenmare. I am a farmer, holding sixty acres, on the Lansdowne Estate. I am familiar with the condition of the small farmers in the district. I am also familiar with the following estates:—The Maybury, the Goff, the Hewson, the Mahony, and the Wardewall, in the union of Kenmare. The greater part of the Lansdowne Estate, on which I live, is poor and barren, the soil is generally peaty, and owing to the rough and rocky nature of these places is impossible to drain thoroughly, while other parts are poor, light, and gravelly, and, therefore, require good manure to yield a crop. There is very little clay land on this estate. I would unhesitatingly say there is not one in every forty acres, hence all the labour has to be done by the spade, the land being entirely unfit for the plough. To improve this class of land nowadays is very expensive, owing to the scarcity of labour and the difficulty in getting lime or sea sand. The former is only to be had at Kenmare, at a dear rate, if at all procurable, and at a long distance from most of the people in this locality, whilst the latter cannot be had owing to the scarcity here of able-bodied men to raise or dredge it from the deep. Oftentimes, too, the improvements effected would not repay for the outlay, the nature of the land being such that often, after a very few years, it falls back or reverts to its primitive state if not very frequently tilled. I myself for several years was in a position, with the members of my family, to reclaim, at great expense, several acres, and find, like many others, that the improvements were not permanent. The principal crop grown here is the potato, which, if the summer or rainy or wet, is sure in this mountainous district to be a complete failure. For instance, the crop last year in most places was not worth digging, and large portions were to be seen undug. As we have very little clay lands we never grow wheat, and the little patches of oats we sow hardly ever yield to us the quantity of grain we put into the ground, the land being, of course, deficient in the substances necessary for the growth of cereals. The ravages of the wire-worm, too, is another cause. Therefore, as an inference from the quality of the soil and the slow and expensive method of sowing crops here—all hand labour—I can avow, fearing no contradiction—even from the landlord party here—that not one cwt. either of potatoes or grain finds its way into the market of Kenmare, while all we want for man and beast is brought from the merchant stores. Our cattle, as a consequence of the inferior quality of our land, are very inferior also, notwithstanding that several attempts were made in this locality by the better class of farmers to improve their cattle by the introduction of bulls of at least average qualities. I myself have made repeated efforts to improve my stock, but, like the others, I was disappointed, as the offsprings did not at all thrive as we thought they would, and, at most, were not much of an improvement on the old class, being more subject to disease. I may also state that mortality in calves is very great here, the white scour and blackleg being the prevailing diseases. It is not a singular thing also to see cattle contracted with gout here, owing, of course, to their grazing continually on poor wet mountain land. To give an idea of their value, the average price of our 1½ year old is £2 5*s.*; 2½, £3; 3½, £4; and in calf heifers of best quality here, not more than £5. We may claim too that in this locality the very appropriate name "Kerry Goats" was applied to our cows on account of their diminutive size. The average quantity of butter made from our best cattle is not more than 60 or 70 lbs. per cow, even though hand fed, and where this is not carried on I can hardly make an estimate of the amount, but I know it is insignificant. The town of Kenmare is our market to sell our goods. Buyers come sometimes from Cork, Limerick and Tralee to buy the cattle, pigs, and butter. They are under great expense, and we are compelled to sell cheap to them and are very much at a loss compared with farmers who live near Cork and elsewhere convenient to good markets. As we are living in this remote congested district we must pay an advanced price for everything we require. As a consequence of there being no livelihood at home, the greatest ambition of our young people is to emigrate to America, and consequently every grown-up member in every family, with the exception of the old and one or two useless members, are sure to leave home, so it is not surprising that though small, yet, through the sums remitted from so many, a considerable amount is received, which goes to keep the old roof-tree over the remaining few at home, by the payment of rents to the landlords, as well as the payment of debts incurred to the shopkeepers or merchants. In addition to this outside aid, it is painful to see the children on cold winter days trying to do their part to keep body and soul together by picking periwinkles on the sea strand, making at an average per child, 4*d.* per day. We have no industries except the spinning and weaving carried on at two mills near Kenmare, and which employ only a few hands—the members of their own families. There is no fishing industry here, and never was, it being too near the head of the river, and never frequented by any class of fish, and it was therefore found to be a waste of time to engage in it. There are four or five hand weavers in the parish. In my opinion there will not be peace or prosperity in congested districts until they are purchased. I am aware that farmers on all estates are not evenly rented, and for that reason my advice is not to leave the bargain between landlord and tenant. That the land on this estate is not evenly rented can be clearly seen when I state that we had until eight years ago an agent here, Mr. Trench, who mercilessly raised the rents on every pretext possible, such as the transfer of the farm from father to son; sale from the occupier to another, by way of fines; and, again, if the tenant received any help from his landlord towards the improvement of his dwelling-houses or out-offices, etc., he was debarred from the Land Court, so it is no wonder that rents require to be revised before purchase. I had a fair trial of a purchase transaction some twelve years ago

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on the estate of Colonel Goff, in the parish of Templenoe, near Kenmare, where I was then tenant, the holding now being occupied by my son. This purchase was, of course, under the Ashbourne Act. The Government sent a valuer of their own to value every farm by itself, so he valued some at 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16½ years. I am one whose farm he valued at the latter figure, because he considered it of superior quality to some more. I consented and considered he acted fairly. I say also that there is a vast difference between the land on that estate and the land on the Lansdowne estate, and in the event of the latter being purchased I would say that we should get 9*s.* and 7*s.* respectively off first and second term rents on account of the fall in the price of cattle and foreign competition. The tenants in this congested district make every effort (even denying themselves the necessaries of life—flesh meat being to them the greatest luxury and seldom used by any) owing to the fear of law costs, as the tenants have often been writted and processed for one gale, plus the hanging gale. The tenants never let the rents accumulate. The landlord should also reasonably expect that his revenue would be greatly diminished by reason that some farms are 40 and 50 per cent. still over a stiff valuation and therefore no basis for a purchase. There are a number of future tenants also on this estate who were constituted such by some device of the agent. I could ascertain the facts. He has also several untenanted farms in his possession, which some think he will plant, as he has planted several hundred acres before. He also wishes to keep his agent and officials in office at the cost of the rack-rented tenantry. These are some of the causes, I daresay, which make the landlord cling on to his estate, and to his rent-making machinery. The tenants on two occasions wished to purchase, but at the same time demanded if the landlord was not willing to sell, he should give an abatement in the November gale of 1906, in consequence of the bad crops, low prices and bad harvest, but his lordship's reply was in the negative, saying that the Commissioners made provision in fixing rents for recurring bad seasons. I would say then that that Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners should in the interest of the Government, as well as the tenants, take up this estate and not leave the bargain between the landlord and tenant, as I am sure that most of the tenants would rashly agree to anything that would give them immediate relief. There are some evicted farms, some in charge of caretakers, others let as grazing ranches, a few more occupied by grabbers, and in one confined area there are three large untenanted farms of, I would say, over two hundred acres looked after by an emergency man, and used for grazing purposes by the neighbouring small tenants and cattle jobbers. There are now only a few evicted tenants or their representatives in the district, and if some of the aforementioned land was given them, it would much alter their condition and keep them from being a burden on the rates, when sickness or privation assails them. There are also in the same congested area very small landholders having only a few cows each, who would be much benefited by the adding of additional land to that already held by them. In one congested area, consisting of twenty small uneconomic holdings, there are about three and a half miles of a most dangerous road, running for a mile or so by a river and lake. It is very narrow and rugged, and no guard between it and the lake, being most dangerous, in fact, to life and property, and it is a miracle that fatalities do not occur. The inhabitants of this congested townland have therefore in this respect a great grievance, as they cannot bring lime or sand if they could get it to improve their land. This road could be greatly improved by diverting about a mile of it, which was attempted in the Famine years and was not since taken up. If this road was improved it would, along with giving some means of earning to the poor men in the locality, be an inducement to tourists to visit that very romantic and picturesque spot, where there are to be seen two beautiful lakes, a grand waterfall and the Eagle's Nest, also wood and mountain. There are also other roads of a similar character very necessary; also drainage to a great extent is required, as the district is very wet and boggy. I know one small landholder in the townland near where I reside, and on his little holding there are about four acres of cut-away bog, which it is impossible for him to drain owing to a rock being in the way. If this rock, which is twenty feet long, were cut three and a half feet deep and two feet wide, it would, in my opinion, take away the water, and then this land would be much improved in value. This same landholder, with another whose farms run to the sea, are much aggrieved by reason of the inroads the sea is making into said lands tearing down the ditches as often as they are rebuilt. I might inform you that this particular place is quite bleak and open to the sea. It is also a sandy soil, and if the sea is not prevented from making these inroads, by the making of a strong boulder fence of about forty perches in length—and which the tenants are not in a position to do—before a few years, perhaps the greater and best parts of those little holdings will be eaten away by the sea. I may also add that the cause of this encroachment of the sea is the taking of thousands of tons of sea gravel every year for every purpose—roads, concrete buildings, mortar for buildings, &c., and which the tenants were powerless to prevent. This entire parish of Tuosist belongs to Lord Lansdowne, and in it there are about 450 landholders, and I would say three-fourths of them are under £5 valuation. In my opinion, if the powers of the Congested Districts Board were extended so that it could give grants to the small uneconomic landholders in each parish to drain, make roads fence, and generally improve those holdings through parish committees it would be of the greatest help and encouragement to those poor people in those distressed times.

45237A. One of your points is that you think more ought to be done with regard to draining the land?—Yes.

45238. Do you think if the main drainage was done by the Government would the small farmers do the draining of their own fields?—I believe that they would. They would give every help that they could.

45239. Do you think that they would keep the drains in good repair?—I am very strongly of opinion that they would.

45240. It would not be necessary to compel them to keep the drains open?—It would not.

45241. Their own interests would induce them to do it?—They would take very good care.

45242. Do you find great difficulty in draining your fields at present?—Yes.

45243. What is the great difficulty which, as a practical farmer, you have experienced in draining your fields?—There is a great deal of land on many farms in Kerry that could be reclaimed, but would first require to be drained.

45244. Do you speak of grass land or of heathery bogland?—Of heathery bogland. There is a good deal of cutaway bog—cut away in small patches. It is very hard to drain them, but numbers of people do make a great attempt to drain them; but the peat was cut too low, and the water collects on the rock.

45245. How are you going to get over that difficulty?—They can often make cuts where they cannot make proper drains.

45246. It is very hard to make a cut in a stone?—Yes. They cannot do it without losing a lot of money.

45247. How long do you keep your young stock?—Generally to the age of three. They are not of much value until they are three years old. The wet land makes them gouty, unless they can get a remedy to free them from it.

45248. Do they get the gout because they are confined in too small a place?—No; but because the place is wet.

45249. It has nothing to do with the size of the holding?—No.

45250. Merely the wetness of the soil?—No; but the wet, sloughy land.

45251. You keep your cattle until they are three years old?—Yes.

45252. What price do you get for them?—For yearlings and two-year-olds, as they are very weak things, we get but a trifling price. For two-year-olds we get £2 10*s.*, and for three-year-olds £4, and for a five-year-old heifer, with calf, we get £5.

45253. Do you find that it pays you better to sell them as two or three-year-olds than to sell them as yearlings or at one-and-a-half years old?—It cannot be helped. Very often they might be sent to many fairs, and they could not be sold. Very often there is no demand at all for these kind of cattle.

45254. Why is that?—They are the wrong cattle. They are not fit for the graziers to finish.

45255. Do you mean to say that you could not sell a good-sized yearling beast?—I could, but at a very small price—£2.

45256. It pays you better to keep them until they are three or four years old?—Yes. They have to pay grazing for them.

45257. Has it always been the case that they have to keep the cattle as long as that?—Sometimes, when they get a chance of selling them, or when they have no grass for them, they sell them. At other times they have to put them out on grass. They put them out. In my neighbourhood Lord Lansdowne has two or three large grazing farms. They put them grazing here.

45258. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In what parish do you live?—In the parish of Tuosist.

45259. How is the Parish Committee doing?—I did not know that there was a Parish Committee.

45260. You alluded to the evicted tenants: are there many evicted tenants in your neighbourhood?—Not a great many.

45261. Their case is one for the Estates Commissioners?—I suppose so.

45262. Has much land been sold in your neighbourhood by the landlords to the tenants?—Not on Lord Lansdowne's Estate, which extends from here to the boundaries of Berehaven, all along the Kenmare River.

45263. Do you think that an agricultural instructor in the district would be much good?—He might. The people are good labourers. They must labour with the spade. They cannot use the plough—the land is so full of boulders. It is made up of patches of poor, thin soil, on the sides of mountains, and there is a terrible rainfall, that washes the droppings of the cattle off the land, and is very poor in every respect. There are narrow glens in between steep mountains. There is one item I heard you inquiring about. For instance, a landlord wants to sell his estate to his tenants. I know a great deal of that work. Say a man has twenty acres of a farm and another man has twenty acres of a farm. One man's twenty acres might be worth two-twenties of the other man. Say that the landlord and tenant agree to sell at twenty years' purchase. The man who has the twenty bad acres might be ruined, and he might be a burden on the Government by and by. I have told you about the Goff Estate. The Government valuer estimated the price at ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen years, and on me and my neighbour he put sixteen and a half years.

45264. Chairman.—But you are forgetting one little fact when you say that both men buy at 20 years' purchase. That may be so, but that does not mean that the sum that they have to pay is the same?—Perhaps the man with the 20 bad acres may have more rent on them than the 20 good acres. You see a great deal of that too on Lord Lansdowne's Estate.

45265. That is a matter for the people who fix the rent?—Certainly. You would see rents rising on the Lansdowne Estate from £2 2*s.* valuation to £12; they changed hands often, and at every change the rent was increased by the agent. I saw a great deal of that.

45266. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In your own day?—In my lifetime. That is the reason I ask the Government not to be in a pucker about his getting too big a price for his land. I have not any ill feeling against any man, but what I work on is truth and justice.

Mr. John Downing examined.

45267. Chairman.—Where do you reside?—At Ferryrush, Tuosist, Kenmare. I am a farmer and fisherman in the above district and live on the Lansdowne Estate and I am well acquainted with the condition of the small farmers in this parish. I know the seacoast from Clashenane to Ardea, a distance of about ten miles. About eighty per cent. of the holdings here are uneconomic, and the people could never maintain themselves were it not for the money they make in the fishing industry and principally that sent to them from their friends and relatives in America. The fishing industry has been steadily on the decline for the past six or seven years. Previous to 1899 the money made by each fisherman ranged from £10 to £25 a year. There is no means of enlarging the holdings in the district, as the landlord has planted all the lands—hundreds of acres—that fell into his hands through the right of pre-emption. The lot of the poor could be greatly improved, however, by making roads in some of the backward districts and by the drainage of the bogs, which is greatly needed. The people are so poor that several of them could not supplement the grant of £3 made by the Congested Districts Board for the improvement of outoffices, and are forced to bring their cattle into the dwelling-houses during the winter. I know of two or three instances of this also in a neighbouring townland. I would advocate as a step towards the material welfare of the people the growth of early vegetables through the encouragement of the Department of Agriculture. I am convinced that as the landlord is not willing of his own accord to enter into purchase agreements with his tenants, the only solution of the question would be to grant to the Estates Commissioners compulsory powers, by which means they could secure this estate for re-sale to the tenants at a reasonable price.

45268. You say that the fishing industry in this part of the world has been declining?—Yes.

45269. Have you got any reasons to account for that?—No. I know that fish migrate from one place to another. We had a species of fish called pilchard about twenty-five years ago. There is no trace of these fish now. There was a great catch of hake some years ago. That fishing is declining every way; so is the mackerel fishing.

45270. At Dingle the fishing has been kept up pretty well?—Yes. The herring fishing came into our bay two years ago, and Rev. Mr. Green was aware of it, and he accordingly sent down nets and barrels to be ready if the glut came. The following year there was no fish. Last year the fish appeared again, and the Fishery Board sent a merchant down, and the result was that there was £300 made on the Kilmaccologue pier in three weeks, and that was distributed in the locality.

45271. Is there any way in which you think the fishing can be improved? Nobody can make the pilchards come back unless they come back themselves?—We cannot divert the fish.

45272. What other way is there?—Unless we are going to improve the fishing, I don't know any way. We must look to Providence.

45273. Then you also think that drainage is needed?—Yes, and also the making of roads in the remote parts of the country.

45274. You say that several of the people are so poor that they could not supplement a grant of £3 by the Congested Districts Board for improvements?—Yes, I know that, because I am a member of the Parish Committee. Some of my neighbours were not able to supplement the balance, and therefore the grant had to go back again.

45275. Is not the labour taken as an equivalent of the money grant?—This was for the making of outhouses. They should have to employ mechanics, and would have to pay them in cash, and they could not get any of the money until the work was finished.

45276. If they had got paid the £3 beforehand would it have helped?—It would help to some extent, but I don't think that they would be able to do it at all.

45277. So it would not have made the difference?—It would not.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETIETH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, JULY 12TH, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Workhouse, Castletownberehaven, County Cork.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

July 12, 1907.

Very Rev. Canon M'Donnell.

Very Rev. Canon M'Donnell examined.

45278. CHAIRMAN.—Would you kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission?—The first matter to which I would wish to refer is purchase. The purchase of two estates is under consideration by the Estates Commissioners. Neither is completed, though in one case, the Clinton estate, the amount of the annuities has been agreed upon.

45279. When you say the Estates Commissioners do you mean direct sale or sale to the Estates Commissioners?—In this case it is a sale to the Estates Commissioners and a re-sale from them to the tenants.

45280. There are very few sales that have been effected in that way?—Yes. On the Puxley estate landlord and tenants have agreed as to price, and the matter is now in the hands of the Estates Commissioners. Inspection is expected to take place soon. This estate was offered in the first instance to the Congested Districts Board, and Mr. Doran actually came down and inspected it; but the Board ultimately refused to carry out the purchase. Other landlords were invited by the tenants to sell; and in one case—the Leahy estate—a sale was practically agreed upon but afterwards fell through; in another case—the Leigh-White estate—the price asked was so extravagant that the tenants refused to consider it. The price was twenty-four or twenty-four and a half years.

45281. In the case of the Puxley estate, which was first offered to the Congested Districts Board, and ultimately sold to the Estates Commissioners, was the price the same?—The price was agreed upon between landlord and tenant. Meanwhile it has not been inspected, so that what the ultimate price may be is still undetermined.

45282. The price agreed on between landlord and tenant was the price at which it was offered to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

45283. Is that the price at which it was offered to the Estates Commissioners, or is that a direct sale now?—It is a direct sale between landlord and tenant. Both parties agreed that the sale should take place through the Estates Commissioners. The estate has not been inspected yet.

45284. The price has not been altered?—It is very likely that the price will alter. Another estate quite close to it, which is much better land, has been sold at two and a quarter years' less purchase.

45285. You mean that the Estates Commissioners may declare that it is not worth the price offered?—Yes. In reference to improvements, I may say that drainage could very profitably be carried out in connection with purchase—or without it; this could be done—and should be done—over considerably large areas through the whole parish. Houses should also be built for many of the poorer tenants, either by a free grant in the more extreme cases, or by a loan payable without interest over a period of, say, twenty-five years. In some cases existing houses have no passages connecting them with the public road. This could be remedied—at least in some instances—by constructing a common roadway to serve groups of houses where they lie close together, as they usually do. My point is that poor people have to come two or three miles to market, or to Mass on Sundays, or have to send their children to school without any road at all, with sometimes nothing but a passage through the mountains. There is a considerable number of such places in the parish. Hence if on sales taking place, or, independently of sales, the Congested Districts Board could come to our rescue in that way, a great deal of good could be done through the parish.

45286. You have got a Parish Committee here?—We have.

45287. Is it possible, under the existing rules, to encourage the formation of a passage of this kind through the mountains through the means of the Parish Committee?—It is possible. The Committee's work for the last two years has been fairly satisfactory; but the grants are mostly made for improvements to houses; and the amount that would be required to make a road over a mountain or through a bog is so great that it would take nearly all our money, and we should be left nothing to assist our people in the improvement of their houses.

45288. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you a member of the Committee yourself?—Yes.

45289. How much did you get last year?—Last year we got £80. This year we got £80. Last year we had great difficulty in spending the money. We spent £72 10s. this year. The reason is that we have very few masons in the district, and one man has to wait until another is done, and we have to wait with our work. The Board has been very kind to us where we have made excuses, but still there have been difficulties.

45290. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have always vigorously co-operated in anything that the Board has undertaken?—I think, my lord, that we have always done our best.

45291. CHAIRMAN.—The Board, like the Treasury, require any surplus to be paid back?—We have been contributing in that way too. The most important question for landholders in this parish is the matter of manure. Leaving out of question farmyard manures, three chief alternatives offer, the use—namely, of lime, sand, and artificial manures. Artificial manures are rarely used, so far as I know. Lime is practically unprocurable, and therefore out of the question. Lime must be brought thirty-five miles by road from Bantry, or thirty-three from Kenmare. Practically that means that no lime can be brought in.

45292. Can you bring it across from Bantry by sea?—The steamer would not bring it.

45293. Can you bring it in a lighter?—If the people co-operated it could be done. It is very unusual to bring burned lime in a boat. If they brought the stone they could burn it here.

45294. Is there any export of turf from here to Bantry?—No. The people have barely enough for themselves, and they generally have to go to the top of the mountains for it. Coral sand is available in almost unlimited quantities and could easily be procured with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board—which has, so far, been withheld. At my request, Mr. Doran, when inspecting the Puxley estate, was good enough to investigate the needs of the people in this respect. He admitted that the need was urgent and he kindly promised to devise a scheme for supplying sand cheaply and bring the matter before his Board. I have been given to understand that he did so, and that his scheme was rejected, or at least

ot adopted. I believe, however, the matter is to be econsidered by the Board, at least so I ave been given to understand by Mr. Mitchell. sufficient supply of coral sand is a most nportant, and indeed vitally urgent matter for he people of this district. The land has lready deteriorated for want of it, and is rowing less productive every day. And yet the eople cannot supply it themselves, owing to the cost. Vith present methods a load of sand would cost from s. to 3*s.*, and this would not pay. Sand should be rocurable at a shilling a load to pay.

45295. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do they have to purchase he sand?—They have to pay the boatmen who drag up with very primitive appliances. They have to ay fourteen shillings a boatload.

45296. They pay nothing for the raw material?—Jothing. It is simply the extraction, the time spent y a crew of four or six men. There are only two oats in the parish at present for sand.

45297. You call it coral sand. Is it the ordinary asis of coral or is it different from ordinary sand?—t consists of broken shells. The people here much refer it to lime.

45298. It is shell sand?—Yes.

45299. Is it the best quality of lime. They never urn that lime?—They never burn it. They consider t small enough as they find it, and put it on the elds.

45300. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is only for top-dressing f grass land?—Yes. They use it a little for planting lso, and for crop land. The Congested Districts Board could help in this way. They could extract he sand by machinery and store it in a large boat vhich could be anchored over the sand bed. If it vere delivered free the people could fetch it in their wn boats, and in this way they could have it for 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* per load. Possibly if there were an xtensive output a supply of boats could be given to he people, because very many of the poor people have o boats of their own. Very few have boats. Very ew could afford to pay even that much, and it would e a great boon if it was delivered free from the large oats, or landed free. In a great many places boat-lips are needed, and they could be, for very little xpenditure, supplied by the Board. Until this is one the people will be very much handicapped. Facilities should be given for landing the sand, and n all states of the tide. A considerable number of ears ago a little pier was made, but it was made in uch a place that it is only at very high tides the lace can be used. It is perfectly useless. It is made o the end of a roadway at Bank, and is lying useless.

45301. CHAIRMAN.—Who made this fine work?—The vork was done fifty or sixty years ago.

45302. By the old Board of Works?—I think it must have been. This is a very nice little pier, but it is perfectly useless. If put where there would be always high water it would be always available. A very small sum of money would make matters all right. The result of the present condition is that the use of sand is being given up altogether. To carry out my suggestions piers should be built in three or four places on the Clinton estate; in two places on the Leahy estate, in one place on Leigh-White estate, and n one place on the Puxley estate—all in this parish. All this could be done for a moderate expenditure of money. Then, is a few cases roads should be made o enable the people to get the sand on to their farms. For these purposes grants from the Local Council are practically out of the question, as the union is a very poor one. There are places where you have twenty or thirty tenants using old roads that are practically impassable, and it is quite out of the question to expect the District Council here to look after them. The union is very poor, too poor to expect it to make such roads. These places are generally up against hillsides. The valuation of this union is £12,254. Failing a supply of sand as pointed out above, the Congested Districts Board should procure lime for the people. This could be done by bringing the stone by sea from Bantry or Kenmare, or such other place as may be considered best, and building kilns in Castletown. From these kilns the lime could be delivered at cost price, or under, to the poorer tenants. If these estates here for sale were purchased by the Congested Districts Board, they could very easily do all this. On the Puxley estate, I know myself, a very large area which Mr. Doran proposed to have drained in case the scheme went through the Board. That will now fail because the Congested Districts Board did not buy it. We are hoping that possibly the Estates Commissioners will help in this way, but the Commissioners tell me that they are not sure that they will be allowed the 10 per cent. expenditure which is supposed to be in the Act for improvements.

45303. I see that the population of the union is 11,178?—The valuation is £12,405, which is £1 2*s.* 2*d.* per head. That is very low. A Parish Committee has been working satisfactorily in the parish for the last two years, and a renewal of the grant is expected this year. An enlarged grant is needed.

45304. Why is a large grant needed if you cannot spend all your money?—Because we cannot supply all the applicants.

45305. You told us you could only spend about £70 out of £80?—If we got a larger grant we would get outsiders to come in and assist in the work, and make roads and drain rivers. Applications were, as a matter of fact made to us for the drainage of rivers. The amount asked was so large, and the amount at our disposal was so small, that we really could not consider the matter.

45306. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you consider that the drainage of rivers would be a proper work for the Parish Committee to undertake?—Under the rules I think we are allowed to do it.

45307. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose you mean small drains, and not big arterial drains?—Yes, very small drains; where the river is blocked up by stones, or by a rock and overflows and goes in on the crops. In that case we could remove the piece of rock. It is not so much drainage as that you have obstructions to the ordinary natural course of the river.

45308. I suppose, as a matter of fact, the possession of a small sum in the hands of a body of men who are very well acquainted with the local needs will go a great deal further than if the money is administered by even a central body like the Congested Districts Board?—Of course we know the circumstances at all events, and we could discriminate between the applicants.

45309. You would be able to do a great deal of useful local work in that way?—I think so. At all events, the Board Inspector has been pleased with the work done. I know that. A lace and crochet class was established in 1906, but so far it has not been worked successfully. A change of teachers is to take place shortly and better things are hoped for in the future. My last point is in reference to industries. Some people seem to think that a woollen industry might be tried. I don't know whether it would succeed, but tree planting might succeed. We have thousands of acres on the mountain sides where trees would grow very well.

45310. Is there grazing on these mountain sides?—Yes; there is some grazing. If the Board acquired the grazing rights from the people and planted trees it would give employment and would pay very well.

45311. Would not there be a demand made by the people that the mountains should be kept for grazing?—If it were brought home to the people that as a matter of fact they would derive more benefit the other way, they would give up their grazing rights.

45312. They would agree to do that?—In their own interests.

45313. Would they require compensation for the grazing rights?—I suppose that they would require some little compensation; that would be only natural.

45314. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How do you think that the ultimate benefit of planting would be better than that of grazing?—In the first place, by the amount of employment given. Then the grazing is inconsiderable. The people are too poor to buy cattle to put on the mountain.

45315. If the planting done is ultimately for the benefit of the locality then to give them compensation would be to give it to them both ways; they would get compensation for the grazing and they would also get a benefit from the trees?—That is so, but the Congested Districts Board has been acting on that principle already.

45316. Do they never complain?—I think not I think they ask the State for something for the owner of the property. Still the locality is expected to derive the full benefit from the scheme afterwards. This would give a great deal of employment. There are thousands of acres of mountain and bog suitable for planting.

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Very Rev. Canon M'Donnell.

The Congested Districts Board could pay good wages, and ultimately the work would make a profit.

45317. Have you got any idea as to what sort of trees would be planted?—I have planted spruce, silver fir, *pinus insignis*, and Scotch fir in my own grounds, and I find they have all done well. I tried limes in my avenue, but they did not do well, and I had to pull them up. That is the only failure I had.

45318. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of wood do you imagine would be most useful?—I think larch would be most useful. I applied some years ago for shelter belts to the Congested Districts Board, but the Board never gave them. I believe that the matter was handed over to the Department. We sometimes get trees here at a reduced rate through the County Council.

45319. Do you find living out at an extreme point of Ireland that you have any difficulty in getting into touch with the Board?—No; I don't find that. Nearly all our work is done by correspondence. When the inspector goes round he takes us in with the others.

45320. Do you imagine that any useful purpose would be served by the Board having sessions occasionally in places of this sort?—I really do. I think we can make our wants known in that way, in a way in which we can never do by correspondence, and we could press them in a way which would be more effective than by merely writing formal notes.

45321. And you would have an opportunity of pointing out to members of the Board the things that are required?—Yes. I think that would be an excellent thing if it was done, and that things would come all right. The Board has been treating us fairly well, but I think we could get a great deal more from the Board if the Board were satisfied from occasional visits that good results followed the expenditure of money already granted.

45322. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When did the negotiations about the sale of the Puxley Estate drop?—About one and a half years ago.

45323. Do you know what was the cause of Mr. Doran not going on with the purchase?—It was never discussed, but I gathered from Mr. Doran that he was to recommend the purchase to the Board.

45324. Was there any land available for the enlargement of holdings?—Little or none.

45325. Was there any land that should be restriped?—I think a certain amount of striping would need to be done.

45326. Drainage would be very important?—Very important, and the building of houses also would be important.

45327. Was there any question of keeping out the sea from encroaching on the land?—No. There are lakes on the estate. There are three or four small lakes, which Mr. Doran was prepared to drain one into the other, and all into the sea. There was no question of the sea coming up.

45328. There was a drainage scheme?—Yes.

45329. It was in connection with the Puxley estate?—Yes. In reference to the scheme of the coral sand, it was only for the benefit of the Clinton estate in the first instance that we invited Mr. Doran's assistance, but it was on the occasion of his being down on the Puxley estate that we got him to come and visit the other estate.

45330. Has the Clinton estate been sold?—The amount of the annuity has been agreed on, but the estate has not yet been handed over to the Estates Commissioners.

45331. Does that apply to the Leahy estate?—Nothing has been done yet, although landowner and tenants agreed to the price two years ago. A section of the tenants who live on this estate broke out of the agreement.

45332. You believe that properties like those in this district should not pass direct to the tenants, but should be under the direction of an improving authority like the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. I am very anxious for that.

45333. Ever since this Commission has been issued the Congested Districts Board felt itself greatly impeded in concluding bargains for land of that class?—Yes.

45334. As regards the coral sand, it is evident from what you say that it would be very important that some scheme should be devised for poorer tenants generally to provide themselves with that class of manure, and also that you suffer now from the fact that labour is not so plentiful for dredging the sand as it formerly was?—We suffer immensely in that way owing to emigration. The people emigrate from this district generally to the mining districts in America, in Montana, where the wages are very high. A steady fellow can earn about £200 a year in Montana. The result is that all the boys and girls, when they are about 16 or 17 years of age, emigrate, and in that way the supply of sand ceased a considerable number of years ago, and has never been revived.

45335. Do you propose a new plan for raising it?—Mr. Doran recommended the plan I spoke of, and I think that it would fully meet the needs. At all events, it would be about as good a plan as could be suggested, because in that case all they would have to do would be to take it on to their lands; whereas now it requires a small boat a considerable time to raise this sand with their primitive methods. The result is that the amount paid per load of sand is very high. Artificial manures would be cheaper than sand and would stimulate the land more quickly, but the sand is more lasting in its effects.

45336. One would imagine that from its not having been burned. If the Board bought any property around here you would consider it would be a useful demonstration as well as a useful operation for the Board to dredge the sand and bring it ashore and make it available for the tenants?—I think so. It would be a useful demonstration for the Board to show them what could be done, and it would immensely benefit the poor tenants.

45337. And then we should be able to form an opinion as to whether it could be done economically?—Quite so. It is not likely that the Board would lose very much even if it were a failure.

45338. How far along the coast does your parish extend?—My parish extends on the Glengariff side about seven miles from here, and four miles on the other side.

45339. You don't go near Dursey Island?—No. There is a parish further on.

45340. When was the pier improved round here?—The Congested Districts Board have contributed. It was improved about twelve months ago for about £1,000 or £950. Mr. Harrington will tell you about that.

45341. I just want to ask you whether the expenditure on the pier and dredging had turned out a success?—The expenditure on the pier was a success, but there was no expenditure on dredging. The harbour was not dredged. Mr. Wyndham made a promise to consider the matter, but nothing has been done since. I think the Congested Districts Board were approached by the District Council here recently, but they only offered £250 out of an estimated expenditure of £1,000. I think that is what happened.

45342. Would there be any chance of getting the balance from the marine grant; it was not mentioned as one of the works in the grant?—It was not mentioned as one of the works that were to be done, but some hopes were held out by Mr. Wyndham that he would consider the matter.

45343. From what you state of the outlet for men in Montana we need not consider for the moment industries for men, but you were putting before our Chairman a scheme for employing the girls more profitably?—Yes. We have a little lace class, but it has been very unsuccessful. What the causes are I don't know. Mr. Walker has given notice to the present teacher. The month's notice has nearly expired. He has kindly promised to send a new teacher down and we are hoping that better results may follow.

45344. The girls have not attended?—There were about twenty-five or thirty girls in the beginning, but they dropped off because they could make no money.

45345. It requires a great deal of perseverance, but I daresay that the girls here would have perseverance corresponding with the perseverance of the men in Montana?—I think they would.

45346. The lace, you think, would be as suitable industry as any other for the girls?—Yes. If the knowledge of the class got abroad we could have advertisement in that way, and, of course, there are various ways in which I could help to get sales myself if the class were a success.

45347. Have you had occasional visits from Mr. Walker?—We have had three visits altogether; one when the class was established; one six months ago and a visit quite recently.

45348. With your own initiative the suggestions of Mr. Walker would be exceedingly useful in the development of the scheme?—I think he is doing all he can, but it would be well if we could have an opportunity of meeting him more often. His visits are very hurried naturally. He has a large area to cover. If he were to sit with us for part of the day and see how the girls are being taught and the working of the class we would look for very happy results.

45349. How does he come?—He came by motor the last time. I am afraid that the motor won't serve us; it is so easy to go away again. Otherwise one might have to wait until the following morning. It would not be so easy to go away.

45350. CHAIRMAN.—Tell us a little about the emigration; the population has very much decreased here?—Yes. There is only a population of about 2,000 people altogether in my parish.

45351. What used it be?—It used to be over 4,000. I think from a census of the parish, made about twenty-five years ago, the population was about 4,000.

45352. It has decreased by about half?—Yes. It has decreased even during the seven years that I have been here.

45353. Do the men come back?—Very often they come back when they make a little money. When they are worn out working in the mines they come back and raise the price of land by paying an extravagant price for it.

45354. We have heard about that elsewhere. What happens when all the boys of the family go off to America attracted by that high wage which you tell us they can get?—They help to support their parents. They send to people in the parish about £3,000 at Christmas, and about £1,000 during the year in addition.

45355. When the parents die what happens to the holdings?—Generally either some boy stays at home or comes home and takes possession of it.

45356. Do you mean to say if a man is getting £200 a year in the mines in America he will give that up to come back and take over the family holding?—No man can keep in the mines more than six to ten years. They get broken down and rheumatic from the damp in the mines. They merely exist for the rest of their lives.

45357. Then they never, as a matter of fact, either abandon the holdings or sell them to the next man?—Very rarely. As rarely as such a thing takes place anywhere else

45358. Do the girls go as much as the boys?—Yes.

45359. Do they come back, too?—Sometimes they come back and marry and settle down at home. Sometimes they come back to visit their friends. Of course a great many never come back, except on a visit.

45360. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Most of them marry there?—Yes.

45361. Have the military works on Bere Island given any employment here?—Very little.

45362. Is that because the authorities have used their own sappers?—Partly that, and partly because a great deal of the work is skilled work; and Bere Island supplies the need for unskilled workers.

45363. Any extra men who are required are found on Bere Island itself?—Mostly. Of course a few were employed from this parish, but it did not make very much difference to us.

45364. CHAIRMAN.—You get the fleet in here occasionally?—Yes; we have had the Atlantic fleet here for a month quite recently.

45365. With the fleet coming in here, do you find that any of the boys go into the navy?—There are a fair number from Bere Island and this parish in the navy, but recently only a few have joined. I did know a few, but not many.

45366. Are there many people living about here who have been in the navy?—There is a considerable number of pensioners from the navy.

45367. Do they speak well of their life in the navy?—They seem to be very respectable men themselves.

45368. Is their influence directed towards inducing boys to follow their example?—I have not heard exactly that they try to induce people, but I never heard them in conversation speak ill of the treatment they received; and I know them all.

45369. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you recommend the woollen industry here?—I would be very slow to recommend any industry. I think it would be rather a matter for expert opinion. We have not much wool here.

45370. Passing through the mountains it struck me that they did not carry as much sheep as they might do; I did not see many sheep?—I don't think so. The people have no money to buy either sheep or cattle. The farmers, as a rule, have very poor holdings. They are very small, of two, three, or four cows. There are 280 landholders in my parish of £5 valuation and under.

45371. Sheep are paying so well during the last few years that it is a wonder that people don't speculate in them?—There are very few here. You might pass through miles of the parish without seeing one. Whether it is that the land does not agree with them or not I don't know. At all events they are not here.

45372. Surely the mountains ought to agree with them; there is a fine mountain run?—There is a big run.

45373. About emigration; suppose that land were available for the young people, new farms and so forth, do you think that would keep them at home instead of going to America?—Very probably it would; but they have a great many friends in America, and the pay is very high; and there is no land, as a matter of fact, available in the locality.

45374. Some succeed, but some do not, I presume?—I think most of them succeed; I mean succeed tolerably. I think that there are very few failures among them.

45375. Do you think is emigration a question of high wages, or is it a question of seeing life and seeing a new country?—I think it is a question of wages altogether. The holdings here would not support the family. I am convinced of that.

45376. If the high wages were in Ireland it would keep them at home?—If you had industries here which would give wages, not equal, but very nearly equal to the wages in America, I think they would stay. This should be a good place for industries if you could succeed in hitting on the proper one, because we have the outlet by sea.

45377. We have had many witnesses who say it is not altogether a question of wages, but also a question of seeing new life and new countries?—I don't think so with regard to this district. I believe if the people had not the inducement of sufficient wages given to them they would rather not face the hard climate and the hard work.

45378. CHAIRMAN.—It would be difficult to contemplate wages like those in America being given in an agricultural parish?—It would be impossible to give wages on the same scale, but I think that many of them could be induced to stay if a reasonable working alternative were put before them.

45379. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do they really prefer wages to profit such as they would derive in the case of a farm?—I think they would prefer the wages. The farms here as a rule would not support a family and pay the rent. £4,000 a year at least comes into this parish from America. So far as they pay rent it is in that way they do so and support themselves.

45380. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would be £10 a family?—Yes.

45381. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are assuming that workmen engaged in America are able to save all their wages?—No. The workingmen who come from America tell me that they save half their wages. In Butte City, in Montana, those young men were boarded at £2 a week. They get fourteen shillings a day wages.

45382. If he pays ten shillings a day for his keep?—He would not pay that. He woud pay six or seven shillings a day.

45383. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there a steamer service still from this place to Bantry?—Yes. The boat goes every day in the summer and every second day in the winter.

45384. It is a subsidised service, I think?—Yes. There is one matter that I wish to refer to although I don't know whether it comes within your terms of reference, and that is in connection with the defective postal facilities here.

45385. CHAIRMAN.—I don't think that we have got much to do with postal facilities?—The post arrives at 12.15 p.m. and goes at 1.20 p.m., so that unless one goes to the post office and receives his letters there he cannot reply the same day. This is positively dreadful for business people, and it would be very desirable to do something for them in this way. I should like also to call attention to the need of a fog horn at the

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lighthouse mouth of the harbour. My attention has been called to this need by the Managing Director of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, who own the steamboat plying between Bantry and here. Sometimes we have a heavy fog for a whole day together here in the harbour and the bay, with the result that the boat is in very great danger. If we had the fog horn the shipping in and out would be very much improved.

45386. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who is the lighthouse under?—The Board of Irish Lights, but I don't know that they are supposed to supply more than the lights.

45387. I should have thought they were to equip the whole lighthouse?—The question is whether a fog horn would be supposed to come under the term equipment, whether the Board of Irish Lights is supposed to supply these things or not; but the harbour authority should be the people to do something, and the Admiralty is really the harbour authority here.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There could not be a better harbour authority than the Admiralty if you approach them. You are fortunate in having them.

45389. CHAIRMAN.—I find, in a memorandum by the Board, a paragraph, stating that all the difficulties complained of would be obviated if the Castletownbere people chose to form a Harbour Board, as has been done in Baltimore and other places; so that would look as if you had the power?—I cannot say positively, but I understood once the place was made a naval base that the Admiralty rather resented local interference.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think that Mr. Harrington told us that it was a rather troublesome operation to get an Order in Council.

45390. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It costs about £80 to get a provisional order. What you lose here is the income from the harbour, which would be quite sufficient to maintain itself, or more?—The only boats we have are our fishing boats. If you charge those fishing boats you kill the fishing.

45391. The fishing boats in Scotland pay hundreds and thousands of pounds a year in dues?—There are so many alternative harbours here where they could go that I doubt whether it would not kill Castletown.

45392. You have too many harbours?—Castletown is very central for the fishing.

45393. There is a steamer lying down at the pier to-day. Is that boat not paying dues for lying there?—That is the boat that serves the lighthouse.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If boats come in there and use the harbour and pay nothing for it it indicates a great source of revenue that might be used?

Mr. Harrington.—They pay dues on the pier to the County Council. The dues are very small.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have a harbour authority ready made?

Mr. Harrington.—No. Their authority only extends about 200 feet from the pier. The dues on the pier go to repair the pier with the contribution of the Congested Districts Board.

Very Rev. Canon MACDONNELL.—As an addition to the evidence which I have given I would ask to be allowed to read the following memorandum, which I have received from Rev. Father James M'Donnell, Parish Priest of Adrigole. They indicate the points on which he desires to lay emphasis:—(1.) Purchase of holdings from the landlord and re-arranging same so that every man's holding should be a consecutive whole, and not, as at present, mixed up with those of several of his neighbours. The present arrangement originated in co-operative reclamation followed by individual tilling and manuring. (2.) Migration is desirable; but no land is available locally. (3.) Some means should be found of providing coral sand at a cheap rate. It contains a high proportion of lime, in which the district is remarkably deficient. (4.) Encouragement to practice *general* fishing—*i.e.* to use hake trammels, herring nets, flat-fish nets, lobster pots, and mullet and cod-fish gear—and not depend on one particular kind. The people are disposed to decry fishing as a means of existence, because hitherto their chief dependence has been on the hake in connection with which there is great risk—cases of drownings having occurred and loss of nets by storms having crippled the people financially. (5.) A vetrinary surgeon for Berehaven, one who could act as itinerant lecturer also on animal diseases, cures, causes, preventives. Very necessary that he should be able to speak Irish, as the energy expended by previous lecturers has been largely wasted owing to the absence of the possession of a common language by lecturer and audience. (6.) Extension of the knitting industry. One machine at work at present. Evident that work could be carried on more economically if several were in use. (7.) To establish in this parish a weaving industry such as the Congested Districts Board has done in Glengarriff.

Mr. DANIEL D. HARRINGTON examined.

Mr. Daniel D. Harrington.

45394. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I want to ask you what your opinion was as to the project put before the Commission to have local representation on the Congested Districts Board. In your opinion would it be desirable to have a representative, both for Cork and Kerry?—I think it would be highly desirable.

45395. The distance is so great that regular attendance for the whole locality would be best secured by having two representatives?—Yes. I think it would be highly desirable, and I think that the people would wish it very much.

45396. CHAIRMAN.—There is a steamer running between Bantry and this place?—A steamer runs every morning from the 1st of May to the 1st of October from Castletown to Bantry, and returns the same day to Castletown, and brings everything she is asked to bring. In the winter half of the year the steamer stays in Bantry for the night, returns to Castletown next day, and then stays a night in Castletown before going back to Bantry again.

45397. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think she has a considerable subsidy from the Congested Districts Board?—At one time she had, but I did not know that she had it still.

45398. I believe she has a subsidy of something like £300?—Yes. If the subsidy was increased to the boat she could bring the mails. It leaves Bantry at half-past 2 or 3.

45399. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why should the Congested Districts Board subsidise the post office?—The benefit is to the people locally. The principle is admitted already, because she is actually subsidised.

45400. There is a profit in carrying letters, and it is only right that the profit should be devoted to the service that earns it. I presume they carry passengers also?—Yes.

45401. CHAIRMAN.—Does the steamer call at Bere Island?—At least one day each week on both journeys.

45402. Is much produce landed at Bere Island by the steamer?—Not very much, compared with Castletown. Still there is a considerable amount. It would depend. A considerable number of soldiers may be on the island being trained in the summer, and that means a considerable amount of extra provisions.

45403. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But she does not go outside Bantry Bay?—No; she is not licensed to go outside the bay. The Board of Trade won't allow that.

45404. CHAIRMAN.—You represent, I think, the County Council?—I am ex-chairman of the Rural District Council. I have been nominated by the County Council, but I represent the district also. I wish to refer to the development of the fishing, pier accommodation, and by dredging the harbour here at Castletown. I think that the Congested Districts Board has been furnished with our views already from the District Council, and I have very little to add except with regard to the fishing. The fishing industry here is a very important one if properly developed. If interest was taken by the Congested Districts Board in the development of mackerel and herring, I think it would be very successful.

45405. How do you think they can best be developed?—I will take first the mackerel fishing. There is a great want with regard to the curing of

nackerel here. There is one chief point. In connection with each of the fishings there should be helter sheds built for the proper curing of mackerel. Sun and rain injure the mackerel considerably. If helter sheds were built by the Congested Districts Board they would enhance the value of the mackerel onsiderably, and turn out a proper article.

45406. You mean sheds under which the curing ould take place?—Yes.

45407. Who are the curers?—Some are local men, ome are Liverpool men, and some Scotch.

45408. Is not it a curious thing that those curers lo not put up sheds themselves?—They have sheds, ut only for storing.

45409. Do they cure in the stores at present?—No. They may cure there if a rainy day comes on. They cannot bring in the fish except in basketfuls. f they had a lot of fish they would leave it outside.

45410. Mr. Sutherland.—These men have to put ip sheds in their own country?—If there were a arge station in which each would get in under cover am sure they would pay rent to the Board.

45411. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there room ipon the pier for that kind of store?—I don't mean he pier here, but I mean the general curing all round the seaboard.

45412. Chairman.—You are not speaking of Castletown?—No. I am taking all the ones around he seaboard where the curing of mackerel is going on. There is the curing of mackerel going on in Castletown.

45413. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that the sheds might be put up and let to the curers?—Yes. The Board might take a little more interest than they have done, because several times the District Council approached the Board with resolutions, but without avail. When I met Mr. Green a few times I discussed the matter with him.

45414. What did Mr. Green say to your proposition about curing sheds?—When he was down here at the inquiry I spoke to him about that. He made no promise about it, but it was advocated a great deal by witnesses at the inquiry that it was necessary to have these covered in open sheds.

45415. Chairman.—In what other way could the fishing be developed?—There are great opportunities for developing the herring fishing in Berehaven. Our bay is teeming with fish. The Board should apply themselves to it as well as they do it off the Donegal coast, and start herring fishing here, instructing the people how to cure herrings.

45416. Don't the people who come to cure mackerel know how to cure herrings?—No. They are cured in a different way altogether.

45417. Do not the Scotch curers know how to cure herrings?—Yes, but the local people should be instructed how to do it in an adequate manner also.

45418. Don't they learn from seeing the Scotch curers do it?—No Scotch curers come here—I mean workers.

45419. The herring fishing is going on at the same time as the mackerel fishing?—There is no herring fishing here except that last year I cured a little herring for a Scotch firm.

45420. The herring come off the coast at the same time as the mackerel?—About the same time. It starts here about the 1st of August up to the middle of October.

45421. The autumn mackerel fishing goes on through the autumn up to December?—It does. Last year it started about November and finished about the 1st of February.

45422. That was an exceptional year, probably?—Yes.

45423. But as a rule it goes on from August to December?—Yes.

45424. Then you get herrings in about August?—Yes.

45425. So that actually the herrings do come off this coast at the time you are fishing for mackerel?—Yes.

45426. If the curers are here for the mackerel, you would think that the Scotch curers would also know how to cure any herrings that were brought in?—They would, but it would be very difficult to get a lot of Scotch curers down here.

45427. But the Scotch curers come to cure the mackerel?—Yes, but they get local labour here. They are expert curers of mackerel here.

45428. Mr. Sutherland.—That is the chairman's point, that while they have to hire the labour here and show them how to do it, that is instruction?—Yes, but I was referring to the necessity of instruction by officials of the Congested Districts Board, so that they would carry on a course of instruction if the herring fishery were established here.

45429. Mr. Sutherland.—Do you have herring here?—In a fortnight last year I cured fifty barrels. Two Scotch coopers came down to me from the merchant I cure for.

45430. Were the fish brought ashore by boats belonging to this locality?—Yes.

45431. Have they got drifts of herring nets?—No; it is seine nets they have here.

45432. Therefore, they don't go very far to sea?—No, a few miles out, but they would in case the herring curing started.

45433. Which is more profitable here, herring or mackerel curing?—The mackerel. We never had herring curing until last year.

45434. What do you get per barrel for cured mackerel?—They got £3 a barrel last year.

45435. Where do they send them to?—They go direct to America. The mackerel I cure are sent off to Liverpool. My firm then ships them to America.

45436. Are you of opinion that there could be a herring fishing developed there?—I believe that it is about one of the best fishing grounds in Ireland.

45437. What sort of herrings do you get?—Large fulls, and fulls in good quantities.

45438. Are they as good as the Downing's Bay?—It appears they are. Mr. Brenner of Wick would be pleased to have them from this locality.

45439. Are boats the principal need?—Boats and nets.

45440. Large boats and drift nets?—Yes. I think to start the herring fishing here the Congested Districts Board should take the matter up a good deal, and I think that they should do the same as they did in Donegal and subsidise some boats here. They have done that. I have seen reports of the Board.

45441. They have not given any loans here?—No.

45442. Chairman.—What do I understand you to mean by subsidising boats—what is the method you have in your mind?—Give a boat so much at the opening of the season and have a chance afterwards of any fish they take besides.

45443. Mr. Sutherland.—What would you say to a bounty?—Yes; that would be a bounty.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Generally the boats are given out on a share system, and the money is repaid for these particular boats, but you are right in saying that there was a subsidy in one particular case. In order to develop a May herring fishery as distinct from an autumn herring fishery an inducement was given to two or three boats—they were Scotch boats, I believe—to test the fishing.

45445. Chairman.—It was not given to a local boat?

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—No. The Board never subsidised herring boats in the sense which witness means?—I mean to say that if the herring fishing were started you should get a few large boats to fish with drift nets outside.

45446. Was there any application made to the Congested Districts Board to get down an instructor in curing here?—No.

45447. Or to get down curers?—No. I was speaking to Mr. Green some time ago, and he said that Mr. Duthie should come down here and call on me. He has not called yet.

45448. I think you may take it that if you show the Board that shoals of fish are coming here, or that probably they will, there will be no lack of instruction?—I showed the Board that here last year. I cured about fifty barrels in a fortnight, in October.

45449. It would be a great matter down here to turn from the mackerel in case they failed to the herrings, so that they should have an alternative in fishing?—Yes. It would be well if the Board would give a bounty or give a steamer drifter here to try the herrings with herring nets. Long line fishing is also an important matter here. The long line fishing lasts from August to Christmas.

45450. In that matter the Board would await the report of its inspector, but if the Board were of

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opinion that there was an opening for a steam drifter they would not hesitate, I think, to make the experiment?—I think that it would be a success from what I have seen of the very large herrings that I have seen coming in at the end of the season.

45451. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If the mackerel came in would it stop the herring fishing?—I think not. I fancy from the look of things for the last few years that the mackerel are becoming later every year. Some ten years ago they came in August Now they won't start until October.

45452. The herring fishing will be over then?—You will have a continuous fishing for six months if you establish the herring fishing.

45453. Do boats come from Scotland here?—No, except in the spring.

45454. It was a big centre for the herring fishing at one time?—Yes. There are no herrings in the spring, but there are the mackerel. But we want transit facilities. The want of these block us very much. We have none here at all.

45455. CHAIRMAN.—What is your next point?—I think a lot of harm is also done here by the large steam trawlers that come around the coast. This should be lessened if possible by patrolling the coast frequently. The establishment of this herring fishing which would come before the mackerel fishing is also a matter of great importance. For the last few years there were herrings in this harbour, but there was no possibility of catching them. If the Board took up the question of curing herrings I think you would have a lasting industry here. My firm belief from my knowledge of things and from what I have heard from time to time that the trawling of small boats in the harbour here being stopped has ruined the harbour with regard to line fishing in the harbour, and I think it is the opinion of everybody connected with it that the small boats should be allowed to trawl in the harbour for a short time in the year to clear the ground. The fish cannot lie on the ground. It is all weeds and no fish could go there. I know several families that were making a living here all round the harbour.

45456. CHAIRMAN.—It is a question of a bye-law?—Yes.

45457. Who makes those bye-laws?—I suppose Mr. Green.

45458. After a local inquiry?—Yes. They had in the harbour here a lot of pollock and all kinds of fish to be caught. Now they cannot catch fish there.

45459. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the reason?—Because the ground in the inner harbour is all fouled and the fish won't lie there, but if trawling was continued by small boats of fifteen tons and so on, the fish would lie there and come in and spawn there. Expert fishermen who have made a living there have said so.

45460. CHAIRMAN.—The point is really one for representations to the fishery authorities?—Yes. There is a question of pier accommodation here along the coast for fishing. A great deal of money is lost here. There is a long strip of pier which is very dangerous at present. It is 200 feet long and 25 feet broad, so that it is very narrow. It should be double the width that it is at present. Then we all feel the want of a representative on the Board, and I would suggest that there should be a representative from the South of Ireland on the Congested Districts Board.

45461. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How would you select them? Would it be by the County Council?—Surely. You see that they are the representative body of the county.

45462. Such a member should be able to know the local wants of Cork and Kerry?—I think so. I believe his Lordship, the Bishop of Ross, would be a good representative of the south coast.

45463. CHAIRMAN.—Would not that be a rather big area to ask one man to be responsible for; from Limerick round to Skibbereen?—I would appoint one from Cork and another from Kerry. This would make the work easy and give direct representation.

45464. Of course there is not very much of Cork congested?—All along the seaboard is congested. We have a most congested district here. Our population in 1850 was about 25,000; now it is only 12,000. If the Congested Districts Board would make experiments along the coast here I think that they would be very well repaid, because along this is one of the best coasts for fishing in Ireland. A lot of dried fish are imported into Castletown and the district, and there are any amount of fish in the bay. Our pier should be extended and other piers should be made around the coast here. There was one pier applied for at the west end of Bere Island to facilitate the people there. Another pier should be made down at a place called Rossmakeowen, that would remove congestion to a considerable extent.

45465. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—On the opposite side of Bere Island?—Yes; on the mainland side.

45466. CHAIRMAN.—Up to March, 1906, £10,532 has been paid out by the Board for the purchase of boats and gear in the County Cork?—Very little of it was paid in Berehaven. A few small boats were given out a few years ago, and nothing was given since, I think.

45467. Is there any other point?—The dredging of the harbour. The harbour at Castletown is filling up altogether.

45468. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has any dredging work been done?—Yes, round the pier some years ago, but there was hardly any benefit at all by it.

45469. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there a harbour authority?—No. There was £100 expended some years ago in dredging with a hand dredger and a sand boat. The Congested Districts Board sent down some men to do it, but very little was done.

45470. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be necessary to have it done on a large scale?—Yes; here at the entrance to the harbour at Perch Rock at low water the entrance is only 9 feet. About 300 feet from the pier head it is 8 feet. Outside that, between there and the small island called Dinish it is about 13 feet. If it was dredged to that depth all over it would be most valuable. It should be dredged 200 feet each side of the pier to allow a steamboat to work it. I saw a steamboat leave the pier one day at Castletown and it stuck in the mud 300 feet from the pier and remained there until the next tide.

45471. Do you think if the dredging were once well done would the harbour be liable to silt up again quickly?—I think not if it was done on a good scale. Say, start 20 feet outside the Perch Rock. You have deep water there. Inside about 200 feet there is a bar. A vessel must come round the channel. Strangers often stick there in fairly low water. From 200 feet each side of the pier out to this point of about 300 feet, where there is 13 feet of depth, if that were done once it would take 100 years or more to fill in. Round the pier there is a depth of 10 or 12 feet of mud. The banks of mud have filled in considerably during my lifetime.

45472. CHAIRMAN.—I see that in the spring of 1896 the capture of mackerel at Berehaven exceeded that at any other port by 40 per cent.?—Yes, I remember that year. There was a very large spring mackerel fishing then. I often saw seven steamers loaded here during a week.

45473. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Were the mackerel iced?—Yes. The spring fishing has gone down. If there were transit facilities it would still continue, because I think small buyers would continue to carry on if facilities were given for a steamboat that would leave Castletown for Bantry in the evening. I think it would be very necessary for the Board to take that into consideration. The boat could run from Castletown to Bantry in the evenings to catch the train. Referring to that, I have myself seen, when the boat left its moorings, fish left on the pier, which they could not get up after, and sold for curing, reduced in value by 50 per cent. I think that the Congested Districts Board promised £250 for dredging this harbour, but that is considered a very small thing.

45474. CHAIRMAN.—Could not you have a harbour board here?—The population is very small. It was thought to have a harbour board here, but the provisional orders and those things were rather expensive at the time. They cost from £70 to £100.

45475. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You must be losing a lot of money by not getting any dues from all the ships that come there. You could well afford to do it. They do it in every other place?—It was not thought practicable at the time. In building piers around here the Congested Districts Board should adopt a certain time of the year, about the 1st of March, when the people are not engaged in fishing. If they come during the fishing season they cannot get the people to work. Consequently it is more expensive if they start then. From about the 1st of March up to the 1st of August you will get plenty of men to work at it.

45476. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That seems but reasonable; still, of course, it is difficult if little works are being pushed on at various parts of the coast to begin everywhere on the 1st of March?—Yes, but I know it would be useful. At Berehaven I would suggest another thing: that the Congested Districts Board in doing these things should invite tenders from contractors. I think that that is a most practicable way of doing it, in some cases.

45477. You think that that would be better than doing the work themselves?—Yes. You would have a competition then to do it.

45478. Would there be many contractors in the locality capable of tendering?—There would, I am sure.

45479. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are a member of the County Council?—Not now. I represent this district, and have been Chairman of the District Council. My seat on the County Council was *ex officio*.

45480. Have you any knowledge of the agricultural schemes in this county?—I have not taken that matter up. I have been representing this district for twelve years. I still represent a fish-curing firm. I am fairly well acquainted with it for the past ten years. My firm think that they could get 1,000 barrels of beautiful herrings here.

Mr. MAURICE POWER examined.

45481. CHAIRMAN.—You are Chairman of the Rural District Council?—Yes.

45482. What would you like to say to us?—I wish to refer to the land. I represent the districts, say, from the boundary of Berehaven to Bantry; that is the Bantry district, which is a very congested district and very impoverished.

45483. What point do you wish to bring before us?—The necessity for draining the land and making roads, and planting trees on the mountains.

45484. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The mountains are bare at present?—Yes.

45485. Would the farmer lose much if portion of the mountain were taken from grazing purposes and reserved for planting trees?—I don't think so, in many cases, because there is nothing left but the rock.

45486. You might easily find a tract of mountain that is not much good for grazing?—Certainly. And you have lots of the cut away and places where the rock is nearly exposed and all over, where the turf is cut and nothing left behind. You might get some of these places for planting trees. It is very necessary there inland, where there are very miserable places.

45487. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The drains you refer to are farm drains?—I mean farm drains.

45488. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You don't think that the people use the mountain for grazing?—Not very much.

45489. Why is that?—It is too poor.

45490. The people are too poor?—Yes, and the mountain is too poor. The people are poor and the mountain is worse.

45491. Do you think it carries anything like the number of sheep it might?—The sheep there are quite worthless. It would not carry a good sheep.

45492. What kind of sheep have you in this district?—I don't know what they call them, but I know they are the last class in the world.

45493. Are they black-faced sheep?—No, they are not. They are very common small things, that bring from seven to ten shillings.

45494. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did you ever try a better class of sheep on the mountain?—I don't know that the place would keep a better class of sheep.

45495. How do you know that?—I hear the people say that it would not. Some say they did try them there and that they did not thrive, but, however, I am quite certain that they could be improved in some places.

45496. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did any farmer try the black-faced sheep from Scotland on these mountains?—I think not.

45497. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There seems to be a great demand for lime in this part of the world?—Yes. If we had lime we would want it very much.

45498. At what price per barrel could you afford to buy lime?—Even at a high price it cannot be got.

45499. What have you to pay for it now?—You must pay at Kenmare 1*s.* 6*d.* per barrel for it, and then you have to carry it all around the road until you come here.

45500. It is not much used here?—It is not used. It could not be used for land purposes here.

45501. You have the sand here, too?—We have not the sand now. There is no boat in the harbour.

45502. There was one?—Yes.

45503. Was that subsidised by the Congested Districts Board?—It was not.

45504. It was a private boat?—Yes.

45505. Why did they give it up?—It was owing to the want of men to work it in the first instance. There was plenty of demand for the sand, but we could not get the men to work the boat. In that part labour has become scarce. The men went away. People could not afford to pay them reasonable wages such as they would want for lifting sand.

45506. So it did not pay in the end, and that is why it broke down?—Yes.

45507. Which would you rather have—the sand or lime?—Lime; but I am not a good judge. It is a great thing in our part. If we had each of them we would want them, because the general class of land we have there is cut-away bog, and the lime is a very good thing for them, because it grows so much weed, and lime should be a very good thing for destroying weeds.

45508. Have you any agricultural schemes in this part of the world?—I know nothing of them

45509. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have any of the landholders sold to the tenants in the district you represent?—No. The landlord of the Leigh White estate does not seem inclined to sell. He made an offer this year when we asked him to sell, but the price was very large.

45510. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So you dropped it?—We dropped it when there was no chance. There are several places there where they would want slips for landing seamen along the coast.

45511. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What places have you before your mind?—One or two places. Adrigole is one of them.

45512. What class of work is being carried out at Adrigole?—There is a pier built there, and a very poor one at that.

45513. It did not cost much?—Some £2,400 or £2,500, I believe. It is simply like a good double fence twenty feet wide.

45514. Was it for the fishing it was built?—No. It was not built for the fishing, but for steamers.

45515. When was it built?—It is not finished yet.

45516. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it near the road?—About a quarter of a mile from the main road. Passing by you could easily see the thing There would be a slip wanted, for that is no use for small boats.

45517. Is Muccuragh in your district?—No. That is in the Bantry district. There should be a slip built for small boats beside the pier at Adrigole, because there is no way of landing anything from small boats.

45518. The existing work, you consider, is good only for steamers?—That is all. Small boats cannot moor there or discharge.

45519. Do you know anything of the Bantry Bay steamer service?—It is quite unknown to us altogether. I thought we would have had it some time ago, and there is no trace of it yet.

45520. CHAIRMAN.—Was not the steamer very small?—The steamer we have at present is not small. The only way to get sand would be for the Congested Districts Board to send down boats with a great quantity of sand, and land it at those piers. If we don't get sand the land is no use, and I don't see any easy way of getting it unless the Board send down a boat.

Mr. T. O'Sullivan examined.

July 12, 1907.

Mr. T. O'Sullivan.

45521. CHAIRMAN.—What district do you represent?—Allihies, Castletownbere. I wish first to refer to the Berehaven fisheries. From Dursey Island to Cod Head in this parish is the principal fishing ground in Berehaven, and statistics will show that the Berehaven mackerel fishery is one of the most important in Ireland. The Rev. Father Barton, P.P., seeing the urgent necessity there existed for piers, slips, and roads leading to the different curing stations, made application to the Congested Districts Board and other Boards to come to the aid of the fishermen and afford proper facilities to develop this flourishing industry in our midst. After repeated invitations and requests some gentlemen from the Congested Districts Board, with Sir Horace Plunkett, called on our parish priest, Rev. Father Barton, and on seeing for themselves, expressed their great surprise that nothing had been done to help the industry in this important fishing district. They at once recommended a grant of £650 to build a pier at Ballydonegan, but through some misunderstanding between engineers, foreman, and labourers, this pier is left half finished and practically useless. There are other parts along the seaboard from Dursey to Cod Head where piers and slips are needed. Within the last few years the Rev. Father Barton forwarded to the Congested Districts Board a petition signed by the representative fishermen of the surrounding district, the principal fish buyers and merchants of Castletownbere and Allihies, asking the Board to construct a pier and improve the landing at Clainough, Cod Head. The usual reply was that the Board would attend to it, but nothing had been done. This appears to be a very urgent necessity, as fishermen from the outlying districts frequent this important fishing centre at certain periods of the year. With a little outlay in improving the entrance to this harbour a safe refuge would be afforded to all comers, where they could sell their fish at the curing stations, and go home by land when overtaken by storms. Instead they have to round Cod Head, often throwing both fish and fishing gear overboard to save themselves. In this fishing district are employed some forty boats at seining; each seine is worked by sixteen men. They commence about the 1st August and continue to November. There are some fifty local net boats worked by a crew of seven men each, and they continue fishing from August to February. The hauls of mackerel taken by seines sometimes go as high as 50,000 in one catch, by nets as high as 10,000. In the district there are about thirty curing stations where the fish is bought, cured, and packed for the American markets, giving employment to hundreds, old and young. The fish merchants are English, Scotch, and Americans, with a few local enterprising capitalists. With all this flourishing industry and apparent prosperity is it not pitiable to see the best of our young men emigrating, and leaving the remnant. Any observer can explain why when he occasionally sees the crowds of fishermen perched on the rocks eagerly watching the shoals of mackerel within a few hundred yards, and unable to launch their boats for want of a pier or slip of any kind. Along the seaboard from Garinish to Cod Head there is only one *half* finished pier, and this embraces the principal fishing ground of Berehaven. Our parish priest has been taunted, even in the public Press, for not getting more assistance from the Congested Districts Board than others less worthy. It is not through want of interest in his people and in the fishing industry he has not been as successful as others, and the pigeon-holes of the Congested Districts Board's Office, Dublin, can confirm this, for over and over again he has written them to do something for his people and the fishing industry in his parish. We most respectfully request of this Commission to do something practical by recommending the Board to send down an engineer to consult with Rev. Father Barton. He will give him all the reliable information and assistance necessary to make the Berehaven fisheries a remunerative and prosperous industry.

45522. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where are you living?—At Allihies Mines, three-quarters of a mile from Ballydonegan. I have a map showing site of the Clainough Pier—applied for some time ago by the Congested Districts Board and also copies of the letters sent to the Board asking them to do something for the people.

45522A. Is Garinish in the parish?—Yes; to the west; near Dursey Island.

45523. Was there a pier or slip constructed there?—There was a pier constructed there a great many years ago.

45524. By the Congested Districts Board?—I don't know that, but I think that the Board partly contributed to it.

45525. Who was the parish priest at the time?—Rev. Father M'Carthy. He was removed to Causeway. He is now dead.

45526. It was in his time it was constructed by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. It was he made the application. I don't know whether it was finished before he left.

45527. Do you remember what it cost?—I don't know really. I am sure that Mr. Dudley can tell you.

45528. How far is Ballydonegan from Garinish?—About three miles by sea. There is a road leading to it perhaps five or six miles.

45529. The work was begun at Ballydonegan?—Yes, five or six years ago.

45530. Why was it stopped?—I believe there was some difference between the labourers and the engineer. It appears that he did not want to accommodate them. When he was down they were employed at the fishing. When they could earn, perhaps, ten or fifteen shillings a day at fishing, it would not do for them to go work at two shillings a day for the Congested Districts Board.

45531. That was the trouble?—Yes. There was another reason. The Berehaven Mining Company resumed operations at the time. They gave £1 a week to their labourers.

45532. It was due to this fact that the work was stopped, that the engineer could not get labourers at two shillings a day?—He could at certain times of the year, but just then, at the time of the fishing, he could not.

45533. That is why it was stopped?—Yes, it must be.

45534. Is it going on again?—No, it is not.

45535. Would they work now for two shillings a day?—Yes, and would be glad to work for the last two months. Then you would have these two works—Ballydonegan and Clainough—completed.

45536. You say that communications have been made about that place, Clainough?—Yes.

45537. Was there any favourable reply?—There was nothing done.

45538. Was it there that Sir Horace Plunkett came?—No. He was at Allihies Mines. That was the time that the Berehaven Mines were in operation. He came down to Ballydonegan, and, seeing the great necessity that existed for it, said that he would recommend something to be done. They have great trouble launching the boats, and then after a whole night fishing out on the sea, they have to drag their boats 200 or 300 yards along a sandy beach.

45539. You would be able to state for the information of the engineer that now it would be possible to have labour at the rate of two shillings a day?—Certainly.

45540 It may not be a big wage, but you would not expect a public board doing work of that sort for the benefit of the locality to pay very big wages?—They would work for half the usual wages for their own benefit at a time when they had no fishing, but it is very hard to expect them to work for low wages during the fishing season when they could make a great deal more fishing. Then, when in the Berehaven mines they were getting £1 a week, you could not expect them to leave that behind and go work for twelve shillings a week. Some of these have no such interest in it, as they expect to go off to America at the end of a year, but those who were interested ini the fishing would work for two shillings a day or less when the fishing season was not on.

45541. One of the witnesses said that it would be better to get such works done by contract—would that be so?—I would not like to give an opinion.

45542. A board doing work at a place so distant from Dublin as Berehaven has the great disadvantage of not knowing exactly when the harvest of the deep may be reaped by the workers from the shore?—We

could always let them know when we could attend to the work there?—I know a pier was built at Gurtahig some time ago by contract, and the work was done satisfactorily for £200. A great deal of work was done.

45543. Was it built by the Congested Districts Board?—They gave £100, I believe, and the County Council gave £100.

45544. Have you a Parish Committee in your parish?—No; it lapsed. They did nothing.

45545. Did Father Barton apply for it?—I think so.

July 12, 1907.

Mr. T. O'Sullivan.

Mr. James Dudley examined.

45546. Chairman.—You are a Rural District Councillor of Garinish?—Yes. I am a provision merchant, fish curer, and Rural District Councillor. I am well acquainted with the conditions prevailing in Berehaven, and especially those of the district I represent. The whole district is congested. The holdings are mainly uneconomic; out of 100 well known to me only five are economic. Owing to the exposed situation of the district, and the entire absence of trees, the potato crop has from time to time been lost, having been blasted by hard southerly winds, laden with sea-spray. The people are badly housed, nearly 90 per cent. of the houses being old, low, badly lighted, and badly ventilated. The congestion is likely to be somewhat relieved in a short time, as the Estates Commissioners are negotiating the purchase of grazing land in the vicinity. The only industry —and it is the mainstay of the people—is fishing. At Garinish, ten seines, worked by 160 men, engage at mackerel fishing from August to November. In years gone by large takes were obtained, and the prices being fairly high, each fisherman made £40 on an average. This, I believe, could have been doubled if there were quay accommodation. At present there is only a small, narrow slip capable of accommodating two boats at a time. It can be reached at half-tide only. When mackerel are abundant, and the fishermen have their takes early in the night, they have to wait sometimes for hours for the rise of the tide. Had there been a quay sufficiently large, and built, say, in two feet of water at low tide, the boats could come alongside and discharge their takes, after which they could again proceed to sea to fish. The curing of the fish is very much hampered through the lack of quay accommodation. Under existing conditions the fish is carried in baskets from the boats to the foreshore, where it is cured. This involves much extra labour and expense. Many of the fishermen come five or six miles to fish at Garinish. After a take of fish they have to sit for hours in their wet clothes, often under a heavy downpour of rain. If there were quay accommodation they could secure their boats, and go to their homes to change their wet clothes, after which they could return at an early hour to sell the fish. It would be well if some shelter were provided for those fishermen who come long distances. In a fairly good season the total sum turned over at Garinish for fish and labour would be about £8,000. This sum could be easily doubled in similar circumstances if there were quay accommodation. In my opinion Garinish is one of the largest and most important fish-curing stations on the south-west coast, and it is strange that the Congested Districts Board has neglected its development so long. Less important places have been provided with boat-slips and quays. If Garinish were so equipped, the labours of 160 fishermen would have been made less hard, and the general condition of the people improved. In April and May the fish is sold at a much smaller price than at other places. This is due to the fact that the fish must be carted fifteen miles to Castletownbere to be sold; the freight is then considerable. Owing to unavoidable delays the quality of the fish is much deteriorated before it reaches the English market, to which the great bulk of it goes. Last autumn the fishing was a complete failure. The effect on the people was felt at once. As a merchant, I had to give considerable credit, and must wait for payment until there is a successful fishing season. A more kindly interest taken by the Congested Districts Board would improve the lot of the people. The great crying need is quay accommodation, and until that is obtained, no improvement may be looked or hoped for. With suitable and sufficient facilities to help the fishing industry in this district, the fishermen would reap a full instead of a half harvest, and would be thus enabled to tide over any bad season which, in the natural order of things, may arise from time to time. Lobster fishing has been carried on in the summer months. After the gear has been paid for by the fishermen, the fishing yields a profit. The number of crabs taken in the lobster-pots is greater than the number of lobsters. These are thrown away as useless, as there is no market for them. Crayfish is also obtained, but there is market

Mr. James Dudley.

45547. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You live in the district of Garinish, where a pier was constructed?—Yes.

45548. It was not an extensive work?—It is hardly a pier.

45549. And it cost £1,500 or £1,600?—I could not say.

45550. What improvement would you suggest?—It should be made a pier.

45551. I think you spoke of a quay?—I suppose a quay and a pier would be the same.

45552. Would a pier suffice without any special shelter except what a pier gives?—Yes.

45553. You say it is a good fishing centre?—Yes, the best.

45554. Has that been so at all times or since the slip was constructed?—All the time, but they have better appliances now than they had in the past.

45555. Is the slip good as far as it has gone?—Very good, but in discharging barrels and then loading it is too narrow for working. Sometimes three steamers are in attendance during the fishing time.

45556. So that it is a prosperous centre for the fishing?—Yes. The steamers come in; we ship the fish to Liverpool, and from there they send it to America.

45557. Do you know anything of the Ballydonegan slip project?—Yes.

45558. Will that be also useful if completed?—Yes.

45559. You don't know what is being done out as far as Dursey Island?—They are doing a little work there at present.

45560. What is being done there?—They made a little bit of a pier about eighteen years ago, and the Congested Districts Board are improving it this year. They are working on it at present. Dursey Island is being sold to the tenants.

45561. Is that within the last couple of years?—It is not settled yet. They are only paying interest on it; but they evicted them, and frightened the poor people, and they had to pay extra for it. They were innocent, and had no place to go.

45562. Is your chief recommendation the improvement of the fishing by landing accommodation?—Yes. It is behind altogether—a thousand years behind the times.

45563. Mr Sutherland.—You remember the time before the Garinish slip was erected; did the erection of the slip increase the amount of the fishing?—Yes. Since then all the people have got more money.

45564. How much has it increased the fishing?—About double.

45565. Do you know the amount of mackerel they used to land before the slip was made and the amount they landed since?—I remember one day there was about 130,000.

45566. Was it the erection of the slip that made that?—It brings the boats to the place.

45567. You don't know to what extent the expenditure of this £1,500 increased the fishing?—They were going to make a pier also, and they did not do it. They were going to build on the opposite side.

45568. The expenditure of the money increased the fishing?—Yes. It was a great help to the fishermen.

Rev. JAMES O'CALLAGHAN examined.

July 12, 1907.

Rev. James O'Callaghan.

45569. CHAIRMAN.—You are parish priest of Eyries?—Yes. The Congested Districts Board has done most useful work in the Eyries parish within the last two years. The pier of Cahirkeem, which is in the way of completion, cost £900—contribution by the Board in Dublin, £600. The Congested Districts Board has removed a rock, 86 feet long, at Kilcatherine, and has made the inlet there a most safe and convenient place for landing. The place is not yet finished, no gravel rests there, and boats would be torn to bits if drawn over the jagged bottom. Skids are necessary in order to make the place fit for landing. Landing at the point was impossible at high water. Fish had to be put into bags and hauled over the cliffs. The fishermen had to remain in their boats until the tide answered. With a little outlay this can be made a very safe place. The Board has built a slip at Darrigroe, which is a convenience and a safety for a good many fishermen. It has removed a rock which blocked the passage between the sea and Loughane Before its removal no boat could enter except at high tide, even then the oars could not be used, the boat was simply washed in. The Board has made a landing at Innisfanard—a most necessary work. The Board has undertaken to make a landing place at Trasalig. In Trasalig nets had to be dragged over the cliffs and were torn and fishing was stopped until repairs were made. Nets, oars, fish, and boats had to be left in a precarious position until the tide answered. Travera and Traanimod need as much to be looked after as any place around the coast of Coulagh Bay. Lives were lost because these works were not executed, and fishermen were cowarded by their fear of not being able to find a refuge should the sea stir. Kindly bear in mind that rough weather is the best for fishing, and that a boat can hardly keep her gunwale over water in the finest weather when she is loaded with a heavy crew, heavy oars, wet seines, and as much fish as they have taken. From this it can be seen that a fisherman carries his life in his hands, and that there cannot be too many harbours of refuge around the fishing coast. The Board has promised to build a bridge over the ford between Glenbeg Lake and Argroom River. A life was lost there, and the people have to wait, without even the shelter of a ditch, until the water falls. A road is promised to Cleandra. There is one other remark that I may make. In my opinion no Board could be more prompt in answering correspondence and carrying out any work useful and necessary recommended by a man who has the interest of the public at heart than is the Congested Districts Board. With regard to industries, in my opinion Glenbeg Lake is the finest water power in the whole of the Diocese of Kerry. On the subject of re-afforestation I may say that the people are under the impression that it means the enclosure and plantation of large tracts. I suppose it does. The re-afforestation I would recommend is: let every man plant as much timber as would supply him with fuel. The branches of 300 trees would supply plenty of fuel for any ordinary farmer, and provided that trees are not too closely planted, but planted in such a way as to branch freely, grazing, so far from being injured, would be improved, not only by the falling of the leaves, but by shelter for the cattle and protection from the gad-fly. Our bogs are worn out. Were they planted there could be an abundant supply of fuel in the country. The seeds of ash and sycamore are easily got. Let them be shaken over an enclosed space, whether lea or tillage, and they will grow. Thus planting costs nothing. In reference to the use of heath and furze I may say that the value of both is known. Heath produces the best butter and the sweetest mutton. It is too hard for a cow or a sheep to crop except the tenderest shoots of it. If furze and heath were cut and crushed in a mill driven by wind or water power, and afterwards subjected to a partial process of fermentation, either would make a good food for the production of butter or the support of cattle. I have seen cows desert clover aftergrass for fermenting rushes and fermenting furze. There is so much furze, rushes, and heath in the country that an effort should be made to utilise them. Mountain torrents should be diverted from their courses and made to scatter clay and gravel over slopes which are barren, because they are producing the same thing since creation. Grass by the sides of mountain roads shows how any clay will improve a bog. The curing of fish should commence the moment the fish is landed, and each crew should have their own hands in readiness. There is often a delay of from thirty or forty hours before curing commences. Whenever there is a heavy take of fish the local agents show telegrams—real or bogus—stating that the market is glutted, and stop buying. No bargain is made until late in the evening, and fish which on Tuesday brought 10*s.* has to be sold on Wednesday for 3*s.* 6*d.* or less, whilst Tuesday's fish was cured at once, and Wednesday's fish had to remain forty hours before a fish was opened. I have an object in view in making this statement:—(1) to protect the fishermen from bogus telegrams, for it is plain that fish caught on Tuesday and Wednesday of the same week will fetch the same price in the foreign market, no matter whether 10*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* were paid for it; (2) to show the folly of delaying the curing of fish, which hour by hour deteriorates, and gives the buyer an advantage over the fisherman, for the fisherman must sell at the price offered, or else let his fish rot if he delays curing his fish. In my opinion every seine should cure their own fish and have a brand, for when people think that bad fish or bad butter will fetch the same price as good, they will contend to produce, not the best, but the worst article. Hence, the necessity of inspection for the purpose of keeping goods up to the highest standard. Ice houses are necessary in all curing stations, also sheds and troughs supplied by pipes. I have seen girls standing knee-deep in water all day long, often with rain pelting on them, the poor girls being in a stooping position often for twenty hours. I would be very sorry to see a Board which has done so much for this parish and for other places similarly circumstanced, embarrassed in its useful work. Roads should be made through the bogs and turf should be cut down to the gravel. Watercourses should be opened to drain the bogholes. Cows like fuschia. It grows well. I believe that an experiment should be made to test the value of fuschia as a winter food for cattle. We have furze meadows. Why not have fuschia meadows? Furze costs trouble to prepare it for cattle. Cows eat fuschia as they would grass.

45570. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That suggestion about the fuschia is quite a new one to the Commission?—They eat it ravenously. Sheep will eat ascalom with avidity. With regard to the evidence given as to the value of the mountains as grazing places, there are large tracts covered with furze that are simply valueless. These places can be planted in the morning; they would not diminish the grazing value of the district by the stint of a cow to any person. Any man who wishes can turn sheep on the mountain. No person will charge for them. There is only one farm in the parish where five shillings a cow is charged in the summer. If those people were encouraged to enclose two or three acres of land and plant it, and protect it for a short time from sheep and goats, there would soon be plenty of fuel for the houses. The supplying of fuel would be the best use that could be made of planting in this country. The supplying of fuel is a great necessity at the present time.

45571. There is another point in your statement which is new, and may be of considerable value. You speak of mountain torrents being used, not so much to irrigate the land underneath as to carry gravel and clay over the surface?—Yes. Any person going over a road made on a bog will see a vast improvement in the grass on the side of the road. Any person going over a mountain torrent where it is dry will see a very fine class of grass. These old mountains are worn out, because they are producing the very same thing since the creation of the world. If only clay were overlaid on these places they would produce things that would make a good pasture.

45572. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You speak of sowing the seeds of sycamore and ash broadcast; did you ever know of that?—They are growing over the whole country. Any man who has grass growing near these trees will find it very difficult to keep out their seeds. They plant themselves. In places where you see sycamore and ash they plant themselves. The seed is very easily obtained. A person can make the experiment without the cost of a single penny. If nothing is gained nothing is lost. If they succeed it would mean planting the whole country without any loss. Ash is the very best kind of timber for planting. Poplar is

very easily planted. Over in Belgium they plant poplar along the canals. These are stripped every second year, and the grazing around the place is much improved because one year's grass is equal to two, after being fallow for twelve months; so that they actually gain by the planting instead of losing. Besides, as far as mountain is concerned, any man can take in four or five acres of these mountains and plant them. If they did that in a short time they would have plenty of fuel. They should also be made cut the bog down to the gravel instead of cutting bog holes here and there, which has the effect of making the lower bog rot altogether. They should also open up a large trench, or as many as may be required, the whole length of the bog. This trench will, in two years, be wide enough for a cart to pass through; thus a gravel road will be made free of cost. It will shift from year to year, always keeping close to the turf, and will serve as a canal for draining the bog; the side trenches will be kept dry, which, in a few years, will be wide enough for a cart to pass through, and thus the labour of drawing turf in baskets will be saved; a better sward than the wet bog will be secured for drying turf; and in a few years there will be valuable coarse meadows, provided the upper sod is set aside for sodding the areas cleared of peat. There will be no waste of valuable fuel, now getting scarce, with nothing to replace it. Half our bogs have rotted because they were not cut to the bottom, and our cut-away bogs are hideous tracts of barrenness, because they were not cut deep enough or in the orderly manner I have indicated.

45573. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—These are plain remedies, but they carry you a good way in improving the condition of the people?—Yes. A man cuts a bog any way he likes, and his own bog rots away. It was simply the neglect of the landlord which caused the whole thing. I know, myself, the poor people in our parish won't be able to hold their ground without help from the Congested Districts Board. The Government is inclined to help those poor men to make a living in the country, but others won't let them. I applied to your Board myself for help to build a house for a man. The answer was that nothing could be done because it was not on an estate belonging to the Board. Help should be given to these people to earn their rent on their own land. The population could be kept on the land apart from the fishing. When a man has to meet every demand from the milk of four cows he cannot do it.

The Commission adjourned

NINETY-FIRST PUBLIC SITTING.

SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Bantry, County Cork.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. TIMOTHY O'LEARY examined.

July 13, 1907.

Rev. Timothy O'Leary.

45574. CHAIRMAN.—You have been nominated by the Bishop, and the Cork and Bantry Rural District Council?—Yes. In my parish, Muintinarara, there are five electoral divisions scheduled as congested. These are Sheepshead, Seefin, Glanlough, Durrus West, and Durrus East. The population of these congested electoral divisions in 1901 was 3,215. These five scheduled electoral divisions were owned by eighteen landlords, two of them sold under the Balfour Act, seven under the Wyndham Act to the Congested Districts Board, two under the Wyndham Act to the tenants directly, one has been offered to the Congested Districts Board, and sale negotiations are going on. For the six remaining landlords compulsory powers are necessary, and compulsory powers will be necessary to vest portion of Coomkeen townland in the tenants. Coomkeen is part of the Bandon estate, and agreements to purchase it were lodged with the Estates Commissioners nearly two and a half years since. Mr. Parr, one of the Estates Commissioners' surveyors, recently mapped this townland. The production of his map before the Commission would be very useful to give them an idea of the difficulty in vesting this townland, which is in Durrus West electoral division. Compulsory powers are necessary for striping. The works of improvements on the Board's estates here are very useful, and well done. These works are road-making, main drains, the erection of new dwellings and out-offices, together with the improvement of existing ones. Parish Committees are doing very useful work. They have assisted in erecting twelve new dwellings and improved six old ones. They have built six new out-offices and repaired three existing ones. They have given grants for roads, drains, and fences. The total grants made amount to £162 10*s.*, and the total estimated cost is £814 13*s.* 6*d.* Kilcrohane crochet class is doing splendidly. The total earnings of the fifty-nine pupils, for the last financial year, was £353 7*s.* 4*d.* The maximum earned by one of these pupils for the year was £23 11*s.* 11*d.*, and the minimum 2*s.* 6*d.* The Board's rent collecting system as practised by its officials is too exacting. The average price paid for mackerel each year during the past four years in the four fish-curing stations in the parish was £2,253. About £750 was paid annually for herrings. A large quantity of fish caught here was sold in the local markets. The Congested Districts Board built five landing places or boat-slips, and thus aided very considerably the efforts of the local fishermen. The fish taken in Bantry and Dunmanway Bays are mackerel, herring, hake, turbot, plaice, sole, brill, haddock, whiting, pollock, mullet, bream, sprat, lobsters, scollops, cockles, crabs, mussels, and periwinkles. Six hundred and twenty-nine emigrated from the congested portion of this parish since my appointment to it in March, 1898. In reference to remedies for the relief of congestion migration is not feasible, and very little untenanted land is available. The most then must be made of the patches of land we have. Our main source of living is from the sea. Give us facilities by building landing places at Loughawn, Cross-a-gour, Gloun, Maughadaw, Tooreen, Trarodim, Lahernatha, Church Strand, Reenrour, Ahakista, Kealties, Sealodge, and Coolculloghta. Give us facilities to take our fish to market by establishing a motor service to Kilcrohane, or at least to Ahakista. A monthly fair at Durrus would be very useful. Unless we get facilities for landing our boats and fish, and facilities to markets, by giving us a motor service, one year's visit of the blight on our potato crop would bring hunger to some homes in our midst. The great point which I wish to emphasise is that in twenty-six years the population has decreased by 1,666 in the congested portion, that is, by 62 per cent. of the present population, which, in May, 1907, was 2,681. There are in the congested portion of the parish 487 families, and 383 of these are under £10 valuation, that is 78·6 per cent. of the families at present in the parish have a valuation of less than £10. Since my appointment to the parish, nine and a half years ago, 629 people have emigrated, that is, nearly 24 per cent. These emigrants are the flower of the parish. There were in the congested portion of the parish eighteen landlords. Two of these have sold under the Balfour Act.

45575. Do you mean the Act of 1896?—Yes. Two have sold directly under the Wyndham Act; seven have sold to the Congested Districts Board; in one negotiations for sale are pending. Six are hopeless without compulsion. Of the eighteen landlords in the parish there is no trouble with eleven; eleven have sold, and in one case negotiations for sale are pending with the Congested Districts Board; the cases of the remainder are hopeless without compulsion. In the case in which the landlord offered to sell to the Congested Districts Board, she offered to sell at eighteen and twenty-one years' purchase. The estate came before the last meeting of the Board, and I understand, owing to some financial difficulties, they did not make an offer. The landlord is fairly reasonable in the demand made—twenty-one and eighteen years' purchase. The Board made no offer of sale yet. In the case of the remaining six landlords in the parish compulsion would be necessary.

45576. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How many landlords have sold to the Board?—Seven.

45577. They would not be large owners?—No, the principal landlord, Lord Bandon, owns nearly all Durrus West Electoral Division; the others hold about half the land in the parish between them. Lord Bandon sold directly to the tenants, but he sold one townland to the Congested Districts Board. He would have sold the whole probably to the Congested Districts Board, but that the tenants could not agree amongst themselves. Unfortunately they are not all of the same way of thinking religiously. Some of these in my parish would not touch the Congested Districts Board. My parishioners and those not of my persuasion were evenly divided. Nothing could have been done.

45578. Were the terms on this property about which negotiations have come to a standstill pretty much the same terms as those on which the tenants bought on the other properties from the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; I think so.

45579. Is it due to the fact that during the sessions of the Commission, the Congested Districts Board, for the time being, is not buying land, unless it is exceptionally fitted for its purposes?—So I think. Perhaps it would be better to give reasons to show why these landlords won't sell. Perhaps the better way

ould be to produce the original letters. The first tter is dated the 28th October, 1904. I was asked by y parishioners to write to Doctor Barrett, and ask m if he would sell. His reply was—"In reply to ur letter to hand I beg to say I do not contemplate lling Runnacahana at present." I let two years pass. was asked by my parishioners to write again to him id ask if he would sell, and on what terms. I d so. He replied on the 17th October, 1906—"I ve received yours of the 14th inst. I much fear at a sale at usual prices would reduce my income. ne Land Act was intended to benefit the landlord as ell as the tenant; therefore the landlord must ex- ct an increase in his income, and not a loss by the le. In my case there is a head rent to be bought, id also tithes. The question is, would I get for the sidue a better, or even as great an income as the resent one. I cannot therefore see my way to sell present." Another landlord, Mr. John Barrett, ought the reversionary interest of an estate from an d lady for £350, a few years previous to her death. entered into negotiations with this lady, and the ndlord who bought the reversion of it tried his tmost to prevent her selling. Just before her death— erhaps a week or so—she had given instructions to er solicitor to sell this estate to the Congested Dis- icts Board at twenty years' purchase; that was the fer which she was prepared to make.

45580. CHAIRMAN.—You say Mr. Barrett bought the version of this lady's property?—Yes, Miss 'Donovan's.

45581. Although he bought the reversion she was nxious to sell it to the Congested Districts Board?— he had a perfect right to it. She got the rents uring her life.

45582. Do you mean to say that if somebody buys a version, the property can be sold to a third party? o I understand; she was absolute owner of this pro- erty.

45583. But she had sold the reversion?—She had iven it for £350; she used to get the rents and profits f her property during her life; at her death it as to revert to him.

45584. She only proposed to sell the life interest?— Ie gave £350 for the reversion. I understand there as portion of it in the nature of a loan although he enied it. Mr. Barrett became owner on her death, nd a few days previously she had given instruc- ions to her solicitor to offer the estate for sale to he Board. He, on the 17th October, 1906, says in is reply—"I have this day received your letter of he 14th inst., in which you inform me that you have een asked by my tenants on a certain portion of my roperty if I would, through the Congested Districts Board, sell these lands to them. In reply I beg to say hat if I should be offered a price that will not cause sale to them to entail loss to me I would be willing to onsider the matter in a friendly spirit." In reply o him I reminded him of the fact that he had bought he reversion of the property for £350. I offered him wenty-four years' redemption of the head rent; wenty-two and a half years' redemption of the tithes; 60 law costs, and 23 per cent. interest on his money, ogether with the profit rents he had received from the state; and I told him that fifteen and three-fourth ears' purchase on the net rents would meet his case, nd would give him 23 per cent. interest on the £350. Twenty-four years' purchase for redemption of the ead rents, twenty-two and a half years' purchase for edemption of the tithe rents, and also pay his prin- ipal; and his reply was—he denies he is landlord of ne townland—I mention this because here is the eceipt signed by his agent (*produces receipt*), which s dated six or eight months before he wrote that etter, and he got from other tenants in the townland ents in the meantime—"20th October, 1906, I am n receipt of yours of yesterday relative to some pro- erty of mine which is situated in your parish, rela- ive to which, in a letter dated 14th inst., you say 'I am asked by your tenants to ask you if you will sell your property through the Congested Districts Board to them. It is strictly understood from this letter that it will be through the Congested Districts Board that any negotiations that might arise should be carried on,' and in reply I state that if I be offered a price that would not cause a sale to them to entail a loss to me I would be willing to consider the matter in a friendly spirit, but I certainly did not mean to convey that I would necessarily accept the offer. I do not, at present, possess any portions of the land at Glenlough, hence the calculations with which you have favoured me are based on amounts of rent which I do not receive, and head rents which I do not pay. . . . . I do not intend to offer the property for sale to the Congested Districts Board, or to any others, and for fear that I may fail to express my meaning clearly, I do not intend to carry on any further correspondence myself in the matter, but if the Congested Districts Board should think fit to proceed in it, any communication they may address to my solicitors, Messrs. O'Keeffe and Lynch, South Mall, Cork, will, I am sure, meet with prompt and courteous attention."

45585. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When you say the offer you made included 23 per cent. interest, is it 23 per cent. on the sum of £350, between the date on which it was advanced by Mr. Barrett to Miss O'Donovan and the date of her death?—I will read what I said; it is not an exact copy, but it is substantially a copy of my letter.

45586. CHAIRMAN.—Are there any agents on these properties?—The agent is in Court at present, Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Turner and Ellis. The letter is dated 18th October, 1906. "I am in receipt of yours of the 17th inst., with reference to the sale of Derrycloonane, Gortnakilla, and Joint's Glenlough, in which you write that if 'I should be offered a price that would not cause the sale to them to entail loss to me I would be willing to consider the matter in a friendly spirit,' there ought not to be the least difficulty in not only not causing you a loss, but giving you actually a profit by the sale. Fifteen and three-quarter years' purchase suffices for this. Let us see how the matter stands:—You gave a loan or purchased the late Miss O'Donovan's reversionary interest in this property for £350. Since her death, about twenty-one months ago, you are in receipt of the rents." The gross rents of Derrycloonane are £35 17*s.*; Gortnakilla, £54 1*s.* and £68 15*s.* 6*d.*; Joint's Glenlough, £110. Total, £158 13*s.* 6*d.* The outgoings are, head rents, £27 18*s.* 8*d.* and £22 10*s.*, and ecclesiastical tithes, £3 19*s.* 10*d.* and £5 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the lay tithes, £5 12*s.* 11*d.* and £7 2*s.* 2*d.*; the income tax is £4 5*s.* 7*d.*; rate allowances, about £4 5*s.* 5*d.*; agents' fees, £4 9*s.* 10*d.*; bailiffs, £2; allowance to one tenant, 10*s.*

45587. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How much do these come to?—The total outgoings are £87 18*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a net profit rent of £70 17*s.* At the very time that this landlord stated that he did not own Glenlough at all, he had actually sent an ejectment process to the tenant, who is at present evicted, and whose rent was £2 16*s.*, though the land valuation was only 15*s.* and house valuation 10*s.* My letter to him continues:—"And head rent, £50 9*s.* 6*d.*, redeemable at twenty-four years' purchase, is £1,211 8*s.*; the tithes, lay and ecclesiastical, say, £22, redeemable at twenty-two and a half years, would be £495; lay aside £60, which is a big estimate, considering that it is a sale through the Congested Districts Board, for law costs, and say £150 interest, in addition to profit rents, you have received since Miss O'Donovan's death on this loan of £350, we can see at a glance what number of years' purchase of the gross rental will realise that sum." I gave him 23 per cent. interest on £350 from the date of the death of Miss O'Donovan, taken with the rents received meanwhile, 15¾ years' purchase, plus the bonus, which would realise the price this landlord had originally demanded.

45588. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In all these replies the landlord merely states he will not sell unless he is insured against loss of his income, is not that so?—So it appears.

45589. Would you call that an unreasonable reply?—Most unreasonable.

45590. You think in every case the landlord ought to be compelled to lose on a sale?—I would not like to say in every case, but I say in this case where the tenants are entitled to go into the land courts immediately, and get, perhaps, 20 or 30 per cent. reduction.

45591. I asked you whether you think it is an unreasonable thing to ask the landlord to sell at a loss, and you say it is not?—To ask this individual landlord.

45592. CHAIRMAN.—You say the tenants are entitled to go into the Land Court?—Some of them were never in the Land Court; some of them got temporary

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reductions—perhaps three-quarters of them are entitled to go into the Land Court and get a fair rent fixed.

45593. Is there any reason to suppose that the rent they would get fixed by the Land Court would be lower than the rent so reduced by the voluntary rebate?—As a matter of fact they very nearly all applied to enter the Land Court since.

45594. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In pursuance of your reply to Mr. Kavanagh, is the reason of your reply this: that the income at present is derived from rent which has not been sufficiently graded down?—Certainly.

45595. If the net income were derived from rents duly graded down to second term rents would you have the same objection?—Not at all.

45596. Mr. Kavanagh.—Was there anything to prevent them going into Court?—There were arrears in many cases, and then there was the question of costs, which is a very serious thing, when these poor people have to go and give a solicitor a couple of pounds and other expenses, the case means three or four pounds at least; and it would take years and years of reduction to recoup them for that expense. Their rents are merely a few pounds.

45597. Are they all first term tenants?—At the time that these letters were written I don't believe there was a single second term rent on the estate.

45598. Would you suggest that these landlords should take second term rents, or their equivalent, and then sell at such a price as would bring them in their net income?—I would agree with that proposition, if fair rents could never more be justly reduced; then I think that would be a fair principle to act on. There is another landlord on a property in the non-congested portion of the parish who wants thirty and ten-thirteenth years' purchase on the gross rent.

45599. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is his name?—Mr. O'Sullivan; he bought the property recently over the heads of the tenants. It is not congested. He wants a sum which, at 3¼ per cent., will give him his present income; and that comes to about thirty and ten-thirteenth years' purchase.

45600. Exclusive of the bonus?—I suppose it includes the bonus.

45601. Chairman.—What sort of land?—Ordinary tenanted land; such as we have in the parish.

45602. Is it very good land?—The greater part of it is mountain; perhaps four-fifths of the property in area is mountain. Roosca East is the name of the townland.

45603. When he talks about his net income does it mean his income with the cost of collection deducted. Suppose his income is £100 and the cost of collection is £10, would he mean £90?—I don't know what he means. I suppose he means the actual cash received.

45604. Here is a table which is included in the Third Report of our Commission and is put in by the Estates Commissioners; it is the table which we use. Apparently from that I see that in order to produce £90 14*s.* 1*d.*, by investment at 3¼ per cent., it takes 24·9 years' purchase, plus the bonus, making it 27·9 with the bonus?—That table does not apply in this case, because this landlord has no agent and no expenses of any kind. His rents are collected in a shop in town, and in one case, at least, by the bank.

45605. Then you mean he wants the full hundred pounds?—His full pound of flesh.

45606. He has got no costs of collection?—Not a penny. Very often he gets one tenant, at all events, when the poor fellow owes a half-year's rent he threatens him he must pay. He supplies a promissory note to the tenant, but at the tenant's expense. This tenant deals with him. He tells him to go to the bank, and he raises the rent in the bank, and acts as the tenant's security. He gets the money on this promissory note with interest from the bank. The bank collects it from the tenant.

Chairman.—Then in order to give £99 13*s.* 6*d.* out of £100 it would take 27·4 years without the bonus, or 30·7 with the bonus.

45607. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If the tenant paid 30¼ years' purchase the amount paid to the owner would be the gross income, and the bonus would be additional?—Certainly.

45608. But on the total I put it to you that if 30¼ were paid partly through the tenants' moneys, and partly through the bonus, then the number of years' purchase paid by the tenant would be something over 27 years' purchase?—Yes, that is exactly it.

45609. Chairman.—You say in this case the 30 years' purchase includes the bonus?—Yes; I should think so.

45610. Of course it is very exceptional that you should have an estate in which the gross income is the same as the net income?—It is very exceptional.

45611. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is not difficult to get an investment bearing a higher interest than 3¼ per cent.?—I know nothing about investing money. It is not necessary to give figures as to the prices of the estates bought under the Balfour Act and under the present Land Act. The Commission have these already.

45612. Chairman.—I think not; we have heard so much about it?—With regard to the two recent estates bought by the Congested Districts Board, one is the Furlong Estate, on which one-third of the tenants are second term tenants—about thirty-eight or thirty-nine is the total number. About nine of these had fair rents fixed by the Land Court, and five got the second term rents fixed by consent. That property was bought by the Congested Districts Board recently, so the agent informed me, at 18 years' purchase of first and second term rents.

45613. Were the first term rents graded down to second term?—They were not. 18 years included all first and second term rents. Another property in the same place, on which there are five tenants, was bought at 17 years' purchase—the Brown Estate—by the Board. That shows the downward tendency. There was another estate offered to the Board for sale, about which negotiations were going on for perhaps two years. The landlord would not sell to the Congested Districts Board. The landlord, Mr. Wright, who was Clerk of the Crown and Peace at the time in the county, thought that the Congested Districts Board woud not give him the bonus, so he implied in a letter to me. I had to get a letter from them declaring that they would give the bonus and declare the place an estate. He refused to sell to the Congested Districts Board and to the Estates Commissioners. He would not sell anyway except to the tenants directly, and here on this estate there are two evicted farms, and four future tenants, and three miserable pauper tenants, whose lands are not half stocked. This estate was offered for sale to the Board recently at its last meeting. They made a certain offer; what it is I don't know. This Mr. Wright at the very time served a process on one poor tenant for half a year's rent due the 25th March last, at the April Sessions, and, of course, got a decree. He employed a broker to negotiate the sale of the estate. I understand the broker and Mr. Doran met and discussed the matter and failed to come to terms. The result is Mr. Wright declined to sell his estate to the Board.

45614. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would these estates generally be in the Durrus peninsula?—Yes. The Wright is not exactly in, but at the base of, the peninsula, and is the poorest estate in the parish.

45615. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did he give any reasons for his refusal to sell?—The ordinary reasons that the landlord gives.

45616. What are they?—They try to have recourse to every expedient to have the last penny they can.

45617. The landlord would sell directly to the tenants?—Yes, at 20½ and 23½ years' purchase.

45618. Is the idea that he would get a better bargain from the tenants?—That is clearly his motive. The landlord's broker sent them a letter to the effect saying what fools they were not to accept Mr. Wright's offer, and that since 1904 they have lost three years' difference between 3½ per cent. interest on the purchase money and the actual rent, and he calculates that the tenants will lose about £500 in six years. As a matter of fact, he has not got the full rents in these places—they cannot pay them. I take exception to the rent collecting system as practised by the Board, and I instance what occurred in connection with the Bird Estate, which was the first bought in the county. The first thing the tenants heard after the Board had bought the estate was to get receivable orders, ordering them to pay to the bank, within a certain time, a year's rent, and at the foot of the receivable order they set forth the balance due. Here is the case of a tenant who owed at his death about 13 years' rent. His rent was £4 5*s.*, and the arrears were £53. He was called upon by the Board, or rather by the official who has charge of the rent-collecting department, to lodge in the bank the amount due. It is dated the 15th

December, 1904. "Any bank is to receive on or before the 30th December, 1904, from Charles Daly, Eskeragha, Bantry, and place to the credit of the account of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland the sum of £4 5s., being one year's rent on account to May 1st, 1904, leaving a balance of £48 15s. still due to that date." That poor man died since. The bank clerk would say to that man: You cannot be security for any man: you owe 13 years' rent. If a stranger goes to Bantry to the bank and is not known, the manager or some representative of the bank will try to find out from some persons, probably in the town here, the status of the person making the application for the money.

45619. CHAIRMAN.—Is this your point: that the number of years' rent due is set forth so publicly in a document of this kind that it interferes with the power of the tenant to borrow from the bank?—Certainly.

45620. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Might I ask this question: suppose a tenant had been a tenant, not to the Congested Districts Board, but to the ordinary landlord, suppose he went into the bank and wanted to raise a loan, the bank would ask for the last rent receipt?—I never heard of it.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Well, you may hear of it now. The rent receipt will show exactly what is due just as does the receivable order coming from the Congested Districts Board.

45621. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who is the official?—I have no idea who he is. I wrote to Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary, calling his attention to this and telling him I believed it would have a bad effect on the solvency of the unfortunate tenants, and he at once cancelled the receivable orders and sent down Mr. Vereker, his assistant, to collect the rents. So from that I infer that it must have been some clerk who sent out the order, and that it escaped Mr. Mitchell's attention.

45622. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you say it is the Board and not the official who is to blame for a system of that kind?—It is very hard to blame a Department; when Mr. Mitchell affixed his signature to these letters, he might have had 1,000 letters to sign his name to, at the time, for posting, so that he could not read them all, and simply took for granted what his clerk said, and trusted him.

45623. The official, I assume, is carrying out the wishes of the Board?—Technically I agree with you; they are responsible for the action of their officials.

45624. CHAIRMAN.—Do you suggest, as a matter of principle, that if a man is in debt for fifteen years' rent, or whatever it may be, he should be admitted to negotiate a loan from the bank. Would you say it was either wise or desirable in the interests of the tenant?—I deny the application of that question, for this reason, that these arrears were not worth more than a year's purchase—they were not worth a year's purchase at all. If that money were due honestly, and if the Congested Districts Board had bought that £53, and meant to recover it, perhaps it might be justifiable then, and then alone, in writing such a receivable order as that; but they bought that £53 for £3 or £4, and parading the wants of these unfortunate people before the world is, I think, a very strange thing to do.

45625. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would probably look at that in a way that would be very fair, from a local point of view, but take a Board dealing at a distance, with an estate, don't you think it is rather a good thing, before a Board deals with arrears at all, to put before the individual tenants that while a year's rent is taken from them, all is not over with the question of arrears?—I agree with you thoroughly, but they go a great deal further when they say—"Go into the bank and show this receivable order."

45626. Was it necessary to go to the bank?—It was.

45627. Could he not return this receivable order to Dublin?—They said it could be received at any bank for advice with the Bank of Ireland.

45628. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it a rather common thing to collect rents by promissory notes in Ireland?—I don't know a single case except the case I referred to a moment ago; but tenants very frequently have to borrow rents from banks.

45629. Do you think this man ever did this before?—He has done it frequently.

45630. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You see a Board like the Congested Districts Board should have a regular system of doing that; and they would fancy that a particular tenant who thought it somewhat inconvenient to him to expose to the local banks the circumstances of his arrears would get a post office order and send it up to the Congested Districts Board, and that someone would tell him to do that?—The instruction was given in red ink, calling special attention to it, and would seem to convey that he must pay through a bank, and nowhere else.

45631. What can a Board do that has a system of that kind of paying by receivable order, except, when representations are made to it by one like you, to listen to these representations. They did not proceed with the order complained of in these particular cases?—In the first instance, let them, by all means, in documents to the tenants, set forth the rents due, specifying the rents to be paid within a month, and the arrears due of each; but what they did was this, in asking for a year's rent, the first thing they do is simply send this receivable order, and explain their poverty to the bank.

45632. That was in 1904?—Yes; Christmas, 1904.

45633. Have they changed the system since?—I have no experience of what they did recently, because it is only within the last month that three properties have been bought, and very probably they may do the same thing again.

45634. How much of these arrears were actually demanded from the tenants?—The tenants paid three years' rent to the Board. The Board paid only two and a half years' interest; and they have given them receipts up to November, 1905. The Board bought the Bird estate on the 31st October, 1904, and bound themselves to pay interest to Dr. Bird from the 1st of November, 1904. From that to May, 1907, would be two and a half years. Six weeks after they bought this estate they collected, or tried to collect, from the tenants a year's rent through these unfortunate receivable orders. They got these rents in February. Mr. Vereker came down and the matter was settled. Mr. Mitchell cancelled the orders.

45635. What could you expect to work more expeditiously than that system?—It is all right, except this alone, that they should never have issued these receivable orders.

45636. Are the improvements going on or completed on the Bird estate?—They go on, and are extremely good. I will go a little further in my objection to the system of the Board in collecting rents. In March, 1906, they threatened to process twenty-five tenants for a year's rent. The tenants on the estate had paid a year's rent the previous year, and the following February a year's rent was demanded of them. Fifteen of the forty had paid the two years' rent in less than fifteen months. They threatened to process the twenty-five who did not pay. I wrote for three months' time, and asked them if they gave me a list of those from whom rents were being demanded I would try and help them in some way to make peace. The letter I got from the office was this. It was written on the 31st March, and received on the 1st April, and stated that the list asked for would be sent to me as soon as the sessions were over. They were to process the tenants at the Bantry Sessions for the rents, and I got a letter from them saying that as soon as the sessions were over they would send me the list.

45637. Mr. O'KELLY.—You would not need it then?—I would not. I wrote Mr. Mitchell again, and called his attention to the action of what I believed was this clerk, and immediately the whole matter was settled by return of post. No processes were issued, and the tenants got time.

45638. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Writing a letter to Mr. Mitchell is no great trouble?—I wrote in the ordinary way. The first thing I did was to ask time for some of the tenants for three months, and they would not give it.

45639. Don't you think the Board is right in trying to get a year's rent seeing that it is expending the rents on the estate?—But then you have the case of tenants of comparatively large holdings, who derive no benefit from the Board's works, and have great difficulty in getting labour, because of the men employed on the Board's works; and it is rather hard to get them to pay a year's rent in full, and practically in advance.

45640. Would not the Board usually expect that a year's rent should be paid from year to year when they held the estates?—Certainly.

45641. It would be only in exceptional cases that the Board as a good landlord should change

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from that and allow a tenant to go without paying his rent in full?—Certainly.

45642. Did not you succeed yourself in getting Mr. Mitchell to do what was asked in the cases where the people were very poor?—Yes, but at the time the Board had only paid a year's interest on the purchase money. They had collected, in fifteen cases, in February two year's rent, and they had until the following November to collect the balance if they wished. I thought it a very small thing to ask, to give three months' time to these poor people to pay their rents. They would not give it according to this official.

45643. You were able to set the thing right by writing to the secretary. Surely in a matter of that kind all is well that ends well?—Certainly. On the 10th October, 1905, the Board's work of improvement commenced on these estates—the Bird, the Beamish, the O'Donovan, and Lord Bandon's estate. The Board sent down three gangers; each of these employed on an average fifteen men daily, making roads, drains, fences, &c. These people earned in the winter, from the 1st November to the 1st March, 10*s.* a week, and from the 1st March to the 1st November, 11*s.* a week. They stopped work in the evening about six, and the poor people went home as quickly as they could to work on their own farms. They have made about eight miles of roads where many persons in the parish believed there never would be a road made. They have made main drains, and have built, or caused to be built, sixteen houses.

45644. Do you think all these works are good works?—Splendid. I might mention that before they commenced any work there was a meeting of the tenants called. The tenants discussed the matter, and tried to see what would be the best and most suitable works for the improvement of the land of the district. We came to the conclusion to represent these works to Mr. M'Clean, the local assistant land inspector, and everything, with one exception, that we recommended, he did, and he did more even than we recommended. The Board exceeded our anticipations as far as the work was concerned.

45645. CHAIRMAN.—You are telling us this in support of the work the Board has done on the estate?—Yes. They are also to improve and help to build fifty new additional dwellings besides I don't know how many out-offices; and the building of houses out there is a most important thing, to my mind, because the houses I may say are frightful in many cases—one miserable window stuck in the wall—a fixture, with one pane of glass. I would also point out that as regards some tenants compulsory powers are necessary for striping holdings. I may give a case that actually happened. The Land Inspector, Mr. M'Clean, divided a farm between two farmers. They held it in rundale. One field, the best field they had, was divided into eleven little plots, intercepted by stakes. Having settled it, he asked one man whether he would have the northern or the southern side; "I do not care," he said. He asked the other. "I will take the southern side," he said. He appeared to be very pleased. He found that it would be necessary to remove the dwellings of the tenants easily satisfied. The neighbours were not very friendly—they were living quite convenient to each other. Sometimes the women of the household used to have disputes about hens and that kind of thing, and the Inspector thought it necessary, for wise reasons, I believe, to remove the dwellings altogether, and put them in such a position that the men could work the farms with more ease and facility. When the party who had got his choice side of the farm found his neighbour getting £20 to build a house he asked me, "Could he do this in spite of me." I said I thought he could. He went to a solicitor in Skibbereen a couple of days afterwards and threatened legal proceedings. How that will end I don't know. There should be some legal powers given to make things right with such an unreasonable individual as that.

45646. In a case of that kind you would bring compulsion to bear on the tenant as well as on the landlord?—Certainly. There is one case I would specially call attention to, and it is the case of Comkeen townland, on the Bandon estate. The people on this townland signed an agreement in February, 1905—between the landlord and the tenants. Lord Bandon was most anxious to sell this townland to the Congested Districts Board, and would have sold the whole of this property direct to the Board if he could. There are twenty tenants—nineteen tenants and one sub-tenant—on this townland. There are two tenants whom I wish to exclude. One has a valuation of £20 15*s.* and the other £10 5*s.* The other eighteen tenancies of this townland have a valuation of £65 1*s.* on land, and £8 15*s.* on houses, or a total valuation of £73 16*s.* The population of the townland is 75. These are first term tenants; the rents were fixed by consent, but not filed or registered by the Land Court. For all practical purposes they would be regarded as second term rents. About 2½ years ago they bought at 19·6 years' purchase. The lands on that townland are terribly intermixed. There is a field, 2½ acres in area, about two acres of which are good land. Two tenants graze this field in common, and a third tenant has the exclusive right to the furze growing on that field. The result is that that field can never be tilled, and has become a mere waste. There is another field in the same townland held in this way: one tenant has the grazing of half of it all the year round, and alternately each year he must save half of it for hay on the 1st of May; the hay has to be taken off on the 15th of August. There are three tenants on the townland dividing the hay between them; they cut in common off one side in one year, and the other side the other. There are besides on the same townland cases where the tenants drive their cattle through two or three bounds ditches, and pull down the gaps and raise them again. The result is there is a great deal of trouble and complication. I think it would be necessary then if it could be done at all that that land should not be vested in the tenants without having some improvements done. There is fairly good land in the townland. If the river was sunk and some of the rocks cut away it would improve the place immensely.

45647. Has that land been sold to the tenants?—Agreements have been signed since February two years, but the estate is not yet vested.

45648. It should not be allowed to pass without an improvement for those securing the holdings?—Certainly; valuable land at present is useless for want of draining.

45649. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In these cases of rundale is one man responsible for the rent, or is there a joint collection?—Each tenancy is separate and distinct. As a matter of fact, I believe it was only when Mr. Parr, of the Estates Commissioners, went on the lands for the first time that the nature of the tenants' interest in the fields was known; the Valuation Office knew nothing about it; neither did the agent of the estate, I believe.

45650. In the case of sales: suppose it was sold directly from the landlord to the tenant, how would these sub-interests be got rid of?—I don't see how you could vest them at all in any individual, good, bad, or indifferent. There is no sub-tenants on the portion I refer to.

45651. How long has this rundale been going on?—Years and years. I could not tell how long. I come now to the fish-curing. There are in the parish 446 men who usually fish. The number of families in the parish is 487, so practically one of each family fishes. There are in the parish 116 fishing boats, that is a fishing boat practically for every four men. There are about 265 men who usually fish in Dunmanus Bay and about 181 who usually fish in Bantry Bay. In Dunmanus Bay there are 66 fishing boats and in Bantry Bay 50; that is on the Bantry Bay side of my parish. The people of Durrus have partly to labour on the land, and unless they got the sea fishing developed one year's blight would mean a famine for them in many cases. The Congested Districts Board have expended on the improvement of piers in the parish the following sums:—At Tracloosh, £182; at Glenroan, £469; at Gortavalig, £455; and Dooneen, £1,534. They have expended on piers and roads, £4,346 17*s.* 10*d.* They have expended on roads, drains, fences, grants, and dwellings and other improvements about £1,700—that is, in improving their estates. They have expended on the lace industry, providing teachers, perhaps, £150; but I think this sum of money, about £6,000, would be, to a certain extent, uselessly spent unless things were carried a little further, and give all the places in the parish more fishing facilities, and what is more important still, give market facilities. Last year there was a big quantity of fish in Dunmanus Bay, but there was only one fish buyer. He was buying some of it at 1*s* 6*d.*, and more, in small quantities, at 2*s.* a

hundred. The result was the poor men had to fold their arms and let the fish pass by. They could not cure them, neither had they any market to sell them.

45652. CHAIRMAN.—Was this state of things represented to Mr. Green at all?—I could not say that it was. I would imagine that the Congested Districts Board or rather the Department of Agriculture would know it. They have boats going round the coast.

45653. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What should be done for the fishing?—To build piers along the coast at the places already named, and give transit facilities to markets. I have asked the Board for the last couple of years to build a pier at Lehane. It means a big sum of money—about £900. The Board had not sufficient funds. It was before the Board at its last meeting, and was postponed for want of funds.

45654. When you say the expenditure on piers, roads, etc., would be comparatively lost unless a certain thing was done, what is that certain thing?—Further developing the fisheries, giving landing facilities for landing the fish, and giving market facilities. What we want is to give a motor service, so as to supply the market quickly and conveniently.

45655. To bring the catch nearer the market?—Precisely.

45656. When the fish are caught you want to find a way to bring them to market?—Exactly. Now, with regard to the price paid for fishing, there are four fish-curing stations in the parish—Traghruane, Thawclooish, Lahane, and Traigathoumple. In Traigathoumple the average price paid for mackerel within the last four years was £573. In Traghruane, the average was £380. In Thawclooish, £600, and in Lahane, £700. The total paid yearly for the last four years for mackerel was £2,253; besides, at Lahane there were 600,000 herrings at 3*s.* a hundred, and in addition there are about 50,000 hawked about locally in one district, and in another 30,000; these are taken anywhere they can get a market. The average price paid for mackerel each month in one of these fish-curing stations was for the year 1902—August was 4*s.*; September, 5*s.*; October, 6*s.*; and November, 10*s.* to 12*s.*; December, 6*s.* to 14*s.* per hundred of 126 fish. In 1903—August, 5*s.*; September, 4*s.*; October, 3*s.* to 9*s.*; November, 4*s.*; December, 4*s.* In 1904—August, 4*s.*; September, 4*s.*; October, 4*s.* to 6*s.*; November, 6*s.*; and December, 6*s.* In 1905—August, 5*s.*; September, 5*s.*; October, 6*s.*; and November, 3*s.*; and December, 3*s.* In 1906—August, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*; September, 1*s.* to 2*s.*; October, 1*s.* to 3*s.*; November, 10*s.* to 11*s.*; December, 11*s.* to 8*s.* In June, 1907, 8*s.* Besides the moneys earned on mackerel and herrings a good deal of money is earned on hake. Those who generally fish hake would earn about £12 a year per man.

45657. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The hake would not be exported, but would be sold inland?—It would be cured by the people and hawked round, and at Christmas would be sold at the fairs. The parish committee under the Congested Districts Board has done extremely good work, but the results are small for this reason: when the people saw that the Congested Districts Board were likely to buy the estates in the parish they did not care to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the parish committee. It was principally on estates where there were very pressing needs that they availed of the grants of the parish committees. However, we have built twelve new houses and repaired six old ones. We have built six new out-offices and repaired three. We have made some drains and roads and fences. The total amount of grants expended was £162 10*s.*, and the estimated cost of the work done was £814 13*s.* 6*d.*

45658. That is more than five times the amount of the grant you received?—Yes.

45659. CHAIRMAN.—Before you pass from the fishing I would like to ask you one point with regard to what you have said. You have told us that in your view piers ought to be built in a great many of these places?—Yes.

45660. You have told us that previously one of the chief difficulties of the fishermen was the want of market facilities?—There are four fish-curing stations, and one buyer has two stations.

45661. Do you think the erection of a great many piers would get rid of that difficulty. Would not it mean that there would be fish landed at more centres than now?—The more the better, provided the buying was centralised.

45662. That assumes a greater number of buyers?—Certainly; that is what we want—increased competition.

45663. Will you get more buyers by merely increasing the number of points at which to buy fish?—Fish agents are very easily got.

45664. They may be agents for one buyer?—Certainly, or may oppose one another.

45665. That is not increasing competition?—If you have rail facilities besides you would be sure to know what the demand will be.

45666. My point is this, do you not think that instead of increasing the number of spots at which fish are to be landed, in order to obtain greater competition and have a better price it would be better to do the opposite, and, as far as possible, concentrate the landing of fish in one or two places; because several buyers would come then and compete with each other?—I did mean to convey that. We want a good many small landing places and facilities for securing boats and taking nets up easily. We don't want big piers except in one or two places. We want to concentrate the sale of the fish, and have it sold in one or two places on the coast, and have them sold there only.

45667. But, as a matter of fact, in practice, is not the real demand which lies at the bottom of this desire for increased slips and piers in order to enable the men to land fish freely near where they live; is not that the real reason?—I would not say that was. They do not find much difficulty at all in rowing the boats from where they sell the fish to their own homes. They find very little difficulty in that; the difficulty is in taking a heavy boat of fish in there at night to the place where the fish are sold; then the trouble is to walk perhaps hip deep in water and shove the boat ashore.

45668. Then, when you advocate more slips and small piers you have in your mind this, the necessity of giving extra facilities for landing and hauling up boats?—Precisely; and giving access to develop the wealth of the sea.

45699. It has nothing to do with landing the fish at all?—No, nothing; except in a few places; I would say in Traghruane in Dunmanus Bay, and Lahane, in Bantry Bay, and Trawclooish, and Traigathoumple.

45670. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the fishing increasing or decreasing of late?—I think it is holding its own very well.

45671. Has it increased lately?—Twenty years ago there was no such thing at all as fish-curing stations existing; the fish were all sold locally.

45672. But about the fish landed; has the amount of fish landed increased?—I would say it is about uniform for the past twelve or fifteen years.

45673. Therefore, there was an expenditure of about £4,000 odd for piers; has that expenditure increased the amount of fish landed in this district?—In some places it has. Fish is at present sold at Thawclooish. It used be sold previously in Bantry, and on the Dunmanus Bay side. They had to take the boat round Sheep's Head and sell it on the Dunmanus Bay side. That meant a great waste of time and energy besides. The number of fishermen are, unfortunately, growing smaller on account of emigration.

45674. Then, you asked grants for twelve more piers?—Three piers, and about ten small landing places.

45675. What would the cost be of each of them?—I really could not tell you.

45676. Taking the average of those built they would be about £8,000 or £9,000?—They would not cost anything like that.

45677. That would mean £10,800?—It would not mean half that amount

45678. It is a large sum of money to spend unless there is a corresponding increase in the amount of fish landed?—Yes, but we poor people smoke and drink tea, and pay taxes. The Treasury should give us something back. Tenants of uneconomic holdings have claims on them.

45679. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The small landing places would not cost much?—A couple of hundred pounds perhaps.

45680. When you said to Mr. Sutherland that the fish caught was not on the decrease in quantity what period did you refer to?—I would say the last eight or nine years.

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45681. I think the object of the question was this, to find out whether in consequence of the sea works the take of fish had been increased?—I would say that it had been increased very considerably, because of the fish that was taken in recent years, the greater part would never have been caught only for these piers and slips.

45682. Therefore, you would say, to take from year to year that the catch is greater now than before these works were made?—Certainly; if the works did not exist the take of fish would not be at all what it is.

45683. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I saw in the papers that inquiries are being made by the Agricultural Department about potato blight; is there any appearance of potato blight in your union?—My curate, in his early potatoes, has not even a stalk for the last fortnight.

45684. Is that universal?—It is not, I am happy to say.

45685. Do they spray at all?—They do, and very carefully.

45686. Have they done so this year?—In most cases they have sprayed twice this year.

45687. Do they believe in spraying?—Certainly.

45688. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Does it require a dry day?—It is on a dry day they spray, at all events.

45689. It was not so easy to find a dry day this year?—It was not.

45690. Did your curate spray his potatoes?—At the time the blight appeared no one had sprayed. This was about the 1st June; they were just thinking of spraying at the time; immediately afterwards he sprayed, but it was too late.

45691. CHAIRMAN.—Are there many men about here who fish and do nothing else all the year round, or are they all practically men who fish and also farm?—Every man in the parish is a farmer.

45692. All the fishermen are farmers as well?—Every single one of them.

45693. Has it ever been contemplated to start a body of men such as you find in other places on the east coast and in Scotland, who are fishermen pure and simple?—Not there.

45694. At Bantry you have got a new harbour?—In Bantry itself there are fishermen pure and simple, but only in the town as far as I know; but you could not have fishermen pure and simple out there, because in the winter months unless they had large boats, mackerel boats, they could never take out yawls to sea.

45695. No, my suggestion assumes the possession of large boats?—I am quite sure of this; the consequence of building Dooneen pier, in my mind, was to give them landing facilities for large mackerel boats, but unfortunately there is such a craze for emigration, you cannot keep the people at home. There is a place called Kasper, near the Rocky Mountains; some of the people from Kilcrohane settled there, they are sending invitations broadcast offering £80 a year wages and a ticket, or £20 to pay expenses out; lately I heard of one man who got from his son an order if I may call it, for twenty-seven persons, giving them £20 apiece to go to America, and £80 a year wages. A short time before that there was an order for another batch of men who went out. One of the passengers who went to America on the strength of that order was not allowed to land in New York. He was not mentally strong, and the American people would not have him. It was his brother was to go, but the brother got a sore foot. This man was not weak-minded; he was not very bright, intellectually, and they would not have him.

45696. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is it the mining districts they go to in the Rockies?—No; it is sheep-minding; I understand the poor fellows sleep with revolvers by their heads to protect themselves.

45697. CHAIRMAN.—Don't you think the fishing is much more likely to be developed if you could induce a number of men to go into it seriously, and concentrate their energies upon it?—I am sure they could be easily induced.

45698. Don't you think there is a certain waste of energy and an unfortunate tie with the shore if men fish and at the same time attempt to be farmers as well?—I think myself it would be a very great blessing to have a bit of land attached to the fisherman's house, supplying him with vegetables, potatoes, and milk.

45699. That is a different thing; members of his family could look after them. Have not you found from your experience that so long as a man has his holding and fishes in conjunction with his land, that he gets his income partially from fishing and partially from the land, that ties him too near the shore, and that he won't go very far afield; that is what they call a longshore fisherman?—I would not say that so much at all. As a matter of fact at present there are two poor men and a fish buyer who are planning about buying a steam trawler. I suppose the respective rents of the poor men would be £3 or £4 each; the fish-curer's rent would be about £30. They want to borrow about £1,000 and to pay down a portion of the price, and go trawling with the steam trawler. I am quite sure that numbers of persons in a few years' time would be got who would take up these mackerel boats, and would go round the heads, and follow the fish all the year round. I am quite sure a number of persons in my parish are ready to do that in a couple of years' time if they had landing facilities.

45700. But landing facilities such as you describe would be no use to boats of that kind?—It would be an inducement to set them going, to enable them to come home and meet their friends, and rest with an easy mind, leaving their boats in safe anchorage.

45701. You could not pull up these boats?—At Dooneen pier you could moor them, but far more securely at the proposed new pier at Ahakista.

45702. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where would they get the fish from in that steam trawler?—I could not tell you, but probably round the heads.

45703. It would not pay if they remained there?—It would not, I suppose.

45704. Is not there a tendency on the part of fishermen to go in as far as their means permit for large boats?—Certainly there is.

45705. Therefore, there is a great deal in what Lord Dudley said, that if you were to spend money in erecting small slips by-and-by they would not be very useful?—I would not say that by any means. The small piers would be always utilised.

45706. That has occurred in other counties; the fishing development occurred so rapidly in a number of years past that the small works are practically useless, and they have to spend large sums now in building bigger piers; you see the point?—Yes, but I think the small piers would be always very useful and very productive.

45707. But the question is would they be the most profitable way of spending money?—I am afraid the Government would not give the money for the large piers.

45708. Would not it be better to give the people boats?—You must train the people gradually. Boats without piers are comparatively unprofitable.

45709. Would not it be better for you to get all at once the money for large boats that will fish from the piers?—There are only two places; they want very large piers, that would be at Durrus, and perhaps at Ahakista or Church Strand and Traigathoumple.

45710. That is a place where you could collect all the fish at a side of the peninsula?—You would collect the fish caught near the head. Church Strand would be the real place for the market, or Ahakista, with motor service.

45711. CHAIRMAN.—You have had fishing going on for years and years around Cork and Kerry for a very long time, and you have had prosperous fishing down on this coast long before there was any fishing at all up in Donegal and other places, so that the men are not learning the business; they are old hands at it?—Yes.

45712. Here in Bantry you have got a most beautiful, absolutely land-locked, bay where any boat can always lie with perfect safety. You have got a pier which apparently is a deep-water pier, and you can get alongside it at low water; what reason has prevented the people around Bantry from having a large fleet of big fishing boats such as they could use in Bantry Bay, and outside, and all around the coast?—The people near Bantry itself, along the coast, rarely fish, except the people in the town itself. The people are farmers, and have not time to fish; and if they did fish the landlords would get most of the profits in increased rents.

45713. That is my point; how would you train them; you have everything you ask for; you have got all the natural facilities—a good pier and a railway,

and a population looking to fishing for years?—The immediate neighbourhood of Bantry is not a congested district, and is not likely to be scheduled.

45714. That does not affect it—does it?—The people can live on the land; at least they can make a fair sustenance out of the land. They do not believe in further increasing the landlord's income out of their fishing industries.

45715. You would think the result would be that they would have started a little fleet long since?—I could not answer the question if all the lands were sold to the occupiers, but when the lands are bought I hope they will then go in for fishing very extensively.

45716. Is not it a remarkable thing that there are not more big boats in a place like this?—I think it is.

45717. Is not the fact that there is not a big fleet of boats a reason for making one wonder whether those who say that the mere building of piers in other places would bring that about, are right. It has not brought it about here; why should it bring it about in other places?—There is hardly any market at all except for mackerel here. There is no fair test. Bad land laws handicapped every effort.

45718. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have a railway behind you?—Look at the expense of the carriage, and the conveyance of the fish in Cork from one railway station to another, with the result that the fish is not in a condition at all when it goes to market in Dublin.

45719. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Bantry is pretty far in from the fishing grounds?—It is pretty far in.

34720. Is it your opinion that the men who are up near the fishing grounds, who are fishermen, must be provided with bigger boats, and trained to use them, and encouraged to take more out of the sea than they do at present?—Certainly.

45721. If they had such large boats they could bring the take up here to Bantry on one side?—They could, certainly.

45722. That would not apply to Dunmanus Bay?—It would not.

45723. Where should the fishermen of Dunmanus Bay bring their take to in order to send it up to market?—I would say Ahakista or Kilcrohane. Ahakista is twelve miles and Kilcrohane is fifteen or sixteen from a railway station.

45724. Is there a pier at Ahakista?—There is not.

45725. At the other point is there a pier?—There is not; there are only two piers in Dunmanus Bay, one of them near Durrus and the other near Dooneen.

45726. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the pier at Dooneen a serviceable structure?—It has not got a fair chance; the fish-curing stations are convenient to houses of the fish buyers who were opposed to a pier being built at Dooneen. I tried to get the Clyde boat when it was subsidised by the Congested Districts Board to call at Dooneen. They said they would if they got orders. I understand they were looking for orders, but could get none except from poor people; it would not pay the Clyde boat to call. The result was that Dooneen pier so far at all events is of very little use. They also say, whether it is true or not I don't know, that it was a mistake ever to have built the pier at Dooneen, because there is too much of what you call a draw there. You cannot safely moor a boat there the swell is so great—so the fishermen say—I don't know. The Congested Districts Board established the classes at Kilcrohane about March, 1905. They gave a teacher, and the numbers of pupils on the rolls, the last financial year, was fifty-nine. The earnings were £353 7*s.* 4*d.* for that year.

45727. CHAIRMAN.—That is not a very big sum for fifty girls?—I think it very big considering that some of these children travelled two, three, four, and five miles. What I wish to call attention to is that not a single girl who attended that school regularly, except one, emigrated. Three girls emigrated from the district; one of these had to walk across from Bantry Bay to Kilcrohane, across the mountain—a distance of four miles, which was probably worse than eight. Another girl had to walk a distance of seven miles; she also emigrated. The only girl who emigrated, and under ordinary circumstances could be deemed a pupil lived one mile from the school. She had friends in America who urged her to go. Three emigrated, but only one could be called a regular pupil.

45728. Only three out of fifty-nine emigrated?—Yes.

45729. You quote that to show that the establishment of crochet classes tends to keep the people at home?—Precisely.

45730. I know instances to the contrary in my mind. I know cases in Connemara where there were sixty girls in a class, and forty of them went to America?—Out at Sheep's Head there is a townland called Thooreen. There are four families living on it. It is the only townland in the parish where the population has increased since 1881. In 1881 the population was twenty-seven; in 1891 it was thirty-one; and in 1901 it was thirty-two. Only one emigrated from that townland for the last nine and a half years, and that man came back again and settled down near Thooreen. The valuation of that townland is £13, and the population thirty-two. These people are working the land, and they fish. They were isolated from the world. They were away from a public road—perhaps a mile and a half. These people live comfortably. The only want of comfort was that the houses were miserably wretchedly bad hovels. I mention that to show that if the poor people watched the sea and utilised it as these poor people do, there would be very little land hunger, and very little hunger at all. On these little lots they live very comfortably—four families. I am happy to say the Congested Districts Board has made a road through the land, and is building four houses for the poor people, giving them £20 each of a grant.

Mr. A. B. TURNER examined.

45731. CHAIRMAN.—You appear on behalf of the Landowners' Convention, and have also been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes. Before I go into my own evidence I wish to deal with one or two points referred to by the previous witness. One is with regard to the statement made by Mr. John Barrett that he was not the owner of a certain townland. That statement would appear to be contradicted by a receipt which was issued from our office. Mr. Barrett was right. Our office was wrong. The occupation of the townland did not revert to Mr. Barrett, but to another co-owner. Therefore, the mistake which Canon O'Leary fell into was caused by our office, and Mr. Barrett was perfectly right in the statement he made. Another matter that I wish to refer to is with regard to Mrs. Furlong's estate. It has been stated that Mrs. Furlong sold her estate to the Congested Districts Board at a certain price. She did, but that price was not agreeable to Mrs. Furlong. It was the price she was obliged to take. Her position was this. The tenants refused to pay their rents. She was a poor woman and unable to fight them. Therefore she took whatever she could get.

45732. Was there an absolute refusal to pay rent or did the tenants withdraw an amount equivalent to what they thought they would get if she were going to sell?—The tenants withheld the whole of the rents.

45753. What was the number of years' purchase?—I understand from Mr. Ellis that it was equivalent to an average of eighteen years' purchase all round.

45734. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not that be as much as the average paid under preceding Purchase Acts?—That is not a fair criterion. Old Acts were worked on higher rents.

45735. CHAIRMAN.—Was it eighteen years' purchase with or without the bonus?—Without the bonus.

45736. That would bring it up to twenty-one years' purchase with the bonus?—Yes.

45737. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would be considerably more than the number of years under the preceding Acts?—I don't think so. You are referring now to the Ashbourne Act prices. I have sold estates under the Ashbourne Act at that number of years' purchase.

45738. But you seem to me to point to the fact that this lady sold under a certain amount of duress?—Yes.

45739. Don't you think that there is little room for that belief considering that she got as much for her property as property of that class used to go for under preceding Acts?—I don't think it is right to draw

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any comparisons between the Act of 1903 and the preceding Acts. The Act of 1903 was founded on perfectly different grounds from any other similar enactment. It was brought about for the purpose of bringing about a great ameliorative change, and it was arranged at the Land Conference that the price should be increased in order that the transfer of land should be made.

45740. But was not it understood that under the Act of 1903 if the tenant paid about the same number of years' purchase as he paid under the preceding Acts there would be other inducements to improve the price for the owner. There was the bonus, and there were other inducements that I need not enumerate. I mention the matter merely because you said that this land was sold under pressure. My point is simply to call attention to the fact that the number of years' purchase for this property does not seem to be very small?—Mrs. Furlong has gone very carefully into all the circumstances of the estate. She had come to the conclusion as to the terms that she should obtain and yet not lose a very considerable portion of her income. They were considerably in excess of the terms which she did obtain, and afterwards took; but she had to do it.

45741. About the other matter; you would consider it a natural inference by Father O'Leary from the receipt given that the ownership was such as he described?—Absolutely.

45742. CHAIRMAN.—I take it that your point is that the prices that have ruled under the 1903 Act are necessarily higher than those that ruled under the Acts previous to 1903, because a different class of landowner has been tapped as it were; do I understand from you that in your view the majority of owners who sold under the Acts previous to 1903 were owners who, for one reason or another, thought it worth while, or were compelled by their financial position to sell at a sum which would not earn anything like their net income?—Precisely, and it was to meet that very class of vendors that the new scheme of finance which is embodied in the Act of 1903 was devised.

45743. The fact that under the older Acts the financial inducements were not sufficiently good to bring about a sale on an estate where the landlord looked to his rents as his sole menas of income?—Precisely. That is to say, in my own experience, which is a very wide one.

45744. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We had it in evidence from a witness a few days ago that the object of passing the Act of 1903 was to increase the price of land; do you agree with that?—I do. It was found necessary to tap the class of whom Lord Dudley speaks. They were unwilling to sell. They could not see their way to sell. Selling has now, in Ireland, come entirely to a matter of business as distinguished from sentiment. To both sides it is a matter of business. I am concerned in the management of sixty-one estates in Ireland, and I do not think there is a single landlord for whom I am concerned who would not sell his property to-morrow.

45745. Mr. O'KELLY.—If they got their income?—Yes. It is the only thing they are looking for.

45746. How do you arrive at that?—I take, in the first instance, the rental of the estate.

45747. You have sold some properties?—Yes; not a very large number, but I have sold some.

45748. What was the procedure roughly between tenant and owner on the one hand, and you on the other?—I was approached in nearly every instance, either by the tenant direct or by a committee, or some of the clergy, or by a local solicitor, and they asked if the landlord was willing to sell.

45749. You say the landlords are willing to sell if they get their net income?—Yes.

45750. How do you place before the representatives of the tenants what the net income was?—I place before the landlord what the result of a sale on certain terms would be, and I have to explain to him what the result of a sale would be. I then offer to sell to the tenants at a price at which we can afford to sell.

45751. You say you are willing to sell sixty-one estates now if you get your net income; do you submit your books for examination to the representatives of the tenants?—Certainly not.

45752. Why not?—I don't see why I should.

45753. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do they know the net income?—A tenant, I think, would be entitled to see his net income in my office.

45754. You say that this has come to be a matter of business?—Yes.

45755. You are willing to sell if you get your net income?—Yes.

45756. How are the tenants' representatives to know that you are not claiming more than your net income?—I don't see why the tenants should know. I think the tenants should be entitled to say "We won't buy at your price; we will leave it" and then you may be obliged to come down.

45757. But if, as you remark, it has come to be a matter of business between tenants and landlords, and you are willing to sell at your net income, then why should not you submit your books to show the net income?—I should take an individual tenant who came to me to treat on his own account. I could not treat with a lot of men and show them other people's business.

45758. What would be your object?—Simply to explain his position in the event of his purchasing at a certain price.

45759. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why would you not be free, frank, and open with the tenants and say, "Here are my books; my landlord is getting £10,000 net income from his property; give us a price that will give that." What is the meaning of concealment?—I should not at all object to that. I have here the rentals of the biggest estates in this country, and I am prepared to-day to place those rentals for inspection before the Commission.

45760. On any of those estates which you have sold, did you allow them to have access to the accounts?—I have never been asked for such a thing.

45761. Once the landlords admit that they are prepared to take their net income, and once the tenants say they are prepared to give the net income and do not wish to offer less, the business-like way of conducting negotiations in such a case would be for the landlord's representative to say, "Here are our books; this is what the income of the estate is; let us bring negotiations to a close in that way"?—I think it is an excellent suggestion, and what I would say in furtherance of the suggestion is let the books be submitted to the Estates Commissioners.

45762. That would suit you exactly?—I am quite prepared to submit my books.

45763. CHAIRMAN.—Suppose in a case of suggested sale and purchase the tenant were to say to the landlord or his representative—"We are perfectly prepared to pay a price that will assure the landlord in the future of his net income, but of course we are unable to know what the said net income is, and this being a matter of business, we are not prepared to take, offhand, the word of any party who may be a prejudiced party in the case, but if you will consent to have the landlord's books laid before an individual or an authority in whom we have confidence and who will declare to us what his net income is, we are prepared to abide by that and give it to the landlord," there would be no objection by you as representing the landlord?—No. On the contrary I think it a most valuable idea. I never heard it put so plainly before. I think the proper authority would be the Estates Commissioners, for they are really the purchasers.

45764. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You stated a while ago that your impression was that under the preceding Purchase Acts only land of a certain class had passed through the operation of the Acts from the owners to the occupiers: have you agencies all over the country?—Yes, my lord. My business is in twenty-seven out of the thirty-two counties.

45765. Would not you say that under the preceding Acts every class of estate, good and bad, was sold?—I think that probably you are right, but largely I think that the sales under the former Acts were by men who, as Lord Dudley described it, were forced to clear out, or were willing to cut their loss, as they said. That was one class, and another class was the man in the hands of the Landed Estates Court who had to sell. Those men were ruined.

45766. I know myself some of the owners who have sold and I have before my mind certain owners who sold and, as far as I know, invested the proceeds in building houses in Scotland and elsewhere. For instance, the Duke of Abercorn sold large tracts in Donegal, and of course he was not a necessitous landlord by any means. I mention that to illustrate what seems to me to be the general fact that estates of every class were sold under the preceding Acts?—I am

sure your lordship is right. I could only speak and would only speak about my own personal experience.

45767. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The very rich landlord and the bankrupt. Those were the two classes who sold under the Ashbourne Acts, as a rule?—That is what I say.

45768. CHAIRMAN.—Then you have got down to the man who is perfectly solvent, but who cannot afford to sell at a loss?—Yes.

45769. Who had only his Irish rents to look to for what has been called his family endowment, and it was necessary to provide a financial arrangement by which that man would be able to sell and retain his previous income?—Yes.

45770. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There was a very large estate in the West of Ireland, Lord Dillon's estate, sold to the Congested Districts Board. I doubt if the owner would belong to either of these classes. There was a pretty large rental and a great many tenants and the estate was sold by agreement with the Congested Districts Board at a very reasonable figure?—He has a fine place in Oxfordshire.

45771. CHAIRMAN.—Anyway it is not a new theory. It was the reason given practically in all the debates in the House of Commons for the promotion of the Act of 1903?—Yes. I think it would be a very useful thing if the Commission were able to bring some pressure which would initiate a system such as has been mentioned by some of the Commissioners of bringing the rent book to an independent body, such as the Estates Commissioners, and saying, "There is our income; there is what we want." Personally I don't see the slightest objection to it if the books have been properly kept.

45772. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would have the incomings and the outgoings all produced?—Yes. I cannot see any objection to it if the books have been properly kept. If it would be agreeable to the Commission, I have before me the "Cork Examiner" of to-day, which gives an account of the evidence given at Castletownberehaven. Two estates have been mentioned, of which my firm are agents. One is the Leahy and the other is the Leigh-White estate. I should like to offer a little explanation as regards the former. The Leahy estate is in two divisions, one in the parish of Castletownberehaven and the other in the parish of Eyries. Both the clergymen who are connected with these parishes have given evidence and the facts are as stated by Canon MacDonnell. Terms of sale were arranged as between landlord and tenant. The tenants in the Castletown division were perfectly satisfied and the tenants in the Eyries refused to purchase. The Estates Commissioners were then approached. I think the evidence is that the Estates Commissioners were approached, but anyway it was decided that the estate should not be split up. It became then necessary to recover the rents. Canon MacDonnell came and said, "Are you willing to adjust the rents in my parish on the basis of the recent decisions of the Sub-Commissioners in the adjoining parish"? and I said, "Yes." That agreement having been come to further proceedings were averted and the rents were all paid. On the other division of the estate the tenants went into the Land Court. They had all rents fixed about a year ago. So I said to the landlord, "I think the best course is to accept all the rents, whether accrued before the fixing or after, at the newly fixed figure," but the tenants refused to pay any rent, so we were obliged then, of course, to resort to proceedings. I wish to make that matter known as widely as possible, as I think, at all events, that the idea has gone forth that the tenants were harshly treated.

45773. What was the consequence?—The consequence was that a great many paid. Some did not pay, and at present there is a state of great unrest in the Eyries division. All the tenants in Castletown have paid except one.

45774. Is there any proposition for the sale of that property?—Not at present, I should think. Now, in reference to the evidence of Father Harrington, of Glengariff, who appeared at Kenmare, I understand that he stated that a good deal of the best land in this division is embraced in the demesne of Glengariff and is in the hands of the landlord. With the exception of a small herd of fallow deer, all the cattle in the demesne are the property of the people in the glen. They are grazed at extremely reasonable rates, 2*s*. 6*d*. a month in the summer and 2*s*. a month in the winter, so that the people of the glen have the benefit of all the grass land in the glen. Mr. Leigh-White has not a beast there, except one horse.

45775. I think the chief point put forward by Father Harrington was that the demesne was hemming in the people there?—I don't think it does. There are two public roads going right through the demesne into the glens, and those roads are kept and maintained by the landlord. Father Harrington also spoke about a bridge over one of the rivers. An agreement was come to about three years ago between the landlord and the tenants through the intervention of Father Brown, who was then the parish priest of Glengariff, and it was agreed that the landlord should build the bridge and the tenants should make the approaches. The landlord built the bridge, but the tenants never made the approaches.

45776. Was not there a difficulty about the tenants doing their part owing to the fact that the property was private property and not public property?—The property was the private property of the landlord, and he had agreed to build the bridge if they would improve the approaches through his land.

45777. Was there any local contribution from the District Council?—No. There was to be no contribution.

45778. CHAIRMAN.—Was this bridge in connection with these two public roads?—In connection with one of them.

45779. I thought you told us the two roads were maintained by the landlord?—So they are, but they are dedicated to the public.

45780. If the landlord maintained the roads this subsequent arrangement is a kind of addition. You say in this case the tenants were actually to improve the roads?—It was an addition to it in this way. The tenants formerly crossed the river by a board as a footbridge. They asked that the bridge should be constructed to enable them to cross the river at all times without interruption from flood, and the bridge was built.

45781. Then if the roads to the bridge wanted improvement they must have been badly maintained?—There was a difference in height between the roads and the bridge which was proposed to be built, and what were required were approaches to the bridge and not new roads; simply approaches from the existing roads.

45782. How far?—Perhaps 100 yards. The bridge was put higher than the board had been. If you are returning to Glengariff you could not have a more agreeable walk than to go up and look at the bridge and go through the demesne.

45783. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are those roads perfectly free to the public?—Yes. We have a gate, of course, but nobody is ever stopped. In fact, Glengariff demesne is used by the public of all classes, visitors and everybody else.

45784. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other demesnes in Glengariff besides that?—Yes; Lady Ardilaun's, at Reenmeen, which is a very beautiful garden.

45785. Has not the landlord recently bought an addition to that demesne?—No. There has been an addition recently by the death of the Countess Ferrers. You could hardly call it a demesne. It is only forty acres. It is a beautiful garden. It is wonderful how tropical plants grow there. The old demesne was divided between the two sisters. There were only twenty acres each. By the death of the Countess Ferrers the twenty acres held by her have fallen into the hands of Lady Ardilaun. There is another little point in Father Harrington's evidence that I wish to touch upon: the want of a boat slip at Muccaragh. There has been a boat slip at Muccaragh for the last three years, to which the landlord contributed. The Congested Districts Board built the boat slip and invited the landlord to contribute, and he contributed.

45786. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—My recollection is that he said that for want of a sufficient approach to Muccaragh the work did not give value for all the expenditure on it?—It is quite possible.

45787. Do you know anything of the approach there?—No. I have not been there since the slip was constructed.

Mr. Ellis.—It was not very good the last time I saw it.

45788. CHAIRMAN.—Will you proceed to your general evidence now?—I am a small landed proprietor and a large land agent, and have lived in Ireland nearly all my life. I am agent for a considerable property, embracing a very large area of the

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scheduled districts of Bantry, Bere, and Berehaven. The land is, on the whole, poor and mountainous, but there are small portions of good land, which are found beside the rock and which yield a good return. The tenants also possess grazing rights over the mountains, and are generally well off for fuel. On the seaboard there are valuable fishings, but this subject has been so fully dealt with by Rev. Mr. Green that it would be superfluous for me to say anything about it, beyond expressing the opinion that, where such conveniences for fishing exist, they should be considered in fixing judicial rents.

45789. Do you mean to say that where small holdings lie on the seaboard and they have fishing facilities there that that holding should be rented higher than if there were no fishing?—Yes. I think there is a very good reason for it, too. I think that on those mixed holdings, of which we have been talking, the tenants very often devote more time to the wet ploughing than they do to the dry. That is, they are fishing when they ought to be looking after their farms.

45790. That assumes you fix a fair rent upon the holding, not upon the value of the holding, the produce it returns, but upon the mere power of the particular holder to pay rent?—Don't you think the question of economic rent comes in there, that by reason of the position of the holding it is worth more?

45791. Do you mean to say that if Mr. Rockfeller was to lease a house in London he should be charged £100,000 a year because he happens to have twenty-five millions?—No, but by reason of the position of the house. He would pay a great deal more for that house in Park Lane than in Bayswater.

45792. It would be very much more valuable?—And so these small holdings on the sea are made more valuable by reason of their position.

45793. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who is to get the benefit from the position?—I think the landlord is entitled to the position, because there are certain drawbacks, perhaps, which are taken into account in fixing the rent.

45794. To the landlord?—Yes.

45795. Where in Ireland?—Everywhere. Take up a pink schedule and you will find it included. Surely if that is to be taken in on one hand the other should be taken into consideration on the other hand.

45796. You think that on a holding of this kind there is a rent for value and a rent for accommodation as well?—Yes.

45797. You mean a rent by reason of the amenities which surround it, which in this case is the sea?—Yes. If you were conversant with the Act of 1881 you will see, "and the Land Commission shall take into account all the circumstances of the holding."

45798. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That means proximity to markets and soforth?—Yes, and proximity to fishing. That is a thing that is often lost sight of.

45799. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The landlord is to get a return for what he gives?—Take another little point now as we are considering the question of economic rent. The farmers of Ireland until quite lately had the maintenance of all the roads in Ireland. Their ability to take road contracts arose from the fact that they were farmers and had horses which were idle at certain times of the year. That is another economic advantage of holding farms.

45800. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you consider that it is the agricultural surroundings that have to be taken into account under the Land Act?—The instructions are to take all the circumstances of the holdings into account. I would respectfully recommend the members of the Royal Commission not to be unduly depressed by the rugged character of the country, or to form an erroneous opinion of the standard of comfort which obtains. The houses are, as a rule, substantially built, a large proportion are slated, the people are suitably clad, and the country is, in my opinion, worked in the manner most advantageous for the inhabitants.

45801. Would you apply that down towards the extremity of the Durrus peninsula?—I am not so well acquainted with the land there as with the Berehaven district, but I do think that there is a standard of comfort in Berehaven which is quite equal to the standard of comfort enjoyed in the poor parts of counties like Kilkenny and Carlow that Mr. Kavanagh is so intimately acquainted with. You will see just as good houses in Berehaven as you do in any part of Carlow. There are no considerable extents of pasture, nor land suitable for dividing up; the commonages are fairly and fully occupied, and the cattle offered in the late summer and autumn fairs of Bantry and Castletown are in good store condition. Some years ago the landlord was applied to to give bulls to certain districts. He gave them. They chose the cattle they thought best calculated to produce an animal that grew rapidly, with good weight, and matured at an early age, but he did not continue that since.

45802. CHAIRMAN.—On the question of cattle we were told in Kenmare—it may only apply to this particular part—that the people were obliged to keep their young stock until two and three years old, because there was practically no market for them as yearlings, or because the prices offered as yearlings was so small that it was not worth their while selling them at that—is that your experience?—I think it extremely likely that that is the case. These cattle running over very wild districts certainly don't come into profit as quickly as cattle in the big store-raising districts in Ireland. I quite agree with that.

45803. You think, as a rule, that they are kept by these small men until they are two or three years old?—Yes. They have immense conveniences both in the Kenmare and Berehaven districts for mountain grazing.

45804. If you go in for grazing and prepare your best, well, as a young animal, do you find it pays better to sell it as a yearling or to keep it for a year or two?—It depends on what line you are in altogether.

45805. If you are in dairying you want to get rid of it soon?—Yes. Year-and-a-half-olds go very well in the Longford district. They go to £7 and £8 and £9, when a two-year-old will go for £10, £11, or £12, and it often pays best to sell as a yearling.

45806. What will an animal under a year sell at?—They are not often sold then. They are then sold as calves, and will go at perhaps £3.

45807. Do you mean to say that in that district down there there are not many animals sold from the congested portions of South Donegal, Sligo, and Leitrim, at about six and seven months old, and so on?—I don't think so at all. If you are in a really big store country you don't see cattle as young as that. They are sold at home as calves.

45808. But as a rule they don't leave the country?—They don't.

45809. They pass between neighbours?—Yes, I think generally on the subject of emigration there is still much going away owing to lack of congenial employment and impatience of parental control. Emigration has lost much of its terrors since means of communication have been so cheapened and improved. Many emigrants return after a comparatively short absence, some to visit their friends—some to remain. These immigrants are the living witnesses of the earning powers existent in other countries; the young people are fascinated; wonder breeds knowledge; discontent breeds effort, and strengthens the resolve to be up and doing while there is yet time. I think there is a great deal of emigration. I think there will always be a great deal of emigration so long as the standard of wages is so low as it is. I have taken some trouble to go into this question with many people. Only about ten days ago I was staying with one of the most respected parish priests in the County Clare. He gave me that reason as one of the great facts in producing emigration. He said—"Saturday night comes, and the boys have worked hard the whole week, and there is nothing for them; everything goes into the hotch-potch common pot; but if a man away has to get five dollars on Saturday night he can do what he likes with it." I think until the standard of wages is improved in this country you will still have them going away.

45810. Mr. O'KELLY.—How does it make them go away?—It sets them thinking when they hear all these stories. At the same time many of them understand what people have gone through to get that well-nourished appearance they have when they come back; otherwise they would not go. There is another reason. When they go away Irishmen get on wonderfully well in the new countries. It was only the other day an American was telling me something I might tell you. When a man goes to America he

always obtains a civic position if he goes into a town or he gets a vote from the Town Council. It has been described by an American:

"There stood on the bridge a poor exile from Erin.
The dew on his raiment was heavy and chill.
Ere the steamer that brought him was quite out of hearin'
He was Alderman Mike introducing a Bill."

That is perfectly true.

48511. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is quite a tribute to the great country beyond the seas?—I think so. A small number of men go over to South Wales to work at smelting works in Swansea, and some few go to other parts as labourers. I think this form of temporary absence is particularly desirable. It has all the advantages of emigration without the pain of the long parting, which must be for years, and may be for ever. A man earns good money when away, and, as a rule, saves it; his mind is enlarged, he returns more tolerant, and more contented with his lot. The only industry existent in the Berehaven country, in addition to the fisheries is mining, at present carried on fitfully in the neighbourhood of Allihies and Ballydonegan, where the Berehaven Mining Company have their headquarters. These mines, which produce copper, were worked with most satisfactory results for many years; 1,300 men were employed, and good wages were paid. For some years past the working has not been profitable, but the lessees have not lost faith. Their experts assure them the mineral is there, but additional capital is wanted and is hard to obtain. Writing to me in April last on this subject, one of the principal shareholders says—"We find difficulty in getting the additional capital we want. Were the property situated in any other country but Ireland we would have no difficulty." This letter is explanatory of much that appears difficult to understand.

45812. Mr. O'Kelly—What is the explanation of what it is difficult to understand?—The restless condition of affairs in this country prevents men from bringing capital into it. They won't do it. These are hard-headed city men. They say to me, "Our men will put in no more."

45813. Because of the unsatisfactory condition of things pervading the country?—The restless condition.

45814. Unsatisfactory?—Unsatisfactory so far as capital is concerned. Nothing is more sensitive than capital.

45815. You think it desirable that a settled condition of things should prevail in order that these circumstances might be remedied?—Yes.

45816. How do you think they might be removed?—I should not like to offer an opinion on that.

45817. From your long experience and great knowledge you would be in a position to make suggestions?—My dear sir, you cannot tap me; I have no suggestions to offer; I have my own opinions.

45818. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think if there were a really good prospect of security that capital would be ready to come into this country at the present moment?—I think that capital is nervous about coming to Ireland at the present moment.

45819. But in the present case that you are quoting is not it rather nervousness about the earning prospects of the mine rather than the unsettled condition of the country, as you call it?—They did not give me to understand that in London, but at the same time I believe that that is what was at the back of their heads all the time.

45820. Mr. O'Kelly.—It did not frighten away the Chamberlain people from Arklow?—No. They are talking about going.

45821. Not because of any unsettled condition that prevails?—No.

45822. Don't you think that that fear is rather chimerical?—I do not think so. The fact remains you cannot get the money.

45823. Mr. Kavanagh.—That does not clear up the cause?—I don't know. I have another instance of a large property that is on sale. There is a very fine demesne. One of the leading members of the present Government came over to look at the place, and he said—"I would love to be the possessor of that place. I would buy it to-morrow if it were not for the disturbed condition of Ireland."

45824. Chairman.—I understand that these mines have been working for some time—is that so?—Yes.

45825. Therefore the people in London were people who have had some years' experience of the conditions in the Berehaven peninsula?—Yes.

45826. Has anything occurred since they originally started the mines which would make them think that their capital was in insecurity?—I don't think so.

45827. If that were so would not you think that the reason for telling you that they could put no more money into it was much more due, as Mr. Kavanagh suggests, to the fact that their experience has shown them that it was an industry which, perhaps, would not bear the addition of any more capital?—I think there is something in that, because the inquiries which they made were coupled with a request to us to reduce the royalties; so that would certainly bear out what you say.

45828. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What was the royalty?—One-twentieth; that is only 5 per cent.

45829. If there were a prospect of the industry struggling to its feet again would you be willing to reduce the royalty?—Yes. We have already said that. The mines are on different estates. The estate I represent controls 11-21ths, two other estates control 4-21ths each, and another estate controls 2-21ths.

45830. You mentioned a moment ago that some member of the present Government would have bought an estate in Ireland were it not that he considered the country unsettled?—Yes.

45831. Would he have been a Cabinet Minister or someone else who was anxious to escape from the discharge of his duties to this country?—I believe he is a Cabinet Minister.

45832. Mr. O'Kelly.—This enterprising gentleman would come to Ireland but for the disturbed conditions that prevail. Could you indicate what those conditions are which frighten them?—Yes; the socialistic tendency of legislation. This is a very large and beautiful place, but he saw there was a possibility when he purchased it that some Act would come in by which he might be forced to relinquish perhaps half of it.

45833. And he is a member of the Government responsible for the socialistic tendency?—Yes.

45834. And he has voted on more than one occasion for the principle of compulsory purchase if he is a member of the present Government?—I cannot say. I don't think compulsory purchase has yet been before the House of Lords.

45835. Almost every Liberal member within the last five or six years has voted for resolutions in favour of the application of the principle of compulsion to Irish land; yet the moment it comes down to this gentleman's own case he shrinks?—You are perfectly right. He shrank so far that he declined to purchase the place.

45836. Do you think a great deal of weight should be attached to the views of a man who would be guilty of oscillation of this kind?—I have no right to criticise him. I would now like to speak particularly of the largest estate for which I am concerned in the district—that of Mr. Edward E. Leigh White. The area is some 65,000 acres, the average rent about £6, and the rental about £11,000. This estate is eminently fitted to be taken over by such a body as the Congested Districts Board, whom, for the purposes of my argument, I assume to be a benevolent despot, whose mission is to scatter plenty o'er a smiling land while keeping a close watch on classes who are the object of its care. What I mean is this—that the estate is largely occupied by small tenants, very tenacious of their rights and very fond of litigation; so if they were dealing with a body who were in a position to arrange the property and stripe all the holdings, and settle the grazing rights and things of that sort they would be likely to be much better off than they are at present; but they should have somebody in authority over them to make them do what they are told, and they should not be allowed to disobey regulations. I take a period of ten years, from 1895 to 1905. During that period the full rental was received, and only two ejectments were carried out. I put in the ordinary rentals of the estate for examination. Some years are missing, the rentals having been destroyed by a fire which burned down the estate office in 1902. I submit that, on the above statement, coupled with the evidence of sales of tenants' interests, of which I return 88 examples, the average working out at 28 years' purchase, it cannot be held that rents were exorbitant.

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45837. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I don't quite understand the 28 years' purchase?—28 years' purchase of the existing rents was paid for the occupation interest of existing tenants.

45838. By other tenants who acquired the tenant-right?—Yes. During the year 1906, a large number of originating notices to fix judicial rents were served, and at the hearings last winter rents were uniformly reduced all round by 25 per cent., the entire of this reduction falling on the landlord's margin after all outgoings of every description have been discharged in full. It is a point to be borne in mind that some of these farms had been sold at figures that more than doubled the rent on the purchaser. It cannot be a subject of surprise that the wholesale reductions all over the country, entirely uncalled for on the plea of any fall of prices, have made property owners distrustful of the fairness of the Land Commission. All the parties interested, both landlords and tenants, have come to the conclusion that steps have been taken to lower the generally accepted standards of value.

45839. At the same time I suppose that the cost of labour and the cost of living have gone up?—I don't think there has been any very great increase during the last few years in the cost of labour or the cost of living either.

45840. Would it be that the Land Commission had it in their mind that the cost of labour combined with the increased cost of living justified the reductions that they made?—I don't believe there has been an increased cost of living and I don't believe there is any appreciable increase in the cost of labour. Labour is certainly scarcer and would therefore command an increase.

45841. Mr. Kavanagh.—Surely the standard of living has increased?—Yes, but the cost of living has not increased.

45842. You think not?—No. I don't think so at all.

45843. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is there no relation between cost and standard?—There must be some relation between cost and standard.

45844. You state that the parties interested have come to the conclusion that steps have been taken to lower the generally accepted standards of value?—I have heard it stated that the tenants stated that the Land Commission were going to reduce rents more than ever before.

45845. Have you ever heard it suggested that during the long period of office of the Conservatives they departed from a practice Mr. Gladstone observed when he wished to hold the balance fairly between landlords and tenants and put gentlemen on the Land Commission who could not be considered very partial to the tenants?—I have certainly heard it suggested.

45846. Could you say that any other witness who has come before this Commission has said on the part of the Landlords' Convention that they were distrustful of the Land Commissioners?—I cannot say that, because I never read a single bit of evidence given before this Commission, but I can speak for a great many people in association with the land.

45847. Your evidence is that there has been wholesale robbery of the landlords?—Yes; I am quite of that opinion.

45848. And that for the last fifteen or twenty years they have been engaged in practices that would not commend themselves to fair minded people?—It is a very wide question. I am with you to a great extent.

45849. At present you are suggesting that the whole administration of this Commission has been a failure, is not that what your evidence amounts to?—I don't think so, quite.

45850. You say the wholesale reductions were entirely uncalled for?—I am speaking of the last two years. Remember I had previously brought you up to the Act of 1903.

45851. Mr. Kavanagh.—The reductions on the second terms?—On the second term rents within the last year or year and a half.

45852. Why would you say on the last year or year and a half?—Because additional Inspectors and Sub-Commissioners have been appointed who take a much lower standard of value. I think an unfairly low standard of value.

45853. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do I understand you to say that the fact that we have had new appointments has weakened the administration of the Commission?—I think that the Commission has been immensely weakened by the Act of 1903, which reduced the inspection from two Commissioners to one. They took a most unfortunate step in reducing the strength of the Commission when they want it to be strongest. Enormous sums are being spent both on salaries and on maintenance, yet the Commission is weakened. Bear in mind that 90 per cent. of the applications that are made to the Land Commission are made on one question and one question only—the question of the fair value. I think that two heads are better than one in going over a farm especially.

45854. That is from the numerical point of view, but from the point of view of fairness?—You have two men who will probably be of the same opinion.

45855. You would not mean any reflection on the Commission as appointed?—Yes, I would.

45856. Within the last two years?—Yes I mean a man now appointed may hold his appointment simply by reason of his services. If his service is not satisfactory to the powers that be they are apt to go.

45857. Do your remarks apply to the appointments made before the last one and a half years?—To some degree.

45858. Therefore there have been blunders by both Governments?—I am with you there altogether.

45859. Would you be surprised to learn that before all these Commissioners were appointed within the last two years they had to submit themselves to a most searching test as to their fitness for the appointment?—They were not obliged to go through the test that they were obliged to go through before that. We have been told that openly.

45860. Would your remarks that men are appointed simply because they are pleasing to the powers that be not more accurately apply to the appointments before one and a half years ago than to those appointed since?—No. I think the appointments made before that were very mixed. I think really they were impartially made. Remember the appointments were not drawn from the landlord class.

45861. Could you tell us anything that would justify the removal of some of these men?—I think I can explain it, though I cannot justify it: it was due to the exigencies of the political situation.

45862. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you have any suggestion to make as to powers that would make them independent of satisfying the powers that be, the Government of the day?—I should like to see the privilege availed of which is not sufficiently well known, and that is, that the landlord and tenant can apply for the services of two Commissioners without any preliminary hearing or expense of valuing, and I know in plenty of instances that would be sufficiently availed of if it was sufficiently well understood. You are a landlord and I am a tenant. There is one subject of debate between us: what rent should be paid for a certain class of land? The law entitles us to ask the Land Commission to send down two valuers and settle the point at issue between us. If it was more largely understood and availed of you would not have the trouble and expense of going before the ordinarily constituted Land Court. Fully 90 per cent. of the cases that are heard before the Land Commission are heard on one point only—the fair rent question. What do you want with the legal Commissioner? In any case where there is a legal point it could be specially earmarked for the attention of the legal Commissioner, but we should have two lay Commissioners.

45863. For that to work out well you and I should have confidence in the two valuers?—Yes.

45864. How should we get the appointment of the valuers to secure that confidence?—Neither of the contending parties should have that power. That must remain with the Government.

45865. I understood you to say to Mr. Conor O'Kelly that it was a vice in the system that the men appointed look to the view of the Government in power. Would there be any way of getting men who would not?—I am afraid not. I am afraid a man must always look to his bread and butter. It is human nature. If I think I am going to lose my job at the end of the summer unless I please those who employ me I am apt to give every attention to their wishes.

45866. Mr. Kavanagh.—It is possible for landlord and tenant to apply to have valuers sent down now?—Yes. Generally when those applications are made they send down two.

45867. What if there is a disagreement?—They ould have the ordinary appeal.

45868. Then you are in as bad a position as you are t present?—In very few of these cases is there any ppeal.

45869. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Government lately in ower was supported by the landlords in Ireland?—nd very badly they treated them.

45870. I infer from what you say that the Commis-oners rather tried to please the Government in ower with the sympathy and support of the landlord arty?—I don't think I can go that far. In the Sub-ommission of what you call the Tory party there is very strong leaven of a democratic element from the orth of Ireland. The North of Ireland has been the upporter of Unionism all through this country——

45871. You mean certain constituencies in the orth-east corner. Bear in mind that the majority of he people in the North of Ireland are not in favour the Unionist position?—I would not say that.

45872. The majority of the seats are against them?—I know, but then I would say certainly the north-ast.

45873. The Nationalist party have sixteen seats out thirty-one in Ulster?—I should rather say that he party who do not support the landlords are in the ajority.

45874. It is a great mistake and one that people ten make to think that Ulster is pro-landlord?—o; it is pro-Union.

45875. Not pro-Union either. The majority of the eats of Ulster are against the Union?—It is a very ose thing. While the Tory Government were in ower they were obliged to consider the sympathies f the Ulster tenant farmer. Even the most rabid rangeman in the North of Ireland is just as strong s anyone else to get as cheap a rent as possible, but he remark applies on that—once you get it fixed he ill pay it.

45876. I think that that remark applies to all the ountry?—I wish I could say that. The Government ave, I hold, resorted to administrative persecution, measures of doubtful legality and manifest injus-ce, producing most embittering effects. Legisla-on has also been most one-sided. I would refer par-cularly to some provisions in the Land Acts of 1887 nd 1896. The first-mentioned gave lessees the right have their contracts broken, but not the lessors. he second-quoted Act refused to allow a holding pon which a judicial rent had been fixed in error, wing to any cause, to be reconsidered, as illustrated y the case Lefroy v. Goff, while permitting a tenant have his case re-heard, no matter what ruling was ade previously. I refer to the Act of 1896.

45877. You have referred to administrative preju-ices?—Yes. I had 100 land cases in one district. was making preparations for the hearing of these ses, going over the farms, and making the usual aluations and preparations. Three days before ese cases were heard they issued a supplementary st of forty-six cases to be taken before the 100. I id I could not possibly deal with these cases in me. They said—"No matter; whether you are ady or not we will go on."

45878. That may be due to defects in administra-on?—I say administrative persecution.

45879. How can you saddle the Government with at?—They are the Government's servants. That is hat happened. We made our protest, and said we uld not deal with these cases, and they said—Whether you can or not we will deal with them."

45880. Mr. Kavanagh.—It is rather far-fetched to lace that on the Government?—I will leave that ith yourself. I only tell you what happened.

45881. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But taking your atement for what it is, must not you feel that it as very much more easy for a powerful body like e landowners to look after their own interests than r poor tenants from remote districts who know othing about law?—Those cases were to be all heard one district. We had already an enormous list f 100 cases in which we were the only landlord con-rned. We were wading through these cases—it akes a great deal of time to get over 100 farms—hen suddenly we had these forty-six farms of which e had no notice sprung in front.

45882. The procedure of the court is not known to e, but it would occur to me that a body of tenants nowing little about law or the means of defending their own interests would require more indulgence from the courts than others with trained intellects and the advantages of legal advice?—Possibly they would, but that question does not arise in this case.

45883. Mr. Kavanagh.—Probably the change of programme was as inconvenient to the tenants as it was to you?—Possibly.

45884. Mr. Sutherland.—I take it that your objection is to the whole trend of land legislation since 1881, by which the absolute power of the landlords was interfered with; am I putting it too generally?—I do not put it so strongly. I think there was a great deal in the Act of 1881 that was necessary.

45885. It was subsequent legislation you object to?—Yes. I think we have gone a bit too rapidly.

45886. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did not the Act of 1881 carry subsequent legislation with it?—I think the Act of 1881 was panic legislation at the time, and I think it might have been framed in a way that would not have made subsequent legislation necessary on the socialistic lines that have been developed.

45887. You mean by socialistic confirming the rights of the tenants in their holdings?—I won't say confirming, but establishing new rights. Can anything be more socialistic than the purchase of land on public credit?

45888. Mr. Sutherland.—Is your idea of socialism that the State would do for an individual what the individual ought to do for himself?—Yes. I am very largely of that opinion.

45889. You heard the evidence given to-day before this Commission, and that has frequently been given, with regard to making roads and piers and that sort of thing, which, in olden times, people would be let do themselves. Are not these socialistic proposals?—I have a good deal of sympathy with much that has been done in that way.

45890. You have sympathy with these proposals with regard to the State making things that previously people made for themselves?—I am afraid I must admit I have.

45891. That is socialism?—Yes.

45892. So, after all, you are a bit of a socialist?—We have poor people who are unable to do these things.

45893. Mr. O'Kelly.—Which would you prefer—socialism or confiscation?—Confiscation is a much larger word; I would prefer socialism.

45894. What is the socialism which obtains in Ireland at this moment doing but trying to undo some of the wrongs of the Cromwellian confiscation?—If you go back to that——

45895. Time is not right nor wrong?—No, nor do two wrongs make a right. With reference to the forty-six cases in which Mr. Kavanagh has raised the point that the tenants were just as much inconvenienced as the landlords were, these forty-six cases were put in the supplemental list at the request of the solicitor for the forty-six tenants, so that the tenants were at no disadvantage, for they were prepared.

45896. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What exactly strikes you as socialistic in land legislation subsequent to 1881; are you in favour of land purchase?—Yes.

45897. Was that before your mind when you spoke of socialistic legislation?—To some degree. I feel that the trend of legislation has been unfair to the landlords. Take the Act of 1887. There you had an Act which enfranchised the leaseholders. Any man was entitled to go into court and break his contract.

45898. That was carried by Lord Salisbury?—Yes; it was a Conservative Government introduced that. If they had said a lessor was free to go into court I should have had nothing to say about it, but the lessor was bound, while the lessee was free.

45899. Whatever you say about socialistic legislation you are in favour of purchase?—Yes. Purchase is the only solution of the present deadlock. Matters have come to a deadlock in this country. I am in favour of it and willing to facilitate it as far as I can.

45900. Do you apply the term socialistic to that Act?—I think that the whole trend of legislation is socialistic.

45901. I suppose that there is a Christian socialism that can be approved of?—Yes. I am with you there. We are now dealing with this big estate here, and I will give you every facility to the Congested

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Districts Board to take over this estate. They are at liberty to come into my office to examine the records of this estate for the last twelve years, and to see for themselves exactly what has been done during that time; that is the Bantry estate, on which we are sitting at the present moment. I have here a bundle of rentals which you might examine.

45902. I am perfectly sure that it would be very interesting, yet, for my part, what I would say would be this, if you were going into that at all I should greatly like to look by chance into any other of your estates?—That would be difficult—I have got seven offices.

45903. But what you state to us I shall follow with great interest?—I will leave them with the Commission if you wish. They go over a great number of years. They are the originals. I took them out of the safe to-day. The Congested Districts Board has done a lot of work in Berehaven, principally of the nature of improving means of communication, by making new roads, building piers, boat-slips, etc. The work has been of a most beneficial and practical character, and where experience has shown the arrangements made to be inadequate or unsuitable, the Board have taken steps to remedy the defects. I am informed the Board were offered at least one estate, the Puely estate, in Berehaven, but declined to purchase it, on the terms accepted by the tenants.

45904. The reason is that since this Commission began its operations the Board has not bought land, except where the land was particularly favourable for its operations?—The Board offered to purchase about 1,500 acres of what is known as the Bantry estate (Dursey Island), but the price was such as the owner could not possibly accept; and the property was subsequently bought by the tenants at a price agreed upon, practically 50 per cent. in excess of that offered by the Congested Districts Board.

45905. The tenants agreed to pay 50 per cent. more than what was offered by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

45906. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is the purchase carried through?—It is not finished. We have been receiving interest for two years.

45907. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Will the Estates Commissioners have anything to say to the final arrangements?—They will. It is not a judicially rented estate.

45908. So they may go into an examination for value?—Yes. When the recommendations of the Congested Districts Board's valuer were submitted to me, I asked to be supplied with the detailed valuation, but this was refused. I most respectfully submit that this Star Chamber method of dealing is fraught with evil. It is calculated to engender suspicion. A man is convinced there is something wrong in the premises upon which the valuation is founded, but he is denied the opportunity of examining these premises, or the amplified conclusions to be drawn from them, and is simply told "These are our figures, take them, or leave them.".

45909. You have the correspondence?—No. I could send it to you if you wish. They sent me the total valuation of Dursey Island. I asked them to submit to me the figures on which the valuation was made, and they absolutely refused, and said, "No; you must take it."

45910. I think generally those figures are not submitted?—Now in the case of evicted tenants' holdings—I have very few of them, but we have four—we asked to have figures submitted as to how they arrived at their conclusion, and they would not give them to us.

45911. I think if you could see Mr. Doran that difficulty could be got over?—It was Mr. Doran made this valuation. I think it might have been better if I had accompanied Mr. Doran.

45912. Yes; probably it would be more likely to lead to business?—The same remark applies to the work of the various inspectors employed in the work of arranging for the re-instatement of the evicted tenants. Their valuations are tendered in bulk to the landlord, and the terms are frequently under the figures upon which the landlord has arranged to sell to his occupying tenants. I have, at the present moment, some cases of this description. I am most anxious to facilitate the re-instatement, but I am precluded from doing so by the terms offered, which would, if accepted, ruin my sale to the purchasing occupiers. A great ameliorative measure is brought in, but the machinery devised to work the measure is so clogged and hampered by niggardly administration as to render it very largely inoperative.

45913. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You must understand that the Estates Commissioners when they buy land to re-instate evicted tenants have to consider that they have to build houses, make fences, and stock the land?—There is where I think they go outside altogether. I quite well understand their coming to me and saying, "We have got this parcel of land; it will not be useful until we do certain things to it," but they have no right to take into consideration the question whether they have to make advances to the incoming tenants.

45914. Leave that out of consideration; but they have to build houses?—Sometimes; not always.

45915. Don't you think their offer would be more if there were habitable houses on the lands?—It ought. That is why I say if they would let me have figures, saying, for instance, they take £50 off because they have to build a house, that would be fair; but if they say—"We take off £100 because we have to lend money for stock" that is quite a different thing.

45916. But if he has to build a house, make fences, and perhaps drain the land?—I think the first two are the important questions.

45917. He cannot, under those circumstances, offer as much as you would expect for a fully equipped farm?—I am with you altogether there.

45918. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There are only four altogether?—Yes.

45919. There are no others on the places yet?—Not yet.

45920. It is a matter that can be arranged?—I hope so, and I hope it will be arranged. It is not on this estate at all. We have not a single evicted tenant on this estate.

45921. Lately the Commissioners are making large grants in the case of evicted tenants?—Lately I was invited to meet the Commissioners to confer with them, which I thought was a very valuable thing.

45922. So it may probably lead to the re-instatement of these men?—I think it most probably will.

45923. I have looked with interest over the list you supplied, showing the number of years' purchase of rent paid for the tenant-right by purchasing tenants, and I notice what I have frequently noticed before in other parts of the country, that the number of years' purchase goes up directly in proportion to the smallness of the holdings?—You are quite right.

45924. The smaller the holding the bigger the number of years' purchase?—Yes. There are more persons prepared to take and work small holdings than big ones. The market is wider. A man say he can stock ten or twenty acres. He could not look at 100.

45925. The land is the only industry they know particularly well, and the small holding is within their means, while to pay the money for a big holding is impossible?—That is altogether the case you will find all over Ireland. You may take the average for large holdings at something like eight years' purchase, and for small holdings of from twenty to twenty-five years' purchase.

45926. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Then, you would not agree with Mr. Finucane, that the small holder is worse security to the State than the large holder?—I think that the small holder is even better security to the State. I never yet knew any case in my experience where we have no combination that you cannot pull a small tenant round, but if a big tenant gets broke he is done for.

45927. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You said that although a certain class of people in the North of Ireland were exceedingly anxious to have their rents reduced, yet when their rents were reduced they paid regularly?—Yes.

45928. Take the district about here; is it not your experience that on your own estates in Cork, Kerry, and elsewhere the small Irish occupiers are, on the whole, very punctual in meeting their obligations?—My object to-day in tendering you these rentals was to prove to you exactly what you have said. A better class of paying tenants than those of West Cork and those parts of Kerry with which I am acquainted, and also of West Clare and West Galway there is not in the world, until there is trouble.

45929. You would not put any class of tenants in the North of Ireland before them?—They are splendidly paid. I am most anxious to tell you that

because we have heard it said that the rentals in the congested districts of Ireland were paper rentals. They are a splendid lot of fellows. I heard you were visiting that country which extends from Carrigaholt to Loop Head. I am agent for that district, and they are a splendid lot of fellows.

45930. Mr. O'KELLY.—I am interested in your statement about the 1,500 acres which the Board desired to buy, and as to which you say they refused to give particulars of their valuation. Who opened the negotiations—the Board or the landlord?—The position was this: Sir Antony MacDonnell sent for me and asked me would the owner be willing to sell the property in question to the Congested Districts Board, and I said yes.

45931. Then, I suppose they communicated that to the Congested Districts Board, and the latter sent down an inspector?—Yes.

45932. Have you any idea what the recommendation of the inspector was?—I saw his report. I saw only the price that they were prepared to give. "That is my recommendation; we will give so much for the island."

45933. Do you know that inspector to be a man of considerable experience in valuing property?—I don't know him. I met him once. I don't know anything about his experience.

45934. It is not likely that the Board would send down a man who had no experience; it is not likely that the inspector, knowing that the Board wanted to buy the property, would put an unfair value on it?—My reply is this: the rents on the property had been twice reduced, and the tenants were perfectly agreeable to give me the price I have named to you. It was fifty per cent. over the value of the Congested Districts Board inspector.

45935. So although the valuer of a public authority reports that an estate is not worth more than a certain sum another public authority is to advance to the tenants to buy their holdings a price 50 per cent. in excess of the value put on them by the other public authority?—Yes, but the other body who came in and said they were willing to do this was the tenants themselves.

45936. But the tenants are not the only persons interested. The ratepayers are the ultimate security. Do you think that that is a satisfactory state of things?—No.

45937. Are the zones responsible for this?—No. The zones have nothing to do with it. They were not judicial tenants.

45938. Do you think really it is satisfactory that after an official authority, a body such as the Congested Districts Board, has said that the property is worth, say, £1,000, that another body will advance upon the security of the ratepayers, say, £2,000, for that property?—I think that the people who pay the price were far better judges that the Congested Districts Board inspector. I don't wish to go particularly into this case beyond pointing out that there should have been conveyed to me in Dublin a detailed estimate, which I could have gone into, so as to be able to say, "You are right there, and you are wrong there."

45939. I think, personally, you should have all the information you desire?—I am obliged to you for that. We have a man sent down with a roving commission at present, who says, "I have nothing to do with the agent." That is the system which at present obtains in this country. You made a point that the rent offices should submit their records to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board to examine their books. For that reason I produce these documents to-day.

45940. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the date of this Dursey Island transaction?—About two years ago.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-SECOND PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JULY 15TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Young Men's Recreation Hall, Schull, County Cork.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

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Mr. E. Roycroft examined.

Mr. E. Roycroft.

45941. Mr. KAVANAGH *(in the Chair)*.—You represent this division on the County Council?—Yes; the Schull electoral division and a portion of the Bantry union also

45942. Are there two County Councils in Cork?—No; one only.

45943. One for the whole county?—Yes.

45944. There are two in the County Tipperary?—The law enacted two for County Cork also, but afterwards the two Ridings agreed to have only one County Council. Consequently there is only one, composed of fifty-two members. The area of Schull Union is 57,666 acres. The area of the congested portion, 41,669 acres, and the area of the non-congested portion is 15,976 acres. The Poor Law valuation of the entire union is £15,607 15*s*. The average rating in the union is about £7 10*s*. The Poor Law valuation of the congested portion is £11,409 7*s*. The Poor Law valuation of the non-congested is £4,198 8*s*. The population of the entire union is 10,243. The popula- of the congested portion is 8,159; the population of the non-congested portion, 2,084. It is about three miles in length, by six in width. The population live principally by fishing, aided by tilling patches of land, on which they cultivate potatoes and other vegetables. The seaboard is very congested all along, the people living there on patches, the valuation of which is no more than £2 or £3 each. It would facilitate them greatly if more slips and piers were built along the seaboard. The pier at Schull would want to be improved and extended. It is quite inadequate for the coal business, and for the amount of food stuffs landed there. Practically all the food stuffs for the people of Schull and around it are landled there, and practically all the fish cured on this part of the coast are cured there. I therefore recommend that the pier be improved and extended, that a slip be put at the end next to the end of the pier, and some sheds erected with corrugated iron as a shelter in the curing season when curing fish.

45945. You say that the places adjoining the sea are the worst congested? Could you give the names of them?—Yes, the electoral divisions of Dunmanus, Goleen, Toormore, Crookhaven, and Schull. Those are along the seaboard. All these are congested, and the inhabitants principally live upon fishing, aided by other things. Some of them work in the mines, and more take their living from the sea. They go aboard boats, and they serve in them. Whilst on the fishing subject, I would draw your attention to this—I think it would greatly improve the fishing business if there was a close season against trawlers in the spawning season. Also there should be a larger mesh for the taking of mackerel, because any amount of immature fish are taken by the small mesh and destroyed, because quite worthless. The mesh is too small; it is no use, and besides it gives a bad name to the quality of the fish. They destroy a lot of fish taken in this way. It is no value, and is thrown overboard. The fishing will come to nothing unless something is done. The trawlers destroy the spawning fish. The small mesh catches the young fish, and these are destroyed.

45946. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But they are not allowed to trawl inside the three-mile limit?—The steam trawlers over twenty tons are not, but the sailing trawlers are, and the steam trawlers under twenty tons are allowed in.

45947. What size do you think the mesh should be?—I would leave that to the Department's experts.

45948. Is it your opinion that they catch immature fish through the size of the mesh being too small?—Yes; if the mesh were large they would catch large fish, and when it is small they catch small fish.

45949. What is the smallest-sized fish caught by this mesh?—I don't know. I would leave that to the experts. I give what I think, from my own point of view.

45950. Why don't the fishermen themselves use the large mesh if the small fish is the worst?—Some of them would not do so unless it was compulsory. Some of them would do so, but others would not, and when one does it they all do it.

45951. You say small fish are worthless?—I mean mackerel.

45952. But small fish are not necessarily immature fish?—They may not be immature, but they would be very small, and consequently worthless.

45953. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you live in this district?—I do, my lord.

45954. What do you suggest should be done to the pier?—Mr. Bryce was here twelve months ago, and he promised every support to us, and he promised an elbow to the pier of about eighty feet facing the north-east. There is a slip and platform required for the curing of mackerel. Sometimes you would be surprised to meet a couple of vessels, a steamer and a couple of coal vessels at the pier waiting to unload. The fishermen cannot at present cure the fish when those vessels are in, or they should take it to the corner of the field.

45955. Where do you suggest the sheds should be erected?—At the corner of the strand.

45956. Why not the curers themselves erect the sheds?—If the pier were extended, and the platform built, they might do so.

45957. Your idea is that the sheds should be made for the curers?—The curers themselves might put up the sheds if everything was made all right, but they would prefer that the Congested Districts Board would do it for them.

45958. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Of course they would. You speak of modern appliances?—Some of them have them, but others could not afford to get tackle. If these were provided they would be in a better position to compete with the Manx, the Scotch, and the French fishermen. If our fishermen had modern methods they would be able to compete with the foreigners and others. If the Congested Districts Board didn't get more modern tackle for them it would be a great pity, as they could never afford to get it themselves.

45959. You speak of boats and the need of fishing tackle?—Yes; I speak of boats and fishing gear; I speak of all apparatus for fishing; although we are very thankful to the Congested Districts Board for what they have done in the past. I have been County Councillor for eight years, and during my time they have spent £200; £150 for a small pier at Castle-island, £25 for a small quay at Rossbrin, and £25 for repairing a small pier at Dunmanus, and the

County Council gave an equal sum. I have no knowledge of more than that. But in a congested place, and in a very important fishing district like Schull, I think it is a small sum for the Congested Districts Board to give us. I think it is very little. There are other places requiring improved piers and boats for the fishing.

45960. Where do you send the fish? Where do you deal with them?—They sell them to the companies—the buyers.

45961. Then the steamer comes round and takes them to Liverpool or America?—Yes.

45962. Are all the mackerel cured, or do you sell any fresh mackerel?—It is only in the spring that they sell them fresh. In the autumn they cure them.

45963. When they are taken away fresh they are iced, I suppose?—Yes.

45964. And taken by rail?—Yes; to Liverpool or Milford. I cannot say where they are taken.

45965. Via Cork?—Yes; steamers at Valentia and other ports take them.

45966. You were talking of improved material for fishing; does that apply to mackerel alone?—All sorts of fishing; long-line fishing of every description.

45967. They catch mackerel with seine nets?—Yes.

45968. Two boats go with one drift of nets, one boat at each end?—In some places they do.

45969. And some places the net hangs from one boat and drifts about?—Yes.

45970. Which is the more common case?—Some of the boats allow them to drift. It depends on the size of the boats and the number of hands they employ.

45971. With regard to that, what improvement could be made; would you say that the better way of catching mackerel was by means of a drift net?—I am not a practical man in that business.

45972. Were you never out at the mackerel fishing?—I was often, but I don't live by that. I have nothing personally to do with it only I could tell how it is from the information that I received from the fishermen.

45973. Your constituents?—Yes.

45974. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I see that to this pier in your district there was a pretty large contribution given by the Congested Districts Board?—That was previous to eight years ago.

45975. They gave £400?—It must have been previous to eight years ago.

45976. Is it a useful work?—Yes. There are two or three little slips they built, one at a place called Dunkelly, and another that I was looking at the other day that would require a little more, and there are a few little bits of roads as well.

45977. Mr. Sutherland.—Where are they?—In Goleen electoral division, some three or four miles to the north-west of a townland called Dunkelly.

45978. Does your constituency go to the north of the peninsula?—It does. I represent the six electoral divisions on the Durrus side. Father O'Leary is in the parish of Durrus. Five of these divisions are congested and one is non-congested.

45979. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there anything done to the Schull pier lately?—Not for a long time.

45980. How long?—About a dozen years ago.

45981. Probably Father O'Connor will tell us when that was done?—He might know the date. I think there was £1,200 laid out on it at the time. The County Council paid the greater portion of it. They did not pay it all. I am not sure. They added about eighty feet to the head of the pier. I think I may also say that there are a few congested portions in which a few little bits of roads would be very useful. I know one place in particular between this parish and the parish of Goleen. From the main road at Dunbeacon to this place is a mile. There is a river passing there. There is no way of coming out unless by crossing the fields. When they have cattle to take to a fair, especially in the winter, they must come out the night before and take it to some friend's house, so as to be ready for the morning. It is in the Dunbeacon electoral division. There is another road going from the Goleen district and if they get a grant from the Congested Districts Board the two could be connected.

45982. Part of your constituents are not fishermen—they are inland?—Yes.

45983. No opportunity for fishing offers, and they don't depend on fishing?—Yes; the greater portion of them. I have here a return from the census of 1901. I find 671 fishermen returned on the census as belonging to the Schull rural district, and I presume that there are about 200 or 300 more since added. I would say that they have become from 800 to 1,000, people partly living by fishing in the Schull rural district.

45984. But still there is a certain number of people not fishing at all?—Yes.

45985. What would you recommend to improve their condition?—I should suggest a large scheme of tree planting on the waste lands. We have a great amount of waste land that would be available for tree planting, and it would give a lot of employment and afford shelter.

45986. What do you call waste land?—Waste, moory land.

45987. Land that you could not graze or till?—You could graze it partially, but you could not till it. You could graze it for dry cattle.

45988. It is grazed at present?—Yes. There were 100 acres planted on the townlands of Mount Gabriel cut down by the landlord six or seven years ago before the landlord sold to the tenants. The land was quite denuded. Out of what the tenants have in their possession I am sure they would be willing to give to the Congested Districts Board or the Department waste land if they wished to plant it. the landlord had 100 acres of wood, and he sold the wood before he sold the land to the tenants. The wood was exported to England as pit wood.

45989. Mr. Sutherland.—There is no wood on it now?—Yes.

45990. Who did that?—The late Rev. Mr. Hicks.

45991. Was the timber there?—Yes; it was planted seventy years before that.

45992. Your point is that the ground should be planted again?—Yes. We had another mountain belonging to Lord Bantry. Before he sold it to the tenants he offered it for sale to the County Council or any other body that wished to plant it.

45993. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You suggest that the large dairy holdings and untenanted land should be divided among the small holders and cottiers?—Yes.

45994. There must be some better class of land than you were speaking of to the Chairman and to Mr. Sutherland?—Some of the holdings round Schull are very congested. Some of them have the grass of a cow or two cows. What I would suggest is that other big tracts in the country should be bought up by the Congested Districts Board, and these poor people migrated from here to these places in the Midlands.

45995. You are speaking of agricultural land?—Yes.

45996. Where would it be found?—That is what I don't know.

45997. Have you any tract of land in particular in view?—There are only two tracts in the locality—two small places that would be available. They are held by dairymen at present. One would be near Goleen and another near Dunbeacon. 300 or 400 acres of land might be available if the Congested Districts Board bought them out.

45998. Would they be pretty near the districts where the small occupiers are found?—Yes. The headland is so narrow that most people are not more than three miles from the sea.

45999. So if these farms were made available for the enlargement of holdings the enlargement might take place without changing the situation of the small occupier—he could have an enlargement across his own boundaries?—Yes; some of them could in that way.

46000. By accommodation roads probably the addition could be annexed to the existing farms?—Yes, they could; both ways. I may mention also that a good many tenants here have purchased under the Land Purchase Acts. Lord Bandon was the first that was kind enough to agree with the tenants, and two or three more of the large properties were bought. There are a few more properties in the districts, and we cannot make the landlords or agents budge. I don't know the reason of that, as they were offered better terms than were given to the others who sold. I would suggest that the Congested Districts Board should approach these gentlemen to effect a sale, and re-sell to the tenants. The tenants are quite willing to pay what is quite fair and equitable.

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46001. Have the tenants in these dairy farms any interest in them?—They have not. There are no tenants on some of them. Most of them are held by the owners themselves, and are let to dairymen.

46002. So if these estates were bought up by a body like the Congested Districts Board these lands would be available right away for the enlargement of holdings?—They would.

46003. On what estates are those dairy farms?—One is on Mr. O'Grady's and another on Mr. Somerville's, and there is another on Captain Townsend's.

46004. Have these been sold yet to the tenants?—No.

46005. Are the tenants anxious to buy?—Very anxious. It is very hard on the tenants to be paying double the rent paid by their neighbours on the other side of the boundary.

46006. Have they applied to the landlord to sell? They have.

46007. The answers were not favourable?—No, although they offered them the same as the others who had purchased, yet they would not take it.

46008. When did their neighbours purchase—was it under the Act of 1903?—They purchased about two years ago.

46009. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In case there were lands available for enlarging these holdings, do you think would the people migrate?—I am sure you could get small little colonies to go if they had land available elsewhere, and you would get good prices for the little patches left behind, so that there would be no great loss to the Congested Districts Board if they got places for them somewhere else.

46010. I don't think that the holdings which they would vacate would be able to be put up for public auction, because they would be needed for the enlargement of the holdings adjoining. Suppose you migrate one out of every three you would want that holding for the enlargement of the other two, so it would not be put up for public auction at all; but at the same time they have a certain amount of interest in it; do you think they would migrate?—I am sure they would be only too glad to get a place with more room to cultivate. They are too confined and congested where they are. These poor men have only one or two little cows. The people in this district live by raising dry stock and pigs, and the poor men with one or two cows have no opportunity of bettering themselves.

46011. Would they go to another county?—Yes; they would go anywhere that they would get a reasonable living.

46012. That is to say, if a certain number of them were migrated together?—Yes.

46013. It would not be worse than emigrating, would it?—No. They would not look on it like going across the pond at all. Most of the Irish people would rather remain at home if they had some sort of a decent living; but in spite of themselves they are driven to go.

46014. I suppose that the fishing community in your district consists of half-farmers and half-fishermen?—Yes. They may have one or two cows. They have small plots, and might till half an acre of potatoes.

46015. They don't spend all their time fishing?—Some of them don't. Some of them are half-cottiers and half-fishermen. More of them live altogether by fishing.

46016. Would they go in for the improved modern methods you speak of if they became fishermen altogether?—They would to a great extent. They would fish with long lines. All the people who come over from the Isle of Man fish with long lines, and catch conger, ling, and all that. Very little of that is done here. If they had proper appliances the people here would turn to that at certain seasons of the year.

46017. Is there any herring fishing here?—Not on a very large scale. There is on the Bantry side.

46018. There was at one time? Yes. They don't look so much for it.

46019. How many years ago is it since there was a herring fishing?—About twenty years ago. There is herring fishing here still if the people were in a position to look for it.

46020. Why was it given up?—When the mackerel came in they turned more to the mackerel than to the herrings.

46021. Is that more profitable?—It would be. This part here is the best for the mackerel. They stick more closely to it.

46022. It is easier fishing?—It is. They get a better price for the mackerel and they get a better market. Together with the tree planting there is another matter I would suggest. If a bacon-curing factory were established between three or four of the unions I think it would be a great advantage to the farmers of the locality, and if it was worked on the co-operative style, say by the unions of Castletown, Bantry, Schull and Skibbereen, Dunmanway and Clonakilty, at some central place where railways would converge, if a bacon-curing factory were established there it would give a lot of employment, and afford a ready market for the people who raise pigs. This is a very good pig-raising locality—one of the best in Ireland. A great many people live largely by raising young pigs. They have to bring them a very long way. Perhaps they have to come from Mizen Head or Crookhaven to Schull, twenty miles away.

46023. Where do the pigs go to?—To Limerick. Limerick men come and buy the pigs here more than in Cork, whereas if we had a factory at home it would save the cost of transit, and the profit would revert back to the people themselves.

46024. Would there be a profit?—Surely there would be a profit. How do the Limerick people make a profit?

46025. Then why does not private enterprise take it up?—If it was started by the Congested Districts Board I am sure they would follow suit then.

46026. You think that it would want a few years subsidy?—Yes. If a building were put up and they sent an expert to start the thing, if it was initiated once they would go ahead all right. There is a great improvement required in the congested district between Crookhaven and Goleen at a place called Dough's Strand. A lot of the land is at present waste with the water coming in. The place is submerged there and the children are prevented from going to school, and on Sundays and holidays the people are prevented from going to worship. At a place called Lissagriffen there was some bank that prevented the water and tide from receding. It formed an island lake, and the roads around the place were submerged and in a very bad state. I had the county surveyor to go see it and he estimated that it would take from £600 to £700 to do anything; and we are in such a bad way in this district especially, and we are paying so much rates, and many charges that it would be very hard for a small rural district to take that heavy expense on itself, and I would suggest respectfully that the Congested Districts Board would assist us in trying to remedy that, otherwise there will be a lot of waste there, the roads will be taken away, and there will be a great drag upon the poor ratepayers if they have to do it.

46027. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it suggested to cut through the bar?—One way suggested by the county surveyor is to tunnel, and the other is to take away the sand by the edge of the shore and then the receding tide would keep it open. We don't know which would be better. We would like an expert to examine it and report on it.

46028. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The county surveyor is an expert?—If the Congested Districts Board would assist us we would like an engineer to see the place, and we would point it out to him.

46029. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would this serve congested districts if it was carried out?—Yes, and it would save 100 acres of land at the edge of the sea. The sea has risen so high that it has gone into the fields, and the sand has followed the sea in there.

46030. I think you conveyed to our Chairman that there would be a local contribution?—Surely there would; but they could not pay all. We are paying two heavy guarantees already in that congested district, 9*d.* in the £ for the Schull and Skibbereen tramway, and 4*d.* for the Bantry Extension, and until lately we were paying another guarantee for the Ilen Valley, which is happily wiped off now.

46031. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How long is this flooding going on?—For the last two years or so.

46032. Why was not it flooded before?—I could not tell you. There was a drift of sand. Some storm or other diverted it in places. There was a river course from the mainland into it. It stopped the

low of the river, and the receding tide, after high water, used to remain there.

46033. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What estate does this adjoin?—I think it is on Lord Clinton's estate.

46034. It is not sold yet?—I think not. If the Congested Districts Board would go into that place and see what they could do I think it would have the desired effect.

46035. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How much would the County be prepared to give, do you think; has it ever come before the Rural District Council?—Oh, yes, several times, and we made application to the Congested Districts Board, and they made us some promise that they would go inspect the place.

46036. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the name of the work?—Dough Strand, in the Crookhaven electoral division, Schull Rural District.

46037. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does it only affect the road?—All round the seaboard there the fields are all submerged. Thousands of tons of sand are strewn over the low-lying land.

46038. They are useles now?—Yes, and the poor farmers are not getting any redress from the landlords. They have to pay the rent all the same notwithstanding that it is no benefit to them practically.

46039. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has any estate been bought by the Congested Districts Board in this neighbourhood?—Not one that I know of.

46040. Was there the Longfield estate?—That is here in Long Island, and perhaps Mr. Jagoe would be able to tell you about it.

46041. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is Lord Clinton willing to sell?—I could not tell you.

46042. Has he been approached?—I believe he has.

46043. What was the answer?—They had no means of dealing. I suppose he was asking too much.

46044. Did negotiations take place?—The tenants told me they did.

46045. Did any difference result?—I could not tell you what the terms were.

46046. The negotiations were abortive?—They were not successful. They did not go through.

46047. What was the cause?—I suppose that the landlord wanted too much. That is what I heard them say.

46048. Do you know exactly what he wanted?—I think he would not give more than four shillings in the £, or something like that, whereas they wanted 7*s.* 6*d.* on first, and 5*s.* 6*d.* on second term rents.

46049. Have any estates in this district been sold in the past?—Three or four principal estates, Lord Bandon, Mr. Hicks, Colonel Spaight, and the Edinburgh Assurance Company. The principal estates have been sold.

46050. Approximately, what was the number of years' purchase at which these estates were sold?—Nineteen to twenty years' purchase.

46051. Under the Ashbourne Act?—No. Under the Act of 1903. There was one estate bought out here under the other Act.

46052. Were there any estates here sold under the Ashbourne Act?—There was one sold at from eleven to twelve years' purchase—two islands.

46053. Were there any estates on the mainland?—Not one that I know of hereabouts. In reference to the Schull and Skibbereen Tramway, with its sharp curves and steep gradients, great loss is caused to the ratepayers in keeping up the rolling stock. The curves are so short, and the pull is so much on the engines, that they wear out very quickly, and I would respectfully suggest that the Congested Districts Board should give us some little subsidy to improve this. It would be a great boon to the ratepayers. Some time ago the Congested Districts Board were giving £500 a year to the Clyde Shipping Company, and their steamer used to come in here, but they discontinued it. If they gave £500 a year to the Schull and Skibbereen Tramway they would help to improve it, and cheapen rates for the inhabitants around here.

46054. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What company is running this line?—It is run by a committee of management for the County Council. It belongs to the County Council.

46055. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did the steamer come into Schull?—It used formerly, but not for the last twelve months or more.

46056. Do you know what was the cause of the discontinuance of the service?—The subsidy was withdrawn from them. They were getting £500 a year from the Congested Districts Board. I don't know exactly what was the cause, but it was withdrawn, and they ceased running. It is from Limerick that most of the people here are supplied with foodstuffs now. There is a steamer plying here from Limerick.

46057. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—All the way from Limerick?—All the way from Limerick.

46058. How frequently does it call here?—Once a week.

46059. Does it come and go in the one week?—Yes; it brings about a couple of hundred tons every week here.

46060. What is the principal cargo?—Meal, flour, and bran.

46061. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Between what termini used the steamer of the Clyde Shipping Company ply?—Cork, Schull, Bantry, Castletown, Cahirciveen and Dingle were the chief ports.

46062. I think you will find that it was not the Congested Districts Board brought about a cessation of that service?—That I don't know, but the cessation took place anyway. If the Congested Districts Board would be so good now as to give a subsidy on the light railway we would be able to cheapen the rates and compete better with the other people.

46063. How much in the pound are you paying now?—9*d.* in the pound. The ratepayers in the Schull rural district and the portion I represent in Bantry, 6 electoral division, are paying that guarantee.

46064. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You suggest that it was badly engineered?—Very badly. It was only built nine months or so when the line went to pieces. They ceased working, and the contractor went away with himself and boasted that he took £25,000, and wrote a pamphlet afterwards as to how he would suggest that speculators should come to gull the old Grand Jury. He said they had nothing to do but keep a pack of hounds and give good champagne dinners and they would get off nice and light.

46065. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I suppose the standard is higher on the County Council?—Much higher.

46066. In constructing a light railway they are tied down to the road?—Yes. The greater part of it goes on to the road. £57,000 was spent on the building of this railway, whereas the contractor did not really spend £3,000 a mile on it.

46067. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If you leave the roadside it would be a very expensive work buying land to go through?—The land was so poor where he went through that he had very little to pay for it. He made it like a snail creep, and took every bad patch of land where he had not much to pay for it. In some parts, if it were not for the care he used in maintaining it and driving the engine slowly, it would be dangerous to travel over, as the curves are so sharp.

46068. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many trains a day do you run?—Two each way and sometimes three in the summer.

46069. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose that it is guaranteed for ever?—Yes, guaranteed at 5 per cent.

46070. Mr. O'KELLY.—On what capital?—A capital of £57,000.

46071. Do you get back half of that from the Treasury?—The Treasury only pay two-fifths.

46072. They do pay something?—They pay two-fifths.

46073. Would you think 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound on agricultural land was an excessive rate?—No; I would not complain altogether of the rate. The separate charges are what we complain of. We are doing our best to keep down our own rates as much as possible.

46074. What was the amount of the separate charges in connection with the railway?—I do not know. There are also separate charges for public health, water, and all that sort of thing, which are useful. Then there are the defective postal arrangements which we have here, which are a public scandal. We have only one mail in the 24 hours from Skibbereen along the whole way to Crookhaven.

46075. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We are very glad to hear anything you have to tell us, but we have absolutely nothing to do with the Post Office?—I wish to make a suggestion. The 2 o'clock mail delivered to-day in Skibbereen won't arrive here until 10 a.m. to-morrow morning, whereas in the villages to the south of Skibbereen they deliver two mails in the day and we get only one mail. The mails to all the neighbouring

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villages from Skibbereen are started first, whereas they leave Schull, Crookhaven, Goleen and Ballydehob to the last.

46076. Does your mail go by the light railway?—No. We approached the authorities on that and they would not give us a proper subsidy to run the train. The mail car is running side by side along the road.

46077. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The postal authorities would not give you a subsidy?—They would not give us enough.

46078. Was there any evidence given before the Railway Commission with regard to this light railway?—I was going to be summoned myself, but Mr. Burke, of Skibbereen, one of our members, went to London on other business and gave evidence.

46079. I think that that Commission has not finished its sittings?—It has not.

46080. Would not it be a good thing to have cases of that kind put before that Commission?—I sent on a précis of my evidence and heard I will be called later on. It is a sad state of things to see the mail car running side by side with the light railway. The ratepayers are paying for it and will not be facilitated.

46081. Would the times of your trains suit the Post Office?—The committee of mangement could make suitable arrangements if they got a fair subsidy.

46082. Mr. Sutherland.—It is all a matter of price?—Yes. The authorities here would be willing to accept any fair terms even if a little fell on the rates in order to facilitate the general public. The subsidy the Postmaster-General would give us would not light the fires for us.

46083. Those who carry the mails now carry them more cheaply than you would?—There are two parts. When they come here the mail car then goes to Crookhaven besides, whereas we would only make arrangements to carry them between Schull and Skibbereen.

46084. Do you travel more quickly than the mail car?—Twice as quickly.

46085. Mr. Kavanagh.—I should have thought that you could do it more cheaply?—We would have to have a special train for the mails.

46086. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But then the service would be an improved service provided by the train?—Yes.

46087. Mr. Sutherland.—You would carry passengers also?—We could. I would also like to refer to the mineral resources of this district. In every electoral division of this district there are large deposits of minerals composed of barytes and some other minerals, and I would respectfully ask the Congested Districts Board to send down an expert to test the mineral resources of the locality and have an expert report thereon with a view to having them developed. We have four or five mines working at present in the locality. Several other parts of the locality have not been developed or tested yet and may be very rich in minerals. The promoters and the capitalists don't wish to go prospecting themselves. It would cost too much money. If there was a diamond-boring machine sent down, with a view to developing the minerals of the locality and testing them, I think it would have a very good effect in developing the mines from Skibbereen to Mizen Head. There is not a single electoral division in the Schull rural district that is not known to have these minerals.

46088. Mr. Kavanagh.—They propose that the Board should do the boring for them?—They should send a boring machine and an expert. We have an expert here, Mr. Wauchope, who has travelled a lot of the world and has got four or five mines here and is working them very well. Other people would do the same if they were sure of having good minerals in their locality. They would not like to invest their money without seeing what they were going to do.

46089. Are the copper mines working well now?—Yes, fairly well. £30,000 or £40,000 has been laid out on plant and they employ a lot of men.

46090. Do you think that the State ought to do what private individuals should do?—For the development of the mineral resources of the country the State should do something. It would give a lot of employment.

46091. How many men are working in the mines?—More than 100. One of the mines is within three or four miles of Schull.

46092. Is there an idea that there is more copper in the district?—There is plenty of copper in the district.

46093. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your idea is that some body like the Congested Districts Board should have an expert to test whether the mines are worth working in districts where the people are under the impression that the ore exists?—Yes, that is exactly what I mean. There are four mines working for copper.

46094. Are they long working?—Some of them are only working recently; others are working a couple of years, and there are some gentlemen looking out for other mines between this and Goleen. They are prospecting also, but capitalists are slow to step in until they see something underneath.

46095. Have any of the local people any money interest in the mines?—Not much. The money is not here.

46096. It is a good thing to have employment for the men?—Yes. 120 miners are working at present and earning very good wages, from 15 shillings to 25 shillings a week. If the mines were developed there would be employment for 600 men, and this in addition to what the fishing is doing would be a very great help to the locality.

46097. Mr. Kavanagh.—How is the copper carried away?—They have carried very little away so far. They sent some to Swansea, but they have plant now themselves. They are grinding it and they have concentrating tables.

46098. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do they do the smelting here?—No; they have not done it so far. Eventually they will. At Ballycumisky, three miles from here, they have put up plant costing £20,000 within the last six months. This was a mine that was worked before. They knew there was copper there. If they had like experience of other localities between this and Mizen Head they would act in the same way there. There is a barytes mine going on for the last twenty years. That is worked four or five miles from here. The copper mines were worked about thirty years ago. They stopped when copper got cheap. Now, when copper is gone up to three times the price it was then, and is now £90 a ton, they have started them again and they have found new mines. There are plenty of capitalists willing to work, but they don't like to go to the expense of boring too deeply, but if the State found minerals there capitalists would come in and put down the plant and work them.

46099. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are aware that boring is a very expensive process?—I know that, but at the last meeting of the Department in Dublin four months ago they gave us some encouragement that they would send a boring machine to this county to test the minerals. We trust that the Congested Districts Board will aid us in recommending that that be done; but it would be a great improvement in the locality, and would disburse a lot of money among the people who badly need it.

46100. Are you a member of the County Committee of Agriculture?—Yes.

46101. Could you tell us anything of the live-stock scheme?—Complaint has been made that the congested districts were not as well treated as the richer districts. In one half-year there was a distinction made between them, but I think that has been rectified now, and will be all right for the future.

46102. Is your Committee in favour of the half-bred sire that has been sent down to this district?—It certainly suits some mares. Others it would not. It is according to the class of mares.

46103. Did the Agricultural Department ask your advice before they sent the half-bred sire here?—They sent an expert, and he reported. They did not ask the advice of the Committee so much as that of the expert, and he sent the horse that he thought woud suit the locality.

46104. Has there been any complaint with regard to nominations?—The nominations are given on the basis of valuation. I think that the nominations ought not to be given on that basis in poor districts. They cannot so well afford to pay the nominations as the rich districts, and should have a lower standard.

46105. Are the schemes working well on the whole?—That is our opinion.

46106. Mr. O'Kelly.—What schemes are working best?—They sent us very good bulls. We are thankful for some of the bulls they send us. The live-stock schemes are working fairly well.

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46107. Mr. Kavanagh.—You represent the Rural District Council?—The Board of Guardians and Rural District Council.

46108. What division exactly?—Of Ballydehob. I took an active part in negotiating the sale of an estate recently, and found the area of that estate to be nearly 3,200 acres. I found the average area of each holding to be about 33 acres, and the average poor law valuation to be about £9; and when you find 33 acres having only a poor law valuation of £9 that will give you an idea of the value of the 33 acres. I mention that for the purpose of showing what kind of land it is, because if the 33 acres were good land, all arable, the poor law valuation would be somewhere about £20, and the holding would, in my opinion, come under the heading of an economic holding.

46109. Is £9 the average valuation?—Yes. Now, I think you may take it for granted that exclusive of two or three electoral divisions the average area and valuation of the holdings in the Schull Union would work out almost in the same way. These holdings could be considerably enlarged and improved by having the cut-away bog and other kinds of wet land drained and reclaimed; and where holdings are cut up into small fields, oftentimes with crooked and wasteful fences, to have these fences levelled and straightened where necessary, the fields enlarged, and to have all new fences planted with white thorn. If this were done it would give increased shelter, and half the number of fences at present in existence would not be at all necessary, as they are almost useless for affording any shelter; whilst at the same time it would give increased facilities to the tiller of the soil to handle the holding. This draining and reclaiming and re-fencing where necessary would, in my opinion, increase the arable area of the holding for tillage purposes from 15 to 20 per cent. In many holdings the out-offices, and sometimes the dwelling-houses, are far from satisfactory—built in bad and unsanitary sites, in many cases which are almost incapable of improvement, and built with a total disregard as to how cattle could be fed or manure could be handled, and sites were chosen in most cases with a total disregard as to how the holding could be most economically worked. For improvement in all these matters I would have the Government advance cheap money at land purchase interest to any landholder who is willing to improve his holding on the lines indicated. Where he is willing to put up a new dwelling or out-offices an inspector should be sent down, choose a site, draw up a plan of the building, which building should be substantial, but at the same time as economical as possible. I would not be in favour of advancing any money on land that is not purchased. Agriculture should be taught in all the rural schools, and one of the reading books should be absolutely devoted to agricultural matters.

46110. Do you consider that these 33-acre holdings with a valuation of £9 are economic?—No. They are far from it. If the holding was good land the valuation would be about £20. That would be economic in my opinion.

46111. Could they be improved by better methods of agriculture?—That is what I believe.

46112. Do you think the same sized farms could be made economic?—I would not go so far as to say that.

46113. Taking the plot of land you have described as 33 acres with a valuation of £9, what would you consider an economic holding?—You should double that at least. That would bring the valuation to £18. From £18 to £20 would be the border line between an economic and uneconomic holding. My definition of an economic holding would be 33 acres of arable land, on which you would keep the tenant in comfort, and where the holding would pay its way.

46114. Taking the same class of land as you have described, what would you consider an economic holding?—You should have sixty acres of that class of land. That would be the smallest amount that you should have, anyway.

46115. That would be a valuation of £20?—From £18 to £20.

46116. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That programme of yours of having money advanced at land purchase interest for the improvement of these holdings would after a time result in very considerable improvement?—It would. That is my belief. There is money advanced by the Board of Works at the present time, but anyone who knows anything about it regards it as impracticable, because the interest is too high, the expenses are too high, and the time for repayment is too short.

46117. Mr. Sutherland.—What are the initial expenses?—They send down an inspector, and the expenses are deducted out of the money before you get it at all.

46118. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The system is not such as suits the people?—It is not.

46119. The limit of advance is too high?—Yes.

46120. The interest is too high?—Yes, 6½ per cent.

46121. And the machinery is not such as can be easily worked?—No.

46122. In pursuance of the questions put you by the Chairman, don't you think if a farmer had thirty-three acres of the land you have described, and had sons to help him, and were offered money at 2¾ per cent. on good security for the improvement of his holding, would not the sons have a tremendous inducement to remain at home and work the farm rather than go to America?—I am sure they would.

46123. Perhaps after a time, too, they would make the thirty-three acres an economic holding?—I would not go so far as to say that, but perhaps after a time they would make it economic, provided the holding had an economic rent. Of course a holding of any size would not be economic without a fair and economic rent as distinct from a rack rent.

46124. At all events, they would greatly improve the farm?—Yes. If you built a tariff wall to stop importation it would be an economic holding.

46125. Mr. Kavanagh.—Assuming we can never make it quite an economic holding, what would you suggest to improve their condition if you cannot get them 60-acre holdings?—Our Agricultural Committee give prizes to increase tillage, and they are giving most of the prizes to large holders of £40 poor law valuation, who ought to be able to take care of themselves. If a return to tillage is going to be the salvation of our people, the great thing would be to get hold of the small holders, and double the prizes at least. That would have more effect. The men who would enter would believe they would have a chance of getting the prizes.

46126. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Why does the Committee not take the line of helping the small ones?—That is the point.

46127. Don't the small ones require three times as much help?—Yes. In my opinion most of the prizes go to farmers with a valuation of over £80, and I think they ought to be able to take care of themselves. The great thing would be to get the small holders to move first on tillage lines.

46128. Mr. Kavanagh.—What prizes are you talking of?—Prizes given by the County Committee of Agriculture for the increase of tillage.

46129. Would you describe that system?—I think they are not given by any other Committee except the Cork Agricultural Committee. The Bishop of Ross is very much interested in this return to tillage, and the prizes are given to encourage tillage. No one is eligible for a prize who has not at least one-fifth of his holding under tillage. It seems to me that the man who will get the prize is the man who will have most tillage according to his valuation, provided that his cultivation is fairly good.

46130. The prize is for the best cultivated farm, provided that he tills one-fifth of the arable land?—Yes.

46131. A small man could win a prize under those conditions?—They are not offered for the small men.

46132. Mr. Sutherland.—If it is a proportionate basis the one-fifth of a small holding is as large as the one-fifth of a large holding?—Small holders are not eligible at all. Persons with valuations of from £15 to £40 are one class; those from £40 to £80 are another class, and those over £80 are another class.

46133. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is there no class below £15?—Yes, but it does not belong to the County Committee. It belongs to the Munster Agricultural Institute. The number of prizes is very small, and the County Cork is very big.

46134. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Probably there would be this explanation, that the idea underlying

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the scheme is get more of the land in the hands of large holders which has gone out of tillage brought into tillage again?—That is the very thing.

46135. The scheme is rather one for increasing tillage all round than for helping any one class in the community?—That is right.

46136. That is the justification of the scheme?—It is.

46137. Therefore, although it does not give as much help proportionately, perhaps, to the small man as he would require, yet, from the point of view of getting the land of the country under tillage, there is a great deal to be said for the scheme?—There is.

46138. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In your experience, has it increased tillage?—It has. This is the first year.

46139. It is a very good suggestion. I have never heard it before?—It is. I am sure there could be a considerable increase of tillage with advantage in the way of growing more food for home consumption.

46140. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why do you say you would not be in favour of advancing money on land that has not been purchased?—Because the landlord never took any interest in the improvements, and never lost a drop of sweat or a farthing of money over them, and did not care about them except for extracting his rent. He did not care whether the tenant begged, borrowed, or stole the rent, so long as he got his rent.

46141. That would limit the operations of the Congested Districts Board to lands purchased by the tenants?—Yes. It would increase the letting value of the land for the landlord in the first place. I remember when I was a young fellow on my father's holding, there were three or four acres of cut-away bog. I remember when I was a young fellow that this cut-away bog was wholly or partially covered with water. I often travelled through it with my shoes off and my pants tucked up beyond my knees looking for wild birds' nests. You would not put on it at that time a rent of a shilling an acre. I remember my father drained it, and afterwards I worked in the drains myself, with my shoes off and my trousers tucked up beyond my knees. That holding was put into court afterwards, and the Land Commission came down and put a rent of eight shillings an acre on it. They allowed for the tenant's interest four shillings an acre, and the landlord's interest went up from one shilling to four shillings an acre. When a tenant goes into court the landlord strains every nerve to get the tenant's improvements confiscated.

46142. So that is why you make the suggestion; lest any money spent improving the place should go to the landlord?—I am prejudiced against landlords altogether, but there are honourable exceptions, such as Lord Bandon and Mr. Doherty. If landlords were all like them you would not have any land question to settle, or any evicted tenants question to solve.

46143. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that agriculture should be taught in all the rural schools?—Yes. When I was going to school the best part of my time was spent in learning geography and grammar, and how Warren Hastings governed British India, or something like that. The first lecture given under the County Committee of Agriculture in my district was in 1905. I attended the lecture, and found myself totally at sea as much as if I had been brought up in some other business, such as shoemaking, instead of in the business of farming. I had never heard or read of the words "nitrogen" and "potash," the two principal elements in plant food. Such instructions as I suggest would cultivate a taste for agricultural pursuits.

46144. You would like the boys in National schools to get something more than a theoretical education in agriculture?—A plot should be attached to each school for the purpose of teaching the pupils the different kinds of soils, the names of the different kinds of grasses and weeds; for the purposes of demonstration, and for teaching practical agriculture in a small way, which teaching should include a practical knowledge of tree-planting and fruit-growing. This subject of teaching agriculture in the rural schools should be made compulsory for teachers and children.

46145. You could scarcely expect the present generation of school teachers to give the class of instruction you require. They have not been trained in it?—They have not.

46146. You suggest that there should be an agricultural side to the colleges for training teachers?—Yes.

46147. Or that there should be a distinct body of men teaching agriculture in the rural schools?—Yes. That occurred to me too. For instance, an agricultural teacher could attend two or three schools in the district in the week.

46148. These are possible ways for devising the desired instruction; what your evidence is conclusive about is your own strong conviction that there should be agricultural training in the National schools from an early age?—Yes. If you wait for the young people to go to the agricultural colleges it will take a long time.

46149. You spoke of the taste developed?—Yes.

46150. You think they would have a greater inclination to remain on the land if they had an early training in agriculture?—I am sure they would.

46151. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would recommend an experimental plot attached to the school, I suppose?—Yes.

46152. Not all theoretical teaching?—No. That is not of great value at all I think. I tried to grow white thorn from the seed according to what I saw in books and I could not do it. It was a failure. I tried three or four times.

46153. Has the agricultural instructor got any experimental plots in the district?—Yes, a few.

46154. Are they doing good?—I think so. The great thing would be to get the people to take an interest in this business.

46155. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that the absence of such practical instruction in connection with Irish National schools since the institution of the system has a close connection with the fact that unfortunately Irish emigrants to America did not go upon the land but kept to the towns?—I am sure of it. I would also be in favour of fruit-growing, as I believe there are many parts of the district suitable for such a purpose. To my own knowledge the supply is not equal to the local demand, not taking outside markets into consideration at all. In this case I would have the experts from the Department to locate the proper plots and the trees to be planted under the personal supervision of the experts, which supervision should be at the expense of the Department. I remember reading a letter in the Agricultural Press from a man who had been twenty years in Tasmania, and he saw the very same apples that grow in Australia bought in Dublin afterwards, although there was finer land for growing fruit in Ireland than in Australia; and he said that for the cultivation of fruit in Australia they had to pay thirty shillings a week for men; and as we could get men much cheaper in Ireland we should grow that fruit at home. It would grow very well on small holdings. Bounties or premiums should be given in order to induce small farmers to start planting orchards, and these bounties should be continued until the system is well established. All holdings should be inspected before sales are concluded, even where a Land Commission second term fair rent is fixed; but under no circumstance should money be advanced, or a sale concluded, where landlord and tenant agreed outside of court; because, in many cases, when the tenant's first term rent expired, some concession is dangled before his eyes by the agent, such as wiping off a little arrears with the offer of, say, 15 per cent. off his first term rent to make it a second term, and the bargain is struck. Cases have come under my notice where if the tenant went into court he would get 25 per cent. reduction, perhaps, instead of 15 per cent. To my knowledge the average tenant has no knowledge of the Land Commission fair rent per acre put on by the Commissioners on the different qualities of land, and then, to avoid expenses and weary waiting for years by going into court, the average tenant takes what is offered. A very glaring case in connection with that came under my notice. A tenant, whose first term rent was £17 10*s*., was, in 1898, when he was about to go into court to get a second term rent fixed, offered £3 10*s*. reduction by the land agent, which would reduce his rent to £14. The tenant would not take it because he thought he was entitled to a little more. But just at the same time the Land Commissioners were not giving as good reductions as they had been giving for two or three years previously. Then the landlord's offer went up from £14 to £14 10*s*., and the tenant,

hen he said he would take £14, would not get it. hen he went into court, and he got his rent reduced rom £17 10s. to £10 9s. by the Land Commission, or nore than the full length of the zones in the Wyndam Land Act. Then he bought afterwards at 5s. 9d. n the £. If he was waiting for the Land Act of 903 where would he be?

46156. That is within your knowledge?—Yes. I e many cases where there could be good reductions ot from the Land Commission; but in my locality here I come from the Land Commission put fourteen r fifteen shillings an acre on the best wheat-growing nd. That was in 1899. In 1900, nearly two years fter, another Land Commissoiner comes down. He as a landlord, and had evicted tenants too. This ommissioner put eighteen shillings an acre on the ery same kind of land, beside the fourteen shilling nd; so that that rent fixed by that Land Commissoner is a fraud, a delusion, and a snare. But at he same time I would rather have them fix the rent han the land agent or anyone of the rent office. hen, in buying, the future, fee-simple, or anything lse, is not taken into consideration, but simply he present advantages that are looked at, such s wiping out a little arrears, adding arrears to the urchase money, etc. The tenant doesn't mind hether his agricultural grant is threatened, or hether his land is security for the money advanced; he average tenant only looks to the present advanage, and on these grounds I think all holdings should e inspected that are settled outside of court.

46157. Mr. Kavanagh.—I asked you about the deription of land you referred to at first, the 33 acres ith the valuation of £9, and I asked you what would ou suggest for the improvement of that class of ersons, because, of course, you cannot have 70 acres or them all?—No. I have suggested that in these 3 acres there is a great deal of bad land.

46158. You say that it can be improved, but can ever be made an economic holding; is that so?—I aid that if the 33 acres were all good land, in my pinion, the valuation would be about £20 and then would come under the heading of economic holding.

46159. But you say that the 33 acres, although apable of improvement, could never be brought up to he standard of an economic holding?—I would not o so far as that, and if I did say that it could not e made economic I would withdraw that statement.

46160. You think it could be improved and made conomic?—Perhaps it could.

46161. Mr. O'Kelly.—What kind of land are you eferring to when you speak of this 33 acres?—A poor uality of land, with a valuation of £9.

46162. Would it be mountain land?—Mountain and and cutaway bog, with some arable patches mong them.

46163. Do you say that 33 acres of that land is eally valued at £9 in the County Cork?—Yes. That s how the average valuation worked out on the estate have talked about.

46164. Is it all bog land, mountain land, and eather?—Portions of it are all bog, and at the mariime portions there is a great deal of good patches f good wheat growing land.

46165. Is this 33 acres to which you refer tilled?—'ortion of it is tilled, of course.

46166. What would be the proportion?—I should ay one-fourth of all the arable land.

46167. What would be the proportion of the arable and to the non-arable land?—I have a holding before ny mind at the present time. The number of acres s 52, and 24 acres are arable.

46168. What would be the valuation of those 24 cres?—I suppose about 11s. to 13s. an acre on the est wheat growing land; boggy land or land of a eaty nature would not be nearly so high, even hough it may be suitable for tillage.

46169. Would not you think that £9 valuation of 3 acres of mountain and cutaway bog land is rather xcessive?—In that place you would find some wheatrowing land, perhaps two or three acres of it.

46170. You say you would regard an economic holdng as one valued at £18?—From £18 to £20. If hat would not be an economic holding it would be at east on the border line.

46171. Would such a holding be all arable land?—Yes.

46172. Are you aware that it has been generally onceded that holdings of arable land valued at £10 nay be regarded as economic?—I am not aware of that at all. That is not the Department's definition.

46173. What is the Department's definition?—That you should have at least 50 acres of arable land.

46174. Where do they make that definition?—In one of their leaflets. Then they reduce it to 30 where it would be extra arable land and where two farmers would come together and join their horses to one another for ploughing.

46175. I take you as describing what the Department say, but are you aware that they differ profoundly from the Congested Districts Board who have more to do with this particular class of work than the Department of Agriculture. The Congested Districts Board regard 25 acres of arable land as an economic holding?—I suppose they would not be far out there. The Department say they should have at least 50 acres, but they reduce that to 30 acres where two farmers lend each other horses. I am a practical farmer myself, and I am only giving my idea of what an economic holding would be.

46176. Mr. Kavanagh.—I suppose you have a great many small holdings under £5 valuation?—Yes. They vary from 3 acres to 117 acres in the estate I am speaking about.

46177. What would you suggest to improve the condition of these small holders. Would they migrate to other parts?—I think they would.

46178. Would they go far?—I am afraid that many of them would not be anxious to go too far away.

46179. Is there any available land for enlarging holdings in your district?—Very little. There is a little dairy land where a dairyman is. He has no interest in it at all. He has it only from year to year. He pays so much rent to the man who has it. He has it for twelve months. I suppose there are twelve cows in the dairy. It would be from £6 to £8 a cow. The man who has the land must supply the cattle and everything.

46180. Is he a local man, as a rule?—Yes. This dairy system is dying out. There were twice as many dairymen ten years ago as there are to-day.

46181. Are there any creameries in this country?—No; no creameries. Most of the holders are getting these hand separators.

46182. And make the butter themselves?—Yes.

46183. Is the price of butter good?—No, the price is poor.

46184. Is there any parish committee in your district?—No.

46185. Have you ever applied to the Congested Districts Board for a grant for a parish committee?—Yes. I must say I found them fairly soft. Although they complain of them in other places they were not very harsh to me. They gave me money twice when I applied to them for it, but I did not ask them for very much.

46186. Mr. O'Kelly.—Through what medium did you apply?—As a District Councillor. I am member for one of the electoral divisions. I got part of the money from the Board and part from the District Council.

46187. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I should like you to explain a little further a point which has remained somewhat in obscurity. I am sure you had at the back of your mind what is the state of the case, but it requires a little more elucidation. In reply to some of us at the start you said that probably the 33-acre farm, to which you referred, could scarcely be made an economic holding; then you had a little hesitation about it afterwards. Is this the state of the case; is it a fact that all those 33 acre holdings cannot be reclaimed?—That is a fact.

46188. That is the cause of it?—Yes.

46189. If you had a 33-acre holding and the 33 acres by a good process could be all reclaimed and made tillage land, then what would you say about it?—Then I would say that it came under the heading economic holding.

46190. Your reason for saying that the 33 acres would not be economic probably was this: you had before your mind 33 acres which could not be reclaimed?—Yes.

46191. I daresay some of it is craggy?—Yes; some of it has no surface.

46192. Mr. Sutherland.—It is a loose unscientific way of speaking about holdings to refer to them as economic; the question of rent and the question of the quality of the land enter into it?—That is right.

46193. So that if you increase the good quality of

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the land and decrease the rent a small holding may be made economic?—Yes.

46194. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any live stock scheme in this part of the County Cork?—Yes. I think the Congested Districts Board was looking after it, but then the Department took over the work. In my locality there is not a pure bred bull within three or four miles. That was not the case when the Congested Districts Board had the work.

46195. Now it is worked by your County Committee?—Yes.

46196. Have not you a representative from this locality on the County Committee?—Yes.

46197. Does not he look after your interests in this way?—These are my own individual opinions, because I am afraid that the majority of the people hardly go in at all for the improved scheme of horse-breeding or of stock.

46198. You pay a penny in the pound?—Yes.

46199. Surely you ought to look after your own interests so as to try to get back some of that into the district?—With the present scheme you should have at least £12 to buy a pure-bred bull. The Congested Districts Board used to give the bull in a much easier way.

46200. This is a great horse-breeding county?—Yes.

46201. Are not the stallions down here?—Yes. The Congested Districts Board introduced the hackney. That was an injury rather than a benefit. The veterinary surgeons tell us we have a very fine class of mares in the County Cork for breeding hunters.

46202. But the hackneys disappeared?—Yes. I think the Department have sent down a half-bred to Bantry and Schull this year and last year, and I think that is a mistake, and that it should be a pure-bred anyway. I think they should send down a pure-bred draught horse and a thoroughbred. The class of mares are there for them, and they would be better than a half-bred.

46203. Would your mare suit thoroughbred horses?—Lots of mares would, because the veterinary surgeons tell us so. I remember reading in a paper a report of a meeting of veterinary surgeons in Cork and they said there was a very good class of mares around Schull for thoroughbreds.

46204. But the Department sent down a half-bred into the congested districts?—Yes.

46205. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It would be your opinion, I think, from what you have stated that the poorer districts would require special treatment, and that schemes which suit down to the ground richer districts scarcely suit poor districts?—Yes.

46206. It would be also your opinion that the poor districts proportionately would require more help from a public department than richer districts?—Yes.

46207. Is not there a disposition on County Committees to give to localities sums proportionate to the rates that are raised there?—I think there is.

46208. I don't know whether that is the case in Cork. I know other parts of the country where that is the disposition; that would tell adversely on the poor districts?—Yes. I will give you an instance. There were only thirteen nominations of mares allowed for the Bantry and Schull rural districts. There was no sense in that at all for two large districts. The value of the nomination was worth £3. If the farmers with mares who got the nominations were made to pay half the money it would double the nominations from thirteen to twenty-six. In any case, thirteen was no number for from Berehaven to Cape Clear.

46209. Would it come to this, that the poor districts would require schemes specially to suit them, and whether it comes out of the general funds of the county or not they would require more public aid proportionately than the better-off districts?—Yes.

46210. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose the small man of £5 valuation has not got the class of mare to suit a thoroughbred horse?—No. In fact, many of them have no horses at all.

46211. And in the same way with the premium bull: he has not got the class of cattle to suit the thoroughbred bull?—I think he has.

46212. Mr. O'KELLY.—A former witness spoke about breaking up large dairy farms; you say that those dairy farms are breaking up themselves; the number you have now is not as large as the number you had a few years ago?—No, it is not.

46213. What is the cause of that?—Very little money is made in it, and the dairymen were not able to make the money on the land and could get nobody to go security for them. Now the farmers are going for dry stock where they have these outside farms and are running them on these lines.

46214. So in substitution for the dairy system you have now the ranching system?—Yes. There are very few dairy farms round here. I mean land outside like that.

46215. They are not let on the 11 months' system?—Not at all. The system is hardly in any part of Ireland. A tenant has two small farms. He will let one to a dairyman. He may be a labourer or anybody else. He goes in and takes that land with from four to eight cows. He takes it at £6 or £6 10s. a cow, and gets it only for 12 months.

46216. Then the farm that is let you would describe as a non-residential grazing farm?—Yes.

46217. Your view is that that farm should be taken up for the enlargement of small holdings?—Yes.

46218. Would you have many holdings of that kind available?—Very few.

46219. Would you have a sufficient number to make any appreciable improvement in the congestion?—It would be a great help anyway.

Rev. JOHN O'CONNELL examined.

Rev. John O'Connell.

46220. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are Parish Priest of Schull?—Yes. The evidence I have to give will be very brief. In fact I may just say I have been listening to Mr. Roycroft's evidence, and agree with everything he has said with regard to this district. Of course the principal industries here are fishing and the mining works, and if there could be anything done by the Congested Districts Board to forward those two industries it would be a great advantage to the district.

46221. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You consider the pier would require the extension to which Mr. Roycroft referred?—Yes, and also that there should be some sheds made on the sea-shore for curing the fish, in the autumn especially.

46222. What was the improvement that took place some years ago?—The pier was extended about sixty feet.

46223. Who were the contributors?—The State contributed half, and the county the other half; £1,200 was the estimate; but it would require another extension of sixty feet at least—from sixty to 100 feet. It is very inconvenient sometimes when there are a couple of steamers there—the colliers—they have not room enough there for the traffic, especially during the fishing season, when there are hundreds of barrels of fish and salt on the pier. The place is quite congested and very inconvenient. Also, with regard to the remote islands; they require these boat-slips very much, one or two of them, especially one on the West Calf and another on the Middle Calf.

46224. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose that most of the people round here depend a great deal on the fishing?—Yes.

46225. Has there been any increase in the fisheries lately?—Not at all; on the contrary, I am sorry to say. A strange thing occurred last year; the principal season was in December, coming on to Christmas; some of them did very well during November and December.

46226. Have you been long in the parish?—A little over twenty years.

46227. Can you remember the herring being prosperous in this part of the country?—It was before my time.

46228. It is only mackerel since?—Only mackerel; also there is a great deal done in the way of trawling for turbot, sole and plaice.

46229. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—These islands would require landing places?—Two of them.

46230. I suppose these landing places would not cost very much?—No; very little boat-slips merely for dragging up the boats. It is very hard to protect the boats there in bad weather.

46231. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are the coast islands inhabited?—They are.

46232. Have they a large population?—No; on the West Calf there are only two families; on the Middle Calf four; and on the East Calf only two.

46233. They all have boats, I suppose?—Yes.

46234. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is no Parish Committee here?—No.

46235. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Don't you think it would be a desirable thing to have one?—I think it would be a very desirable thing to have one, if they attended to the wants of the district.

46236. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are there any particular difficulties in the way in this place?—I don't think there are; unfortunately our people are not very persevering; they take up a thing and let it drop soon again; they don't persevere.

46237. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The lace class has begun auspiciously?—It has; we expected we would have it last January. Mr. Walker was down here and promised to send us an instructress at once, but for some reason she did not come until two or three weeks ago. Since then the thing has been going on very well. There have been thirty or forty girls in the school doing very well, and we expect to do better. It is in this hall we have been located at present. There is plenty of room there. There is one other matter I wish to bring before you. It is a want that has been felt by this district very much for some years past. They feel they are not sufficiently represented on the Congested Districts Board; and they are most anxious that some local person—a suitable person—should be appointed on the Board who would look after the interests of this place, who would be conversant with the wants of this part of the country, and help them to get these things that they require. When I say this I don't at all deny that the Congested Districts Board has done a great deal for this part of the world, but at the same time it is of course only natural that the people of the locality should feel that they are not represented on the Board. There was a vacancy on the Board some few years ago, and they were quite sure then that Dr. Kelly, the Bishop of Ross, would be a most suitable person, but he was not appointed.

46238. You feel here the local representative would know the local wants?—Yes, and would put these wants before the Board better than could be done otherwise.

46239. He would have local knowledge, and he would know the proper time at which representations could be made?—Quite so.

46240. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In the matter of Parish Committees, you don't require any representative on the Board to start them; you have only got to write to them, put your case before them, and they reply to it?—I am not quite up in the matter of Parish Committees.

46241. Passing through the country we see enormous improvements in out-offices and soforth, where there are Parish Committees; I think it is a pity you don't try to start one here?—Can help not be got without Parish Committees?

Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is not too late to start a Parish Commitee yet.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There are not many in the County Cork yet; the system came into the County Cork some time after it was started in other places; so it is quite time enough to apply in case the people wish to avail of the opportunity which the Parish Committee supplies.

46242. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You think the fishery is capable of development?—I think it is, but there is very little competition between the buyers; in fact there is rather a monopoly, and it has been suggested that the Congested Districts Board might send down a buyer themselves.

46243. Is there enough fish brought in here to warrant more than the two buyers who come already?—Not in the spring season, but during the autumn season I think there would be a great deal of fish brought in here and cured here on the spot.

46244. One of the witnesses recommended a close season for trawling?—I would go in for that certainly; it would be a very good thing.

46245. And larger meshes; he said that so many small worthless fish were caught; I would have thought the fishermen would have done that in their own interests?—Yes; plenty of them would be able to make these meshes themselves, that would be suitable. With regard to the post, the idea of the post being brought here from Skibbereen on an outside car, and running alongside the tramway is the most ridiculous business in the world. There is not such a thing would happen in any other part of the world—on account of a few miserable pounds of subsidy to enable the tramway to bring it.

46246. How much a year is the present contractor getting to run the post?—I think only about a couple of hundred pounds a year.

46247. What did the railway company offer to do it for?—I believe £250.

46248. Naturally the post office did not accept it?—No; there was only a difference of some £50 I believe between the post office and the tramway company. You cannot run a tram from Skibbereen for less than 30*s*. The post does not arrive here until about half-past nine, and the tramway leaves here at half-past nine; so that people travelling from Skibbereen to Cork and elsewhere cannot have their letters here before starting; whereas if they were sent out by tramway they could have them here at eight o'clock, if not at half-past seven every morning.

46249. Have you ever made representations to the post office authorities about it?—We have several times; they think it too much to pay to the tramway people.

Mr. ABRAHAM JAGOE examined.

46250. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes.

46251. Please tell us what evidence you wish to bring before us?—The principal thing is the development of the mineral resources of the district.

46252. Are you a landowner?—To a small extent I am.

46253. You are resident in the county?—Yes; I have been suggesting for some time past to the Department that they should get one of these diamond drills for the purpose of ascertaining where payable copper and minerals are to be found. I believe there is a large deposit in this district extending from Skibbereen to Mizen Head, and on towards Bantry, and I would like to see it utilised. Several mines are working at present, and a great lot of employment is given, and it is a great benefit to the district.

46254. Are they paying at present?—None of them have shipped any ore yet; they are concentrating at Ballycumisky; some of them are only prospecting, and clearing out old mines.

46255. I understood one of them has been going on for twenty years?—The barytes mines have been working for fifty years, and are not in a very prosperous condition at present—I don't know why. The copper mines were working many years ago; they were abandoned owing to the low price of copper. They are now going on again owing to the high price of copper; most of the work is clearing out the old mines.

46256. You could not say whether they are paying?—Nobody knows whether they will pay.

46257. Would not it be better to see whether they will pay?—With the improvements in machinery for getting the metal out, and treating it when out, and the paying price of copper, no doubt they have a much better chance.

46258. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the price of copper at present likely to be maintained, or is it contributed to by manipulation of the market?—No, I think there is not much chance of its going down again to what it was.

46259. You know how low it was a few years ago?—Yes; £30 or £40 a ton.

46260. Do you know the speculation that there has been in copper; is the present high price not the result of these manipulations?—Not from what I could gather from the papers. They say the use of iron has increased to such an extent, that copper follows it; and that it is not at all like a jump up, as if there was a corner in copper or anything of that kind; but that it is more in use. Electricity has helped to bring it more into use. You must have a certain amount of copper in all electric works.

46261. It is a fact that it has changed its price two

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Mr. Abraham Jagoe.

or three hundred per cent. in the last few years?—Yes; permanently changed it, I believe.

46262. On what is your opinion founded that there is copper between here and Skibbereen?—There are so many surface indications, I cannot be persuaded that all the copper was taken out of the mines, and that they exhausted the supply, and there must be other places where payable copper is to be found. There is great expense in sinking shafts, but boring machinery would be cheaper.

46263. Is it associated with sulphur?—Sometimes with copper sulphates, and sometimes with carbonates.

46264. But with sulphur itself?—No.

46265. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who did the boring at the beginning of it?—There has been no boring done here at all.

46266. How have the mines been discovered?—Limited liability companies simply leased the property and put down shafts.

46267. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there a geological survey of this district?—Yes, I have seen that.

46268. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is that altogether to be relied on?—I have heard some of the mining people say it is very accurate indeed.

46269. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there any Mineralogical Society in Dublin?—I have only known Mr. Lyburne, who is connected with the Department of Agriculture. It was with that object I went up to see Mr. Gill and Mr. Lyburne; they gave me no encouragement whatever; they said there was no money available for the purpose. I thought it was a good thing to develop the resources of this district. I am told it would cost about £600 or £700 for one of the drills, and they would have to send an expert to work it.

46270. The expenses would be caused by renewing so frequently; they get worn out; but if it were not through very hard rock it would not be so very expensive. What is the rock here?—Slate formation.

46271. Soft or hard?—Soft. I believe they prefer hard rock, because the borer goes down and deviates in some way in soft rock, and it is more difficult to work than through a hard rock.

46272. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I can understand your request if these mines were going concerns paying large profits, but where the profit is almost trembling in the balance I don't see that it would be in the power of a public department to go in for prospecting all over the country?—My suggestion was that a drilling machine should be provided by the State, and that prospectors might pay a certain small fee for boring, instead of sinking a shaft, which is a very great expense. In the case of a friend of mine it cost £1,000 to sink a shaft 120 feet. If there had been a boring machine it would have been done for one-tenth of the cost.

46273. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—From whom did he get the place?—He leased the mining rights of the property.

46274. You know what prospecting rights are—leave to explore—has he done more than that?—He gets the mining rights under the lease.

46275. There are two separate things—one the right to look for minerals?—That is what we call an option for six or twelve months.

46276. During that time the man who has the option makes the explorations himself?—Yes, and then he can throw it up at the end of six months or so. My own experience is: I let the option of a certain mine for six months; before the option expired they threw it up; they never got to the bottom at all; it was an old mine that had been worked fifty years ago. I gave them the option for £50 for six months, and they were to give me a £100 a year if they worked it.

46277. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is there congestion in this part of the country?—There is.

46278. There is very little untenanted land available for the purpose of remedying that congestion?—I don't know of any in that neighbourhood.

46279. The Congested Districts Board is in the habit of spending money upon industries other than agricultural elsewhere?—Yes, I believe so.

46280. Would not it be as perfectly legitimate for the Congested Districts Board or for any other public body to spend money in providing the machine to which you refer, and in making the investigations which you have indicated, if in this district, in that way alone by tapping the mineral wealth of the country, congestion can be removed?—I think so; it would tend considerably towards the removal of congestion, by giving employment to the people and bettering their position.

46281. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—None of the mineral has been shipped yet?—None.

46282. Where would it be shipped from?—Most probably from Schull pier.

46283. Schull pier is scarcely as well suited as you would desire it to be for shipment?—No; it is not big enough; we would want more additions to it.

46284. Other witnesses to-day indicated certain improvements that would be desirable; do you concur in their recommendations?—Quite.

46285. What has been done already in the way of improvements?—An addition of 60 feet was put on to it. About the last act of the Grand Jury before the County Council came in was to give £600 in addition to £600 from the Congested Districts Board, and that sum was expended on that extension. It wants still a further extension.

46286. If there was a good prospect, as there seems to be from what you state, of the mineral wealth of the surrounding district being developed, there would also seem to be a good prospect of improving the people by the outlet of trade?—I think so. Another point is, a thing we want at present. If you can do anything for us it would be a great matter for the district. We are very badly served here. At one time the Grand Jury was working the tramway, and I was on the Committee. We approached the Treasury for £100 in addition to what at that time they were paying for the contract to enable us to run a mail train out here in the morning, as it would cost nothing to take the mails in in the afternoon, because the mails leave at the time the tram does—about 4 o'clock. We failed to get a penny from them. £100 a year was all we wanted. Mr. Roycroft said they would do it for less now, but at that time they found £100 necessary. You would have to run the mails here, and then send on other mails to Rock Island. If there was a subsidy of £100 it would be a great matter to run the mails out here in the morning. We did not feel justified in putting that £100 a year on the ratepayers to be spent, and therefore the service remains as it was.

46287. There is not much passenger traffic at that time?—Not much; a few people would avail of it.

46288. You think it would cost £300 a year?—£100 a year in addition to what they are paying at present.

46289. But they are paying £200 on the contract now?—I am speaking of what occurred eight or nine years ago.

46290. You wanted £100 a year in addition to the £200 they are paying under the contract now?—One extra train in the morning; it would cost nothing extra in the evening.

46291. If you got the contract it would help the rates greatly?—Considerably.

46292. Would you have any additional delivery of letters?—That would, of course, follow. Persons leaving here in the morning cannot get their letters before they leave, as they only arrive here about the time the tramway starts. With regard to fishing, I don't know much about it, but I know the Congested Districts Board started two or three times in regard to the growth of early potatoes and vegetables in this district. I offered a ten-acre plot, on which the little house you saw now was, as an experimental plot. I was trying to impress upon them that there was no use in sending an inspector here unless they had an experimental farm as a sort of depot, to show the people how to grow these early potatoes and vegetables, and then buy them from them and send them in bulk, because the people could not grow a great quantity. No man could send away the produce of one acre on his own account. If the Congested Districts Board had a depot they could buy from these people and send them all away in bulk. If they had a working loss on it for a short time I don't see why it should deter them from helping the district.

46293. What would be the route of transit?—By rail to Cork, then to England, London, anywhere; wherever they found the best market.

46294. A through service to Cork would be a great advantage?—A great advantage.

46295. Is not it almost indispensable?—It is indispensable for early vegetables, fruit and potatoes.

46296. You consider that the district around Schull is pre-eminently fitted, as far as Irish districts are concerned, for that class of culture?—Quite so; about

early a place as there is round about. I have had rly potatoes in my own garden on the 23rd May on e occasion without any sprouting or anything like at, but just ordinary culture.

46297. You don't suffer from late frosts?—Not ich.

46298. What vegetables would you put on the Lon- n market?—Early potatoes especially, and early getables—cauliflowers; they grow them at Clona- lty. I consider we have far better climate facilities r growing them down along the seaboard. The ngested Districts Board sent me down early pota- es, as an experiment, two or three times to dis- ibute among the people here. They did grow them. me were a success and some were not. I had some them myself—lovely potatoes, and early ones, too.

46299. But you are of opinion that a quick service ould be a necessity of the case?—Yes, and also to struct the people and to buy from the small holders, nd they should have a depot somewhere here, if ey could get the land. I don't know where they uld get it now. At that time I did offer them a n-acre plot, with a house on it, for an experimental rm.

46300. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How do the fishermen get d of the fish here?—They send it by rail to Cork— e mackerel they cure here. They don't bring in e spring fish here; they bring them to Baltimore. hey have an ice hatch and send away direct from e harbour, but they cure a lot of fish here at the me season, and the owners generally have their own eamers to come in and take it off. One man, a iverpool merchant named Flynn, has a cold store re and owns steamers, and takes away the fish for ipment to American market.

46301. They don't go on your tramway at all?—Not e cured fish; the fresh fish go that way, whatever ttle they have here to send.

46302. What are the principal goods on this tram- ay?—A good deal of mill stuffs—bran, flour, etc., comes in a steamer from Limerick. The remainder comes by rail. The Cork people send a good deal, but it is the bulk of the stuff comes from Limerick.

46303. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The shopkeepers will be supplied from Cork?—Not all of them. Russell's, of Limerick, supply a great deal of meal and flour here. Groceries come here from Cork, but the steamer that comes in here is owned by a firm of millers from Limerick and brings his own goods.

46304. They run their own ships from Limerick and distribute the goods along the coast by means of small vessels?—They get direct cargoes up the Shannon to Limerick from America.

46305. Then they distribute them up and down the coast in their own steamers?—Yes; the vessel is in here sometimes once a week, and sometimes once a fortnight, according as they require the stuff. They get through a lot of stuff.

46306. Does that steamer carry passengers?—No; it belongs to a private firm.

46307. Are there many such steamers on the west coast of Ireland?—I don't know of any others. Plunkett, of Cork, send down their steamer sometimes, but I don't think it comes to Schull; I think it goes to Goleen sometimes. They are another firm of millers.

46308. That is a very healthy form of traffic?—Yes.

46309. It is native and spontaneous and requires no subsidy?—Yes. The Clyde Shipping Company had a subsidy from the Congested Districts Board.

46310. It did not keep on after the subsidy was withdrawn?—I don't think it was paying them; they had always plenty of freight to Schull, but the northern portion of the trip was not paying them. They were competing with the Great Southern Company. The withdrawal of the subsidy was only part of the reason for ceasing it.

46311. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It made the loss more acute?—Of course it did.

Mr. RICHARD DALY examined.

46312. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; reside at Dinitragh, Ballydehob. I have twenty- x acres, and my gross valuation is £7 15*s*.

46313. How much tillage have you got in that?— s much as I can, but that is very limited, because it very rocky.

46314. Have you an acre?—I have and more. I ad a family one time, but they had to emigrate. he object I have in coming before this Commission s to impress on the Government the desirability of ressing on this Mineral Bill as far as possible, be- ause I believe that next to Home Rule nothing is ore necessary than employment, to start industries herever it can be done, and I believe it would facili- ate the English Government considerably if we had ny industries. It comes next to Home Rule in my ind. If men have small holdings and large families ow are you going to stop emigration if you cannot nd employment for the people? This Mineral Bill as introduced, and passed its first reading on the 6th February last, and I believe nothing has been eard of it since.

46315. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it passing hrough Parliament now?—I don't know.

46316. It has not got a second reading yet?—I hink not. Now, as regards tenants who have got inerals on their lands, that is the principal point. hat is what I want to impress on the Commission, ecause in former years, when our land was bought n 1852 by the late Dr. Hicks, he bought the land, nd immediately sold it to prospectors, who came in nd dug up the surface. He bought the mineral ights. If the Government of that day was justified n selling mineral rights, surely the Government of o-day would be more justified, because they have he tenants who have to meet them for 68½ years, let he wind blow high or low; and what the Govern- ment did in 1852 the present Government would be quite justified in doing. The man who has to meet ll demands is entitled to the biggest share if he appens to have minerals on his land. Nothing is more needed for this country than to give employment or the people, and nothing is done in this district except a little mining going on at present.

46317. You seem to indicate that when the land s sold to the tenant the tenant should have the minerals?—Yes, but if the Government thought fit to make a small claim let them sell to the tenant. We understand that the Land Purchase Act was to do away with dual ownership. If there are two owners of mineral rights then that goes back to what we are doing away with.

46318. The way they manage it now is when there are minerals they go to the Land Commission?—That would not do for the tenant who has to meet all charges.

46319. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Could you explain to us what the Amending Act is exactly?—I don't know what it is exactly, but I believe it was this—to give the Land Commission power to restore these mineral rights free, whatever terms they would be under.

46320. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think it is more limited than that, and that it is merely to give power to lease the working of it to other people?—Suppose they do—who is more entitled than the man in possession. If you have two owners again you will be returning to as complicated a state of affairs as ever.

46321. Who is the proprietor of the minerals at present before the sale?—The landlord.

46322. Then a purchasing tenant buys this landlord's whole rights and interests?—Yes.

46323. And this right is kept back from him?—Yes.

46324. And your point is that that is unfair?—Yes, exactly. They have to remember the variable climate of ours; very often bad years come, when they would not be able to meet the Land Commission's demands, so the way would be to make a deduction for the supposed value of the minerals from the purchase price, or to give the mineral rights over to the tenant entire?—Quite so.

46325. I think that is unanswerable?—When this man bought the land in 1852, then he bought the mineral rights from the Government.

46326. Where did the landlord get the mineral rights?—He bought them for £200.

46327. He bought them along with the land in the ordinary way. When a landlord bought land before that he bought it with all that was on it?—There was some land exempt from that.

46328. Only by special contract?—Yes.

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Mr. Richard Daly.

46329. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did he buy it in the Encumbered Estates Court?—Yes. The point I would make out is this—the urgency of passing the Bill and setting these minerals free.

46330. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think that Bill only gives power to the Land Commission to lease them out to people who will work them, and does not give them back to the tenant?—And the tenant is to have nothing for them?

46331. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Except compensation for damage done to the land?—Why should not the Government do what is fair to the tenant. The tenant would be prepared to buy his own mineral rights at a fair price; why should he not get them. They gave them to the landlords formerly; they have a greater interest in being fair to the tenant now than to the landlord then.

46332. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is the point that Mr. Sutherland put to you. He asked you whether a tenant in buying did not buy out everything the landlord had to sell, including mineral rights; and whether in consequence the tenant had not a claim to the advantages derivable from working the mineral rights?—The tenant would be prepared to buy if he got the option of buying. I expected every right and title the landlord held both under and over the surface.

46333. Does not he, as a matter of fact, buy out the whole interests of the landlord?—He does.

46334. Mr. Sutherland's point is the tenant buys all the interests of the landlord, which includes the minerals, but the minerals are vested in the Land Commission without respect to his interest—that is his point. I understand that is largely your complaint also?—My complaint is—if there are minerals on my land, if I could not get them free from the Land Commission I would be prepared to buy them.

46335. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you not bought them already if you have purchased?—We have purchased, but I think these are not included. I understood they would be vested in the Land Commission. I was under the impression I bought all the landlord's rights and interests therein.

46336. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I am afraid this Amending Act will not restore them to you, but will only give the Land Commission power to lease out the mineral rights to other people?—Why not lease them to the tenant in occupation?

46337. He could hardly work them himself?—He might find a way to do it.

46338. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You might get an amendment moved that the return should go to the tenant?—What has been done before should be done again.

46339. That the Land Commission should hold in trust for the people who buy the land?—Yes, and it is a terrible condition if it is otherwise.

46340. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In these cases where the tenant had paid for them don't you think under the existing provisions of the law it would be always open to the tenant to represent to the Land Commission that he was quite capable of working the mines, and then to ask the Land Commission to facilitate him in doing so?—That would be quite acceptable.

46341. Therefore the tenant could claim to have an equitable right and title to work these minerals?—Yes.

46342. Would you think it fair in the Legislature on the whole that the tenant purchaser should not have a hold on the mineral wealth on his holding to this extent, that whether he liked to work the mineral resources or not he could hold his property undeveloped until he did like?—I would not go for that—I would be prepared to have them developed.

46343. IT is only where the tenant purchaser is willing to develop the minerals, and to show his capacity to develop them that you think he has first claim?—Yes; and for that I would go.

46344. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Act provides that for a sale under the Land Purchase Act of any land by the Land Commission, or any land comprised in an estate by the owner of an estate there shall be reserved, in the prescribed manner to the Commission, the exclusive right of taking minerals and searching for minerals on or under that land, and the said rights shall be disposed of by the Commission in manner to be hereafter provided by Parliament. His point was that Parliament has not yet prescribed how that should be done; so now is his opportunity of getting an amendment put before our Commission?—That is why I came before you.

46345. You should take a more powerful means of doing it?—I think this would be a very powerful means, through a representation to the Government as to the necessity of expediting the business.

46346. At present the Bill is before Parliament; you are represented in Parliament, and you know how to apply for what you wish?—I applied, from my interest in the business. It is quite necessary to stop emigration; if we have no employment emigration will go on.

46347. Are there many men from Ballydehob engaged in the mines?—Yes, there are a few working in the mines.

46348. Were you ever working in one yourself?—No, but I have one myself.

Mr. FLORENCE M'CARTHY examined.

Mr. Florence M'Carthy.

46349. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do you come from?—From Crookhaven; I am a trader and farmer, and Jack-of-all-trades.

46350. What particular point do you wish to bring before us?—I want to know the exact scope of this Commission. I have had experience of Royal Commissions, Boards, and Departments, that we are so blessed with in this country. Whether this is going to be an exception remains to be seen. As far back as 1883 I had a direct interest in the fishery on the coast here, and I tried to get the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, which was then the body dealing with fisheries on the coast, to do something, and I have in my possession letters from these gentlemen at the time. I placed before them some projects which I knew would largely contribute to the development of the fisheries of the district and promote the welfare of the poor people, seeing, as I did, French, Scotch, Manx, and English boats coming on our coasts, and making thousands of pounds out of the fish caught at our very doors, while our poor people were obliged to look on in helplessness at the whole thing.

46351. What did you suggest to them?—That they should improve the piers, and make boatslips and roads thereto. There was one in Crookhaven in a sad condition. We have one of the beautiful advantages of dealing with an absentee landlord. The place is owned by an English Lord, Lord Clinton, who takes as much interest in his serfs there and a great deal less than the slave owners took in the niggers in the Southern part of the United States. So long as he was given his rent he did not care if the people died of famine. I took some steps to point out that there was a possibility of improving their prospects. I was one of a deputation that went up to Dublin some years ago and waited on Mr. Balfour. Subsequently Lord Zetland himself, Sir West Ridgeway, and members of the then Government came down. I was present at Crookhaven when Lord Zetland nearly met with a fatal accident in the year 1891, owing to the dangerous condition of the pier. Crookhaven is west-south-west from here, about fifteen miles away. Lord Zetland was present; and asked Sir West Ridgeway, then Under-Secretary, to take a note of the fact that the pier at Crookhaven was to be extended, and he promised distinctly to use his influence with the Government, seeing the necessity for that at the time. As a matter of fact he almost had a serious accident at Crookhaven, because the pier was washed away nearly; a few stones remained standing on top of each other; the day he arrived was one of the most inclement; the boat had to be run in on the top of a wave; when about landing he put his hand on a large overhanging stone, five or six cwt. It was near crushing him. He had personal experience of the necessity for the repair of the pier. I was the cause of having two fishing companies formed. I laid some projects, both of which would help in the improvement of the conditions of the fishermen on the coast generally, and in the development of the district, before two gentlemen who were very largely interested in the fishermen on

he coast, Sir Thomas Brady and the late Father Davis; but I regret to say the influence of some other districts, and the personal influence of Father Davis, which he admitted to me in Baltimore, prevented his assisting me in some projects which would undoubtedly have had some splendid results. Unfortunately I found not alone did they not throw themselves into the projects, but Father Davis actually prevented some of the people round Baltimore and Cape Clear, and the islands down there, from putting down the small sums of money necessary to make this thing into a co-operative fishing company. I need not point out that the fishing is altogether in the hands of a few English buyers. They simply give whatever they please for the fish; they treat the fishermen worse than slaves. They prevent, actually, the bountifulness of Providence being availed of. They keep the fishermen inside frequently. It ought to be possible to spend portion of the money, spent on various Boards, Departments, and Royal Commissions, all this time, in a more practical way; because I had experience myself—travelling expenses, hotel bills, steam yachts, actually used in connection with them—the money would be more usefully spent in the improvement of the people. Nothing has been done during the entire time. I can show you letters from Mr. John A. Blake, and Sir Thomas Brady, as far back as 1883 and 1884, saying they believed the projects were good, but that they had not sufficient money available. Later on the very same thing applied in the matter of the Congested Districts Board. I got a loan from the Congested Districts Board to provide a boat. I got the boat; I called that boat a name which most of you may remember. It was that boat that effected the rescue of the Fastnet Light keepers when they were starving some years ago; when the steamers sent down for this job could not do it. We effected the rescue. I called my boat the "Self-Reliance," with the object of trying to introduce some little self-reliance into our people—not to be so dependent as they are on outsiders. That loan I had from the Congested Districts Board I paid off. I got also small loans out of a private fund that Sir Thomas Brady had for helping fishermen—some funds placed at his disposal by some American or Canadian philanthropist. These small loans have been very useful. The fact is that while our people are looking on at all this thing, the Manxmen, Frenchmen, and others come round this sea coast. Surely it ought to be possible to take some practical steps to keep our people at home, and not have them emigrating as they are. Crookhaven was once the most prosperous place in Ireland for its size, or in the United Kingdom. It was ten times its present size. Nearly all the people have emigrated. Now there are only about 150 or 160 people, and at one time the population exceeded 1,600. Of course it was not altogether owing to the want of fishing appliances, because other causes contributed. It was formerly a port of call, where ships came for orders. Of course every modern improvement—cable wires, the telegraphic conveniences, provisions, preserved meats, &c., all contributed to ruin all the ports of call in the United Kingdom as well as Crookhaven; but Crookhaven suffered most, because it was the most important port on the coast where ships called. With regard to other things unfortunately in the year 1890, very great distress prevailed on the coast. A deputation of local gentlemen, including the Catholic clergymen and the Protestant Rectors at the time, went up to Mr. Balfour in Dublin Castle. I started the Committee. The late Captain Morgan, and Mr. Thomas Downes, and other persons were on the deputation, and pointed out some practical things that might be done for the people on the coast. I hope there will be no more of these periodical famines, which have been too frequent. They pressed very much on him to make small piers in the various districts for the people all round the coast here. A number of small piers might be built for the people, that are not built, and the improvement of the small roads, and of the roads or boreens, as they call them, leading thereto and to the houses would be a practical work of great benefit for the people who would be able to get to their fishery. With these small piers built at several of the places where they are not built of course the fishing would be developed. Another thing, unfortunately the distress was so great in 1890 that so-called relief works were started. The bulk of the money, a sum of £5,000 nearly, was spent on the so-called relief, at a place called Dough and Lissigriffin. The result of these relief works and the mode of management was this. They actually compelled starving people to walk twelve or fourteen miles, men, women, and girls, and sit down on the side of the road breaking stones, and indulging in works of no practical value. On the contrary instead of being valuable they were quite the other way. They went about widening a road that was already too wide for the traffic. It was a disgrace to go and spend money on that place. The local Rector and the two priests of the parish, and myself waited on the officials in charge of the work, and pointed out that instead of being of practical assistance, it was quite the opposite; and we pointed out the cruelty of compelling these people to come twelve or fourteen miles for relief works, which might have been more practically and usefully started in their own immediate neighbourhood. The result was, instead of doing what we asked, whatever we asked was the very thing they did not do, and with that pig-headedness which is associated with the Board of Works and every other public Board in this country, the works carried out are a monument of the bungling associated with everything connected with the Board of Works in Ireland and have been the means of costing the district a lot of money. Over £200 special grants had to be made some years ago, and the contractor had to be relieved of his work; the road is continually flooded, and the lives of the children are continually in danger going to school. These children have to wade through the flood, which is caused partly owing to the action of the persons charged with the relief works at the time. Instead of carrying out the works we wanted they placed in charge of these relief works a number of men with large salaries. They had a lot of sappers and miners; and I was personally witness of an incident that, only I was restrained, would, at all events, have impressed itself very forcibly on the minds of one of these gentlemen. One of the unfortunate girls who had to seek relief was sitting down at the side of the road at these relief works. Portion of her legs was exposed. The chaps in charge of these relief works started to make use of language that was simply shocking to any female, but particularly so to a pure Irish maiden.

46352. You consider what this district most wants is small piers and roads?—Not alone that; the people would also want a mode of cheap carriage of fish. I placed a project before the Cork and Bandon Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway some years ago which would materially have assisted the fishing. The Government should be able to give sufficient funds to erect curing stations, salt and ice stores, and have the fish taken from the coast to various places where a supply of ice was to be had.

46353. You have a tramway?—This is fifteen miles away and twenty-one miles from another part of the district that I am speaking of.

46354. There was a motor project, I understand, but the County Councils would not expend the money on the roads?—I am very much afraid that the roads leading from here to there would require a little expenditure before they would be in a condition to accommodate motors.

46355. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you thought of extending the tramway to Crookhaven?—It was one of the things we pressed on Mr Balfour when we waited on him in 1890.

46356. It would be a practicable way of collecting the fish?—Yes, but there was a much larger scheme on foot, of which the general public were not aware. I am now perhaps revealing a secret, to a certain extent, but a very large body of people told me they had £3,000,000 at their back and intended carrying out a line of railway to Crookhaven from Durrus, in connection with the carriage of the mails. As a matter of fact, I have in my possession a copy of that railway scheme. Of course, owing to the change that has taken place in consequence of the increased speed of steamers that has fallen through.

46357. That is practically a scheme like that by Blacksod Bay?—Quite so.

46358. It would look a very practical thing if you wanted a method of collecting the fish all the way down to Crookhaven to extend the line down there?—Yes, but if this was extended *via* Dunmanus Bay it would tap Dunmanus Bay and be a decided advantage, and it would help to relieve the ratepayers of

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the district, who pay about £4,000 a year in connection with this tramway, because that railway was built under a guarantee. The capital was £57,000, and the guarantee was 5 per cent. Those shares are principally held by gentlemen in London and Dublin. There is a syndicate in both places. The shares stand at from 27 to 28 shillings in the market.

46359. Are these £1 shares?—Yes.

46360. And the holders are guaranteed 5 per cent. dividend?—Yes.

46361. They are lucky shareholders?—Yes, and the unfortunate people in this district are liable for this. I don't know whether you saw that a friend of mine, Mr. James Burke, gave evidence before the Railway Commission in London. The Schull and Skibbereen Railway, or the "S. and S." railway, is known among local wits as the Sick and Sore railway. The guarantee of 5 per cent. on the capital of £57,000 is a perpetual guarantee. I was Chairman of the Railway Committee for a time when I was on the County Council. It would be possible if the public weal were of more importance than the interests of a few capitalists if necessary to pass a short amending Act to compel them to sell those shares and sell them at par, and lend the money at 3 or 3¼ per cent. That would relieve the ratepayers of the district very considerably, and ought not to be outside both the scope and the power of the Government.

46362. What was the cost of construction?—£57,000, about £4,000 a mile. As a matter of fact, the cost was considerably more, because the railway got into the hands of a London contractor.

46363. You think it could have been made cheaper?—Yes. Portion of the thing did not cost £1,000 a mile. The distance from Skibbereen to here is 14¾ miles. There was a short extension some years ago to Schull Pier at the cost of the ratepayers, which would be, if the fishing was developed on the coast, a great source of revenue. The London company man, with the cunning of his race, took a large mansion, got up a pack of hounds, and a great many of the members of the Grand Jury, who in those days were not mindful of the interests of the ratepayers, were continually feasted by Mr. Avigdore, with the result that in the carrying out of the railway the work was scamped, and he provided a lot of second-hand engines and wagons newly painted up and varnished, and with that beautiful complacency connected with the Board of Works or the Board of Trade a gentleman came down to see that this railway was properly completed. It appears that there was a plentiful supply of champagne of the finest brand. When that pioneer came along the railway was passed. In less than six months the whole thing broke down and a large amount of expense was put on the unfortunate ratepayers again in addition to the 5 per cent. by providing some new wagons. They were not able to buy new engines. They had to hire them. That continued for a number of years. The engines used to refuse to work occasionally and the passengers had to shove the engines instead of the engines taking the passengers. For twenty-five years I have taken a great interest in tree-planting. On the County Council some years ago I pushed it on as far as possible. We got as far as advertising for any suitable land in the County Cork. One gentleman, with a great deal of patriotism and practical desire to help the people—which he followed up later in connection with the incurable hospital—offered 3,000 or 4,000 acres alone. Lord Bandon also offered some. This suitable place, Mount Gabriel, which is now denuded of trees, but was formerly beautifully planted, and which if planted would make Schull one of the most beautiful spots in the kingdom was also offered. I think we got from 10,000 to 15,000 acres in the county alone offered for tree-planting. That is six years ago. Then we found that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction stepped in and informed us that we had no power to do anything in connection with this tree-planting scheme. There was also another project which I have a practical knowledge of, being practically engaged in the fish business. At the time I had three large boats and several smaller boats which gave a good deal of employment. I pushed on that project and the County Council facilitated it in every way. We got as far as that we would be prepared to offer a system of bounties to the fishermen on the coast to make them more industrious, to give the boats that secured most fish a bounty as an encouragement, and a bounty nearly as good to the boats that fished as often as the boats that caught most fish. I received communications from Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian clergymen and from gentlemen of experience round the coast complimenting me on the projects. When we wanted to carry that out practically and the County Council were prepared actually to levy a rate with that object——

46364. With the object of supplying a bounty for fishing?—Yes. The Department stepped in and told us we had no power to have anything to do with fishing, but they have power to get up creameries to ruin our villages and towns and to have incompetent men careering through the country, while more competent men remained unemployed at home, or are forced to emigrate.

46365. The value of creameries is a matter of opinion?—Quite so, but a great many are of opinion that they are not an unmixed blessing. At all events, they are not a blessing to the villages and towns in the country.

46366. You had not an opportunity of testing the bounty system?—No. We urged the Department to give us a little latitude, but they seemed more anxious to prevent us from doing anything practical.

46367. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You favour re-afforesting?—Certainly. It would give a great deal of employment and improve the climate. A number of local and home industries cannot be started until you have woods. The value of timber is increasing every day in connection with new discoveries and industries, and we will never be able to avail for cottage industries of that instruction, which is costing so much, until we have the country planted with trees.

46368. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you import timber into Schull?—In a small way; not directly. It comes in a very roundabout way, and there are two or three profits, whereas if this place were properly equipped cargoes of timber might be imported direct.

46369. Do you import any foreign timber?—There is no importation direct into Schull. Whatever is got is got in a very roundabout way.

46370. Is foreign timber used here—pine?—Yes, pitch pine, red pine, American elm, and ash.

46371. All these are imported?—Yes, in small quantities. I wish to refer now to my experience in a small personal matter. After 1891, when Lord Zetland visited Crookhaven, two Manx co-operative companies formed by myself, which were fishing there, threatened to leave owing to the condition of the pier. I being anxious to facilitate them and having an interest in the place, spent £53 12*s.* 6*d.* on the improvement of the pier at Crookhaven. From that day to this that money has not been refunded to me. They availed of a little quibble, quite worthy of a pettifogging lawyer, as an excuse. I sent a photograph of the condition of the pier beforehand and the condition of the pier when built, and asked the local police sergeant and the local coastguard officer to see the amount of money expended on the thing. When it was done I applied for £53 12*s.* 6*d.* From that day to this I am without my money. They availed of it not being formally sanctioned.

46372. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you think that a public body ought to insist on that requirement?—Yes, but there ought to be exceptions; in this case where we had several special trips of the fishing steamer down, where there was a sum of £120 contributed by a public body and it was falling through if I could not get a small contribution of £50. I applied to the Congested Districts Board, pointing out that if that small sum was not given the contribution of £120 would fall through. So they had ample time, over four months, to make up their minds. I explained that if this were not done when the presentment came before the Grand Jury it would be rejected. I got a telegram from the Secretary to the Grand Jury to say that the £50 which should have been lodged by the Congested Districts Board as a condition of getting the grant was not lodged. I telegraphed to the Congested Districts Board again, but from my experience of boards and departments it occurred to me that it would not be very safe to rely on them to send that money in time and I took the precaution—it was a sort of inspiration; I was at prayers at the time on Sunday when the thought occurred to me, and I wrote to the Mansion House

committee, and asked them to contribute, as I feared the dilatoriness of the Congested Districts Board would block the proceedings. That was what happened.

46373. What happened?—The Mansion House Committee telegraphed to the Cork Grand Jury contributing the £50.

46374. Did you get the money from the Mansion House?—I got the £50 from the Mansion House on condition that it should be refunded if the Congested Districts Board would contribute the amount. I got a letter from the Congested Districts Board on the Friday —that is three days after it should have been lodged —to say it would be considered at the next meeting. How beautifully they do things!

46375. Whom was this project intended to benefit?—The fishermen.

46376. How?—There was no pier where the boats could come alongside safely.

46377. What happened when the £50 was granted?—The bulk of the money was made up.

46378. And the work went on?—The work was completed.

46379. Where?—At Crookhaven.

46380. What class of work?—The pier. I spent £53 12*s.* 6*d.* out of my own pocket to keep those companies in the place and provide employment for the people.

46381. How far is it from where your business stands?—The pier runs out just beyond my place.

46382. Would not it be a good business for you yourself to expend that money?—I think that private individuals with not too much capital should not be expected to do public works.

46383. Would not you take it all back again?—We cannot afford that, but in this case we had to do that. I don't think it was very encouraging.

46384. Was not that a speculation of your own?—It was not intended to be a speculation of the kind. I did it to keep those two large companies which had threatened to leave and gave a large amount of employment, because the people would be in a state of semi-starvation only for the employment of those two companies—the Manx Company and the Peel Fishing Company—which I was the means of forming.

46385. Don't you think that a public Board should be very cautious in a thing of this sort where an individual makes an application, and he himself is interested. Ought not the public body look more to the general public, and go for schemes in which the general public is immediately interested?—I quite agree. Undoubtedly they should, but I think in that case, where I had been from the year 1883 up to that date—that is over ten years—trying to get the Piers and Harbours Commissioners, the Fishery Commissioners, and the Congested Districts Board to improve the piers, that something should have been done.

46386. You will find that the public will approve of a great deal of red tape in those cases?—I quite agree; but in this case, to show you what interest was taken, when this work was actually under weigh and portion of the pier improved we had down in Crookhaven harbour in very beautiful weather the Congested Districts Board's steamer with two or three of the members on board. The local rector and the parish priest and the curate told me to ask them to do something in connection with the projects locally. That steamer arrived at Crookhaven unadvised in a fog, and was about leaving when I went aboard her. They came ashore to see the work. When they arrived on the beach at Crookhaven when the pier was being built they were fully under the impression—and so I left them—that they were actually doing this thing themselves. That showed the interest they took in the fishing, and the object of this trip round the coast. I asked them to wait, as the local rector and parish priest and curate wanted to see them with regard to the various projects which they wished pressed on. They were in too great a hurry. I succeeded in getting them to go round to Mizen Head. I drove them in my trap. They had no time to go to Dunlough Bay. They could not go up to Dunkelly. Meantime, I had sent for the parish priest and the rector to meet them, but they were in too great a hurry. The secret of their hurry I learned afterwards was that they had an appointment to dine with some gentlemen at Glengariff. That is indisputable.

46387. Mr. Sutherland.—The complaint is that the Congested Districts Board did not homologate an expenditure made by you. You cannot expect a public Department to pay for what they were never consulted about?—They were consulted.

46388. Did they consent?—No, but I pointed out that those companies had threatened to leave.

46389. Would you conduct your own business on these principles, and if a man without authority incurred an expenditure would you afterwards pay it up?—Certainly, I think in that case where several trips were made by the steamer, where a number of gentlemen came down to see the necessity of this pier, and where a large amount of money was spent on travelling expenses, they would have carried out the work, or refunded a most useful expenditure.

46390. Your point is you spent a certain amount of money without their consent, and afterwards they did not refund it?—That is not strictly accurate. I had been pressing the necessity of improving that pier for ten years.

46391. Granted all these things, your good intentions and the good work, could you expect business to be conducted in that way?—I pointed out that the companies would leave if the pier was not improved, and further that if they did not do these things at once the companies would not come there the ensuing season.

46392. Would not it have been preferable to have obtained their consent before then?—I was trying for ten or eleven years.

46393. Then you did not get it?—No; as a matter of fact we have never got a penny from the Congested Districts Board for the development of this district.

46394. You would not expect them to carry on business in that way?—I think they might strain a point for work like that.

46395. Have you considered that they cannot strain it, as they are acting under an Act of Parliament, and are held responsible for all money that they spend?—I think that money is spent in other ways more illegitimately and more uselessly.

Rev. Francis Rogers examined.

46396. Mr. Kavanagh.—In what district is your parish?—Goleen, ten miles from Schull, near Crookhaven.

46397. What particular point do you wish to bring before us?—A pier and road should be built at Goleen. I think a consent has been very nearly granted by the Board to build a pier there. I hope it will be carried out, because things are very awkward as they are now, and great inconvenience is caused, as no boat of any size can land. Mr. Furlong's steamer and a steamer from Limerick come down now. They have to anchor outside the harbour, and little row boats have to go and bring the stuff in from the steamer. All this could be avoided if a pier and road were made.

46398. There is a small pier at present?—It is no use except for row boats, and is quite dry in low water.

46399. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The vote has been actually made?—I think so.

46400. £400?—I don't know the amount, but I think it is actually made.

46401. How far is it from Crookhaven?—Five miles if you go by road, but only two if you go over by the ferry.

46402. The Board has voted £400?—Yes, but there is a short bit of a road that will have to be made.

46403. Mr. Kavanagh.—How much will that cost?—I have not heard. It would be a great boon to the people, and is a most necessary work.

46404. Are there any fishermen round about there?—There are a good many lobster fishing and that kind of thing. It would be useful to them and useful to the people of the country. I got some things the other day, and row boats had to be sent out to the steamers for them.

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Rev. Francis Rogers.

46405. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The great benefit would be that the steamers could come alongside?—Yes.

46406. That would obviate transhipment?—Yes.

46407. How often does the steamer call there?—About once in three or four weeks. Another point is that the roads are greatly flooded on the strand, and sometimes it is impossible to pass owing to the floods on the roads. It is a terrible state of things.

46408. Mr. KAVANAGH.—About two years ago it became flooded?—Yes, owing to the sand choking it up.

Mr. TIMOTHY MAHONY examined.

Mr. Timothy Mahony.

46409. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do you come from?—From the village of Goleen. I am a farmer, and have a little to do with the curing of fish. I wish to give my evidence on that point.

46410. How do you farm?—I have a farm that keeps about twenty cows.

46411. What is the extent of your farm?—About eighty acres.

46412. What do you want to bring before us?—It would be a very necessary job if that pier at Goleen were constructed, and a little approach road, not much of a road, should be made. It would be only a few perches. It would be a great thing for the fishermen.

46413. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the total estimate?—I heard it is £400.

46414. The Board is giving £400?—Yes, but £200 more is wanted. It is a stumbling block. I am afraid they won't get it from the County Council. I don't know why £200 should be given to the road, because it is not more than eighty perches altogether.

46415. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You think it is a fair estimate?—Yes, except that the thing should be done after a very elaborate fashion, and that they would fill up a lot of roads in the passage, and make a pier of it. I think if the Congested Districts Board would do the whole thing they would do it better than a road contractor. A road contractor doing it by contract would try to do it as cheaply as he could.

46416. Who would carry out the contract in the ordinary way?—The County Council.

46417. Is not the County Council quite capable of supervising the contractor?—It is very hard to get it done right. A contractor would be trying to regulate it in the best way he could.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—They would have to get a contractor.

46418. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Board have been in the habit of acting in two ways, doing it either departmentally or through contractors?—I think departmentally would be the best. Contractors are apt to get out of a thing as cheaply as possible.

46419. Latterly the way the Board proceeds is this: it offers a contribution to the County Council, leaving it to the County Council to have the work done?—I don't say our County Council would not be as energetic as any other one, but I don't know if we would get £200 from them.

46420. Not very many of the county councillors have seen the place?—I suppose not. Then another work that will have to be grappled with is the cutting of that sand bank that has been referred to. It is believed it will cost at least £500, and £500 and £200 on the ratepayers of the rural district of Schull will be a very heavy tax on them.

46421. Would there be any chance of that district passing through the Congested Districts Board?—There might be a chance. I think the agent is a pretty sharp man. I don't know would he be inclined to deal with the Congested Districts Board. I suppose if he got as good terms from the Congested Districts Board he would.

46422. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The pier would develop the district?—It would to a great extent. It is almost impossible for fishermen to carry on their business as the matter stands at present.

46423. Would not it be worth their while to be taxed for a thing that would develop the industries in that part of the world?—I am thinking it would pay the ratepayers, but this £200 coming on suddenly if it were on the county at large would not be a big thing, but if it were on the rural district it would be too heavy.

46424. You could not expect a road like that to be on the county at large?—Hardly. But I asked Mr. Longfield, the County Surveyor for the West Riding, and he said it would be the best thing if the £200 could be got to go on to the Congested Districts Board, and let them carry the whole thing through. He thought the contractor would not do it properly.

46425. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is not that rather a reflection on the contractors of West Cork?—I suppose he should be able to form a fair judgment on what they have done for him.

46426. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be difficult to get a contractor for marine works over at Goleen?—I don't think there are many contractors in the district would take up the work. Plenty would be got to make the road. Our point is that the making of the road and the cutting of the sand bank would be very heavy to throw upon the ratepayers of the district all at once, and the cutting of the sand bank might be done for us, whatever way it is done. As regards the fishing, the only thing I wish to say is that additional accommodation is required. This pier at Goleen would be a great help, and then at Dunkelly, another place in Dunmanus Bay, they want a pier.

46427. Is it near Gortduff?—Within a mile.

46428. Was there a pier built there?—Yes, the Congested Districts Board made a pier and contributed half towards the making of a road. £180 was the cost, and they contributed £90.

46429. Is the pier a useful work?—A very useful work. It has done a lot of good to the place. It is on the opposite side of the promontory from Goleen. I don't know if the Congested Districts Board do anything like building curing sheds.

46430. It has been suggested that they should be built and let to curers?—They should be built and let at something like a fair rent to curers, so that they could cure and store their stuff there.

46431. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There are some curers here?—I don't know many who are resident in Schull. I cure fish myself on my own account.

46432. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you met any officer of the Board in reference to these projects of yours?—I met Mr. Green about ten or twelve years ago; and Sir Horace Plunket came into Goleen on the steamer and saw the necessity of the work and the difficulty of landing there, and having to land on a dark night, because the place is very craggy and rough; and if a boat of fish is brought in, say, at six o'clock in the morning there is no way of taking it to where it can be cured except on the back.

46433. They gave you an opportunity of stating your views?—Yes, but I saw no work done since; but Mr. Oliver went out there some months ago. It was all talk before that, but the work is going to be done now, and he led us to believe that the Congested Districts Board was going to make the road and pier.

46434. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Mr. O'Brien said he was not exactly sure about spending money on the improvement of property that had not been transferred from the present owner to the tenants: would you agree with that?—Yes, but I don't see why that would come in with regard to those piers.

46435. Don't you think it would considerably enhance the value of a place if you spent this money?—Yes, but I don't think the landlord would reap any benefit from that.

46436. Take the case of the work that you are wanting here, for opening this through drain here, if there is any work in the world that a landlord is entitled to do it is that. It is improving land for which he gets rent from the tenant?—I think if there was a good landlord he would contribute to the doing of it, but the agent of that estate would not do anything except take the rent.

46437. How does it happen that here, where an act of nature has destroyed the land, the landlord is still receiving rent for it?—You mean to say it is covering some of his land?

46438. Yes?—It is not covering much of his land of great value. It is stopping the outlet of some drains, but his point is that the county authorities would have to do it; that it is a public road.

46439. Is there a sand bank on the public road?—It is open to the public to take sand from it.

46440. It was not they who put the sand bank here. It is the act of nature?—Yes.

46441. Is there any of the land for which he is receiving rent destroyed by it?—There is a little, not very much; but in that way the tenant would suffer, not the landlord. He is getting his rent.

46442. Surely, if he did not do the whole of it, he ought to contribute something?—You will find if you try that you won't get very much.

46443. If you agree with Mr. O'Brien it carries you a long distance?—I agree that in justice the landlords ought to do it, but they won't do it.

46444. Mr. O'Brien's proposition would carry you a great deal further; if the Congested Districts Board spends money on a property which the tenant afterwards will buy, the tenant will have to buy the improvements made by the Congested Districts Board?—I know this place pretty well, and I don't think it would add anything to the purchase price of the holding. The cutting of the strand is a public necessity. The road is availed of by tenants on several properties besides the property on which the individual occupiers reside, and I don't think it would add much, if anything, to it, but there is a great deal of valuable manure left by the sea there.

46445. You think there is no danger of tenant purchasers being asked to buy back improvements made by the Congested Districts Board?—I don't think they would pay anything for what would be done there. I heard some evidence given with regard to a close season for fishing since I came in here. I don't know what to think about it. I don't know what months they would suggest to have a close season for.

46446. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Only for trawling?—I understood it was to be for mackerel. There was something about a smaller mesh also. The seacoast is principally fished in the autumn here. They must use a small mesh. If they used a large mesh all the fish would get meshed, and then they could not lift the seine, but what I would suggest is if they catch small fish they should let them go again. Fish are alive in the seine until they are taken into the boat.

46447. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I suppose you think you would be entitled to take the mackerel whenever they appeared?—Yes.

46448. They are capricious enough in the times when they come?—I think I got mackerel on the 28th of this month two years ago as good as ever they were. It is a great hardship to stop a fisherman when he has a chance of making money, provided he does not do any harm.

Mr. TIMOTHY COGHLAN examined.

46449. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have 87 acres. My valuation is £28 9s.

46450. What district do you reside in?—Goleen.

46451. What particular point do you wish to bring before us?—I wish to refer to the Dough Strand and the closing up of the estuary of the river.

46452. That is what we have heard of recently?—Yes. There are several properties concerned there as well as the Clinton estate. The farmers in our district all take coral sand off this strand, while it was exposed. They mixed that sand with the earth and it formed very good manure. The small farmers have no means of making any manure on their small patches of land. It is very injurious to them to have the sand covered up with the tide as it is. The roads are flooded in winter, and they cannot attend the National school, and the people cannot go to any place of worship. Last December they were not able to go to any place of worship. They should go all round the country and travel all over the land.

46453. Is this road under contract?—Yes. There are three roads, public roads, under contract. There is one right across Dough Strand, one by the National school, and another to Dunmanus Castle from Dough Strand. The three roads are submerged for six months in the year to a depth of three feet. They used to walk on the fences. Now the fences are down. Now they have stepping stones on the road. Small scholars cannot go to school.

46454. Is it too deep for a car to go through?—Yes, after a heavy rain. I remember when a horse could not go there.

46455. How much of the roads is under water?—About a mile between the three roads. There is a small opening going through the loose sand and flowing into the sea. I believe it was the action of the sea that closed the estuary.

46456. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—When did it occur?—About two years ago. I think it was a pile of wrack weed that first gathered near the western shore. The sand was blowing. There was no tide going at that time of year. The current was removed into the loose sand. Now the place is closed up altogether. Twelve small farmers in that place got a seine two years ago. Now they are not able to do anything. They have to bring this seine through this loose sand into a field. They are scarcely able to do anything. Before when the strand was open they used to come up after the tide and dry the seine in a man's field, and bring it down to the boat to fish with.

46457. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would it be flooded at this particular time of year?—Yes, in one particular portion. I saw it yesterday, but as soon as there is rain again it will be flooded.

46458. How does the road contractor keep up his contract?—He does nothing to that portion. The County Surveyor was out there and saw it, and estimated that £300 would open it. Several representations were made to the landlord, and he would do nothing.

46459. There are three or four estates concerned?—Yes; because when the sand is flooded they cannot take the coral sand to make manure; that place is on one estate, Lord Clinton's, whom we never see in the place.

46460. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have communicated with the County Council about it?—We lodged an application with the District Council to open it. It was passed that the Rural District Council should give £100, and the Congested Districts Board £100, and the County Council £100. They struck out their £100. They said they had no power at all. I believe our County Councillors did their best. The majority of the votes are in East Cork, and they don't wish to give us anything but what they cannot help. The Goleen pier is very necesssary. There are two steamers that come with merchandise. They come once a month, one from Russell's, of Limerick, and the other from Furlong's, of Cork. In winter time they have to go away again and leave the place without provisions sometimes. The place is very rough and it is very dangerous to land boats there.

46461. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I believe the Congested Districts Board is at present contributing to that?—Yes.

46462. It seems to me the difficulty is that the ratepayers should come forward. They cannot expect the Congested Districts Board to do everything?—Yes, but they are so overtaxed. They will have to open the Dough Strand. If the Congested Districts Board would make the pier and road I would undertake the people of the parish would open the Dough Strand.

46463. Don't you think that £400 is a very generous contribution from the Congested Districts Board to do the work?—Yes. I think so. I think £100 thrown in would not be too much.

46464. It would come back to you in a few years?—Yes, but we are so heavily overtaxed already.

46465. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your point is, the contribution is made difficult because they will have to cut through the sand bank?—Yes, they will have to do that.

46466. Mr. O'KELLY.—You have referred to the overtaxation of the ratepayers?—Yes. We are paying on the Schull and Skibbereen Railway and the Bantry Railway.

46467. Don't you think it would be reasonable for the County Council to give you some contribution?—Yes.

46468. The rates on the whole County Cork are low?—Yes; on the rich portion they are low, but in the congested districts they are heavy.

46469. They are high in Schull, but your valuation is exceedingly low?—Yes, but we have no good land. It is all rocks and waste.

46470. The Cork County Council has a large

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balance to its credit—about £30,000—are not you aware of that?—Yes, but unfortunately we don't succeed in getting anything from them.

46471. Are you aware that in the County Mayo the whole County of Mayo is giving a guaranteed contribution of £1,500 in case certain expenditure was carried out in connection with marine works, although only an isolated portion of the county was going to benefit, and unfortunately in the County Mayo we are not so wealthy are you are in Cork?—They are more liberal than we are.

46472. I don't know; but they take a broader view?—There is a seine in Goleen. Others may try the experiment, but they say that those who have the seine are not successful. They have no way of bringing the fish to market. They must remain until high water to come up to where the pier is at present.

46473. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This Goleen pier is in a fair way of being carried out?—I hope so, because it is very necessary.

46474. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you could connect the two projects and get them on simultaneously it would be a great matter?—Yes, but I am afraid we cannot do it in that way. If the Congested Districts Board did this pier we would not trouble them with the opening of the strand.

46475. There would be no fear that the strand would remain as it is?—No. I believe the ratepayers would be willing and anxious themselves to open it. We tried before, but it was through the loose sand, and we could not do it. It must be opened on the land side.

46476. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If you opened it could you prevent it from closing again?—I understand that the Council would employ a man to keep the obstructions out, and I think they would not allow it to close again, because they are very anxious to keep it open.

46477. Would one man be able to prevent it filling again?—One man and his family, if they had a boat. They did not know the value of it until this happened. If it was opened now it would be kept open for the future.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-THIRD PUBLIC SITTING

TUESDAY, JULY 16TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Skibbereen, County Cork.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. TIMOTHY SHEEHY examined.

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Mr. Timothy Sheehy.

46478. Mr. KAVANAGH (*in the Chair*).—You represent the County Council for this district?—Yes, for the Skibbereen division. I wish you would permit me to make an opening statement. To be candid, we are not enamoured of Inquiries down in this part of the country. It was only a few weeks ago there was an important inquiry affecting a very important branch of our deep sea fisheries, held in this courthouse. It was presided over by Mr. Green, the Chief Inspector of the Irish Fisheries.

46479. Was that on behalf of the Agricultural Department?—Yes; it was on a resolution I had proposed and which had been unanimously adopted by the Council of Agriculture in favour of a brand for our Irish-cured mackerel. I regret to have to say here to-day, that the Inquiry, although it was held at all the principal fishing stations along our seaboard, ended in smoke. Mr. Green, in his report, after that Inquiry, pooh-poohed the idea that Irish mackerel should be branded or inspected on leaving the shores of Ireland; but he made no suggestion whatever as to how the great injury that was already done to our Irish-cured fish in America could be remedied. Before going further I wish to hand into you the valuation of the congested area in the Skibbereen electoral division—the valuation, the area, and the population. The area of the congested portion is 28,620 acres; the valuation is £10,191 12*s.*, and the population is 6,769. In the non-congested area within the Skibbereen electoral division the area is 83,746 acres; the valuation is £32,988 19*s.*, and the population is 15,218. I think I am right in including the Urban District of Skibbereen, because that is a portion of my division. The entire area, including that, is 115,395 acres; the valuation is £49,245, and the population is 25,195. The importance of the fishing down in this district may be gauged when I say we have registered in the port of Skibbereen eighty-six large mackerel boats and 825 yawls, and the amount of capital invested in the purchase of these boats, and providing gear amounts to over £40,000.

46480. Are they all Irish boats?—All local boats—not a single foreign boat included in that. The port of Skibbereen may be said to extend from the Galley Head to the mouth of the Kenmare River. That will clearly show how deeply this part of the country is involved in the fishing industry. There are three causes at the present moment encroaching on the most important branch of our deep sea fisheries, that is, the curing of mackerel for the American market. The first cause is the excessive tariff which the American Government levy on fish sent from Ireland into the United States. They levy eight shillings per barrel on every barrel of Irish-cured fish; and last year we sent from the shores of Ireland 70,000 barrels of cured Irish mackerel, and into the Treasury of the United States the large sum of £28,000 went out of it. If that £28,000 could remain at home in the pockets of our people—hard-working Irish fishermen—what a fillip it would give to the industry! The reason why I introduce this to-day is that I consider the present a most opportune time to raise the question. At this moment the Government of the United States and that of England are in international communication over the fisheries along the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada. The Newfoundland people and the Canadians are resisting the inroads of the American fishermen into their fishing grounds. They consider it is perfectly unfair for the American Government to send up their boats, and then, when the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders send down their fish, that that fish is taxed on them into the United States. The question is of so much importance that at the late Colonial Conference in London it was raised by Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland. As I introduced the question of the Colonial Conference, is not it extremely remarkable that when England invited all the countries under her sway to send their Premiers and representative men to a Conference in London, poor Ireland, as usual, was left out in the cold? As regards this important question of the fisheries, what did all the Colonies and their representatives send to England for? They sent them to get new markets for their wares, and to show where they could dispose of the products of their industries in a profitable manner; and here is Ireland, that has the produce of all these Colonies dumped on her shores, and not a single word about her at that Conference.

46841. The tariff is eight shillings per barrel; how much is the price of a barrel?—Last year unfortunately the price fell to eight and a half dollars, whereas the price of Norwegian fish went up to fourteen. Eight and a half dollars is thirty-six shillings for a barrel of Irish fish, and if you take fourteen shillings for the barrel for the salt and other expenses, and eight shillings to pay the United States Government, what have you left for the Irish fishermen?

46482. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are exceedingly anxious that that large sum of money which goes to America for import duty should be expended in Ireland for the advantage of the fishermen who catch the mackerel?—Yes; I introduce the question because it is on the verge of settlement. At the present time there are negotiations going on between Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and the American Government on this point, and I want to say that if they give the privileges to the Canadians and to Newfoundland fish to enter duty-free, we are bound to get the same privilege. Sir Robert Bond, in his speech, said that when the prohibitive import duty is removed the restrictions imposed by the Bait Act of 1887 will cease to be enforced by Newfoundland; and if free access is given to the American market to fish from Canada and Newfoundland, Newfoundland will give the fishermen of the United States free access to her unrivalled bait supplies, but that that would not be done as long as Newfoundland and Canada were debarred from the American market by prohibitive tariffs. Now, I may add, this is the time to raise the question with the Government. They cannot say that at the present time our mackerel is not British fish, and they should make some effort to induce the United States to extend to Ireland whatever facilities are given to Newfoundland and Canada.

46483. You think that any demand which the Government makes on behalf of the Colonies should be made *pari passu* for Ireland?—Certainly.

46484. Would not you think that we have some

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reason for considering that the Irish demand rests on stronger grounds. Could you not say to America that Ireland imports a great deal of meal without any duty, and a great deal of machinery without any duty, and consequently is entitled to get a remission of the duty on such an Irish product as mackerel?—There is no doubt you are right; but considering the commercial position of America, we have only to try and get for Ireland the best we can. They would not, I suppose, yield to a direct appeal, though I believe they should. We here, in Ireland, contribute greatly to the American Markets, and if for no other grounds alone they should consider the claim of the Irish fishermen on this point.

46485. And they might also consider the claims of the country from which the blood and sinew came to build up America to such a large extent; you consider the Government should press that point?—Yes.

46486. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Suppose you brought it before your members of Parliament?—It is only within the last few days I was able to get the facts so as to be able to put them in an intelligible form before this Commission. I thought it right to raise this question here. I have no doubt whatever it is a question which should be taken up by the Irish members and by everybody having an interest in the country, or in one of the few existing industries that we have. The next cause is the unfavourable conditions under which the fish is cured. At present it is almost impossible to have quality, when the fish is cured along the open pier head. What I would ask of this Commission would be, if you have not the money at your disposal, to press the Government to give a grant to fix on all our fishing centres suitable sheds whereby the fish can be properly cured, and under sanitary conditions. That is one important adjunct of the fisheries, because if the fish in the first stage is badly handled it is impossible to have a good article afterwards.

46487. If the fish trade pays why does not private enterprise do all that?—There is so much uncertainty in connection with the fishing business, but at the same time I do not think there would be any risk in doing what is asked, as I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the small buyers, that they would be only too happy to pay for such accommodation. At present the cost of labour, the cost of barrels, and the tariff to America are so great that if you put on any more expense there will be scarcely anything left. The third cause, and I consider the most important point, if we are to preserve our trade with America, is the absolute necessity of having a brand and inspection for our fish.

46488. That is the point you brought before this Inquiry, was not it?—I would like to read an extract of evidence which was given before this Commission down in another part of Ireland, by Mr. Green. Mr. Green said that some curers had unfortunately sent across stuff so badly cured that it gave a bad name to the whole of the Irish fish, while there were others who sent fish to the American market as well cured as it was possible. Are we to let the same uncertainty arise that was in America last year—cablegrams flashed across—it was utterly impossible to dispose of the Irish mackerel. Thousands of barrels remained unsold. I don't want to take up the time of the Commission to-day by recapitulating the case I made out when I moved that resolution at the Council of Agriculture in Dublin, which was unanimously adopted, and was supported by representatives from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Waterford, and Cork; but I hand in as portion of my evidence, the statement made before the Council of Agriculture.

46489. What was the reason Mr. Green over-ruled this application?—I carefully studied the four paragraphs where he summed up the result of his inquiry; and I can find really no reason. For the information of the Commission, as you did not see this perhaps, I will read them out. Summing up the result of the whole inquiry, Mr. Green said it would seem clear, first, as regards herrings the Scotch herring brand does not furnish any precedent applicable to herrings cured in Ireland, which have got a reputation in foreign markets, and usually fetch higher prices than herrings branded or unbranded from other places. That is not really a fact, because in the great herring county of Donegal I find that evidence was given in favour of this brand. It is a question here affecting thousands of people. If this American fishing industry should go to the wall our workhouses along the sea will be filled with old people, and the young people will have to emigrate. In Donegal you took evidence from one gentleman. I will only quote one paragraph—the evidence of Mr. James O'Donnell, J.P., given at Burtonport. He states—"In proof of the good quality of the Donegal herrings it may be mentioned they fetch by far the highest price in all foreign markets, and this being the fact that this fish from Donegal, when sold under a disadvantage, as they are sold, without a Government brand, which is a guarantee of quality, secured over the fish that is market, the top price, all the curers round our coast are most anxious to submit our fish to Government inspection, and to have them thus branded." That certainly shows that the curers of herrings up in Donegal are as anxious as the bulk of the curers of the mackerel are to have them branded. The second paragraph of Mr. Green's report is this: As regards mackerel, the advantages, if any, to be derived from a Government system of branding Irish mackerel, would be, at best, slight, and might even then result in certain disadvantages. Three:—That any advantages that might be gained could be equally well secured by the voluntary adoption by the trade of a system of grading the fish in packing, according to size and quality. Four:—That the Irish mackerel trade would not be prepared to meet the cost of the system, as is done by the herring trade in the case of the herrings branded in Scotland. As far as that is concerned there is no doubt whatever that the curers along the seaboard would be prepared to pay a share. They stated so in evidence here. In going through this project you will find that they did not altogether object, but they looked naturally to the Government for assistance in this respect; that they considered it the duty of the Government, with a great industry such as this, capable of further development, to assist it financially. They consider, on this question, that the Government should provide a great portion of the funds. If Mr. Green would not recommend them to give all that money, why did not he, for experiment's sake, as he said fourteen years ago he was in favour of branding Irish mackerel, why did not he test it, and say—"We will have a brand, and give an opportunity to those who wish to have a Government brand; then the buyers will consider they will do better when they are branded up, once they knew they had here Government supervision of the packing and branding of the fish, and warranting them with the official brand, before sending them to America." I have no doubt whatsoever, if that were tried, they would adopt the brand, because when the article is good it would command the market. Why do the Scotch stick to the herring brand? It was established in 1809; from that day to this the branding of herrings has gone on. Ireland got the privilege of branding in 1819; it was taken away in 1829. From that up to the present the fishermen of Ireland are permitted to look out for themselves, and to knock about from one Board to the other—The Board of Navigation, the Board of Inland Revenue, and at this moment, without any disrespect whatsoever, they are under the care of two Boards, and I for one would prefer to remain under the care of one Board.

46490. Did they know what the cost of branding per barrel was?—It was held out by Mr. Green as a sort of bogey towards the buyers; but I say that it is the duty of the Government—say we had 100,000 barrels of mackerel leaving Ireland—that would not be too much, considering that we had over 70,000 last year—and at 4d. a barrel, that would realise £1,666; add to that a couple of thousand pounds, and the difficulty would be met. Since 1829 we have not had a technically trained inspector. All the Irish inspectors we had were resident magistrates, or somebody else—people that knew nothing whatever about the industry. Only for the blessing of God we would not have had any fisheries left to-day.

46491. Mr. O'KELLY.—A few years ago you got a grant of £5,000 under the Marine Works Act?—Yes.

46492. How was that expended? It was expended to provide the Island of Cape Clear with a harbour of refuge. I am glad to say that the works are now completed, and that the poor people who have invested their whole savings in that island, can now rest in peace in their beds when the storm comes on, knowing that their vessels and property are safe. I would be very glad that some such contribution would come

along here, because along our seaboard here there is a lot of money required to be laid out. The first money we got was what you stated. We got the assent of the Government and the Congested Districts Board for a grant of £220 for Crow Head the other day, and £25 for a road; but that is only one of the many places along the seaboard in the County Cork, which is so largely connected with the fishermen. Down at Tralisbeen where there is a race of these hardy fishermen, there is no landing-stage. They have to wade into the water to bring in their boats. Now, on the western end of Sherkin Island, where they are curing mackerel under the greatest difficulties, they require a slip or landing-stage. My colleague, Mr. Hurley, on the Cork County Council, will give you evidence of the wants of another district that is long neglected.

46493. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Of course you are aware generally of the restrictions that would be imposed upon the curers in their operations by adopting a brand; are they willing to undertake these restrictions?—I believe that they generally are, but I consider that in the interests of the poor fishermen and the boat-owners, who have borrowed money from the Congested Districts Board, that it is their duty to come to their assistance.

46494. I am asking you with regard to the interests of the fish curers who cure the mackerel themselves. You are aware that the brand is only given with regard to the herrings after strict inspection and strict regulations in curing. My question to you is would the Irish mackerel curers undertake the same sort of supervision and the same sort of restrictions as they do in Scotland with regard to the herrings?—They would undoubtedly co-operate with any movement for the purpose of curing the fish properly.

46495. But the fish must be landed within a certain time, and must not lie over-night, and must be dealt with immediately without stopping, and the man who ultimately brands them has to superintend each operation. Every fish has to be measured, they have to be carefully selected in sizes, they have to be salted, and lie for a certain length of time; then they are finally inspected. Would the mackerel curers in Ireland undertake the same sort of thing provided it was to get a brand?—I cannot speak for the entire, but I certainly say that the small curers would, and they are the back-bone of the industry, because the large curer is a curer in Manchester or some other large centre, and can go any place he wishes, and then what would become of the boat owners or the fishermen; but I believe they would co-operate in every possible way to put the fish properly out of their hands, and they would find it would be to their advantage.

46496. You mention the fact that you were willing to leave the question of the brand voluntarily to the men?—Yes; first as an experiment, as so much depends on opinion, I would not press in that direction any number of buyers; but I would first test it, and the volume of opinion in the country is that we should have a brand, and restore to the Irish fish their character in America. If we are to continue losing ground in that market we have no other market. Your herrings in Scotland can be sold in Russia and Germany and several foreign markets, but the Irish-cured mackerel has no other market in the world except America, and if that is closed against us our interest is annihilated.

46497. I agree perfectly with you as regards that; I am only anxious to know what was the motive that led Mr. Green and his colleague rather to discourage that at this stage; there is the question of expense; you found very largely on this analogy of the herring brand in Scotland; of course, you are aware that the herring brand in Scotland is purely voluntary?—I know that perfectly well, that in the year 1898 1,260,000 barrels in Scotland were not branded, but they branded half a million.

46498. Then there is the question of payment; you also know it pays itself in Scotland, with a surplus every year; half the fishing piers in Scotland have been built out of the surplus of the branding, after it paid all its own expenses, with 4*d.* a barrel?—I believe that thoroughly, but we say this—I have been reading up the history of the fisheries in both countries—without the slightest disparagement, Scotland has become Scotland because it has got funds and been so favoured in matters relating to fishing.

46499. This is purely voluntary, and the money we got for fishing harbours in Scotland was earned by the boats themselves and paid by the fish-curers?—Yes, but they are many years doing that, and it is only now that we are putting our house in order. As far as Ireland is concerned we had no technically trained inspector. You cannot turn me to take charge of an hospital: I am not a doctor.

46500. I daresay the reason was there was no settled policy with regard to fishing in Ireland consistently carried out; there was a sporadic effort here and there?—Yes, exactly; it was without a head. My idea is it should be put into shape; this is one of the means by which it can be put into shape, and nobody can say that the Government or the Congested Districts Board is taking an arbitrary course when it is left voluntary. My idea is if you apply the test you will find that it is so; that it is wrong to say that it should be shelved by an official against the great volume of opinion of the country.

46501. Reading up the evidence given before these Inquiries I find some misrepresentations as regards Scotland—for instance, that the brand was not popular. The Scotch people are a hard-headed people; they are not going to pay 4*d.* on every barrel that is presented, and continue to do it for 100 years unless it pays them—when you pay 4*d.* more for a barrel of herrings and get two shillings more in the market for it on that account, clearly you can see the advantage of that?—Yes.

46502. Do you think that the curing of mackerel in Ireland has been deteriorating—that the curing is not as good as it used to be?—There was a bad example shown here some time ago: Penzance boats came up to our shores and caught mackerel with a mesh 2½ inches wide. That class of mackerel has a very bad effect. Our fishermen before they came used 3-inch meshes, but in consequence of that mesh and the demand and all that the poor people had to follow, and there is no doubt whatever about the result that it has had a very bad effect.

46503. That would affect the size of the mackerel, but in curing do they put them in sizes?—No, but the grading would have to come with the inspection. When I was in the trade sending away fish to England, if we had ten small mackerel in half a box the whole box was destroyed, and its name was ruined.

46504. That is one of the points—selecting the sizes?—Yes. Another point with reference to the mackerel trade is our spring mackerel season is definitely a thing of the past. With the enormous quantity of trawled fish dumped into England by steam trawlers—ten or eleven million tons—the big prices realised formerly by spring mackerel in England are a thing of the past. Our spring fishing is growing lighter year after year. It happens often that after a week or a fortnight prices drop, and unless they turn and cure for America the boats have to remain idle.

46505. I think it is a very fortunate opening for you—the trade with America?—Yes, if we had not that it would stop mackerel fishing. As a matter of fact, French boats come over here and fish outside the three mile limit, but it is impossible to send fresh or cured mackerel into France as the duty there is sixteen shillings per barrel; we have only the one market, and that is America.

46506. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would only suggest that the brand should be voluntary?—At present. I think on the volume of evidence that was given by the curers and fishermen and those interested in this part of the country, that it should not be shelved altogether, as Mr. Green has done in his report, but that we should have it established there and give them an opportunity, and lead on those who would not adopt inspection and branding to find that the fish would not realise the same prices as the others, and they would be very glad to fall in with the new system; and it is unfair to Ireland to say that an industry should not be safeguarded. We have a trade mark now to safeguard other branches of industry, and we know that the fishing should be protected in the same respect. There is one other important matter to which I would wish to draw attention; it is this:—some years ago the Government gave a free grant to extend the railway from Skibbereen to Baltimore. That was for the purpose of developing the fisheries down at that important fishing station. £60,000 were available, but unfortunately the line was not completed; it was taken to within three or four hundred yards of deep water, and the effect that was intended could not be carried out. The fish have to be jolted and carted out,

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whereas if they had the railway down to the deep water and a pier, they could have the fish boxed and brought into Skibbereen and the other towns and villages along the coast; in fact it would be the greatest advantage if it can be done. It is a project I believe that would benefit the fisheries in a great degree. I hope this Commission will use its influence to have the Government give the balance. At that time we had no chance of linking up the lines in the South of Ireland, but thanks to his lordship, Dr. Kelly, who raised a great agitation to link up the lines in the South of Ireland, we had a Bill carried through Parliament. That Bill justifies the hope that we had here in the South of Ireland that we would have communication with Dublin and the great markets at the other side. It is understood that this communication will be carried out immediately; if so the missing link of the line from Cork to Baltimore is the three or four hundred yards that are wanting down at Baltimore.

46507. You say the Government promised a certain sum for this work?—At the time the line was completed; it was a great pity that after the Government had spent £60,000 on the project they did not complete it. Mr. Balfour gave £60,000 as a free grant to make this railway, nine miles from Skibbereen.

46508. What is the estimated expenditure?—£10,500—there would have to be a pier in connection with it.

46509. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That would bring your railway system down to the deep water pier?—Yes; you could get in at the North Wall, in Dublin, and come down and view the beauties of Carbry's Hundred Isles. The Congested Districts Board agreed to give £3,500.

46510. That is one substantial indication that in their opinion the work would be a valuable one?—They recognised the fact. On October the 19th, 1904, they wrote acknowledging receipt of my letter of the 18th inst., and informed me that the pier at Baltimore in connection with the railway would cost £10,500, and they would give a contribution of one-third provided the remaining two-thirds are contributed by the Board of Works and the railway company.

46511. Is it a fact that about that time the absence of through communication at Cork was the great obstacle to the continuation of this work?—Yes, that was the fatal objection.

46512. You have stated now owing to the action of the Bishop of Ross that that obstacle will be removed?—Yes.

46513. And that there is a prospect that the through communication will be a reality soon?—Certainly, it is on the Statute Book. The Government are giving a substantial contribution, and the Cork and Bandon Railway are giving £15,000, and the Cork Harbour Board £10,000. This shows the reality about it when the local companies are investing their moneys in it.

46514. Is not there some great English company concerned in it?—The Great Western.

46515. Don't you think now the time has arrived for making the project of the deep water pier at Baltimore a very live one?—Yes. I have no doubt about it we would have some of the American liners call and the mails dropped at Baltimore. There are portions of the coast line from here to Courtmacsherry that require attention, and there is no possibility of getting grants for piers and slips or improving the condition of the people in any way unless it is scheduled as congested.

46516. Are there any farms that would be available for the enlargement of holdings in this district?—In the constituency I represent I regret to say that we have no untenanted lands in the hands of the landlord. There is a tenant farmer in Castlehaven who is in possession of 500 acres of land, and I believe if he got a satisfactory price he would let us have the land.

46517. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is it residential?—It is; he has two or three dairy farms, and is residing on one portion of it himself, but he is working the entire of it under the dairy system. As to the history of it—fifty years ago there was a terrible rooting out of the people here, entire townlands were rooted out, and the land was handed over to one single person. Round Skibbereen here suffered to a great extent in that respect. Now it would be a great advantage and satisfaction to have the descendants of some of those people whose houses were actually burned over them restored back to the land.

46518. Do you think that these 500 acres could be acquired?—Yes, he informed me that if he got a reasonable and fair price he would be prepared to negotiate with the Congested Districts Board.

46519. Is the farm situated within a scheduled area?—It is exactly in the centre of the congested area.

46520. On the borders of the farm, I take it, there are many small occupiers on holdings that need enlargement?—There is no doubt; furthermore, there is great emigration from that. The young men from that parish, farmers' sons and labourers, have to go. If these men, who are thoroughly able to till the soil and work it, got a chance of being still at home, they would give up going to America.

46521. Are there any farms on the rest of the seaboard of Cork eastward towards Courtmacsherry?—Mr. Hurley will give evidence on that point. There is one other important question I wish to draw attention to. We have in the vicinity of Carberry a most important industry—the Benduff Slate Quarries. It is in existence, and has been worked for the last fifty years. The slate is of splendid quality. At the present time, as you are aware, 4½ millions of money have been passed for the erection of labourers' cottages in Ireland—25,000 of them are to be built; and it would be a great advantage to have such a quarry that is capable of further development and a large output; if it got assistance so as to provide machinery up to date to develop it a little more it would be the means of keeping many at home here in Ireland. There was over £30,000 worth of slate came into the South of Ireland. I had a conversation with the managing director of the quarry, and he states he would be prepared to take £500 for new machinery, and £500 for development, and that he would give reasonable interest for the money; that at the present moment there are only £2,000 due on the quarry, though the royalties and fee-simple cost £10,000 and its development cost £17,000 more, that is £27,000. He said at the present moment, with the old machinery available, he could only employ 15 or 16 men; he is not at all able to fulfil the orders that are pouring in; and he is confident that with improved machinery he would be able to give employment to 50 or 60 men.

46522. Is this a private company?—It is a family company, James Swanton, Limited. If you see your way to communicate with him, you will get all the information possible.

46523. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is it paying at present?—It is paying as a matter of course, but the condition is this: unfortunately in Ireland for industrial purposes it is very hard to get advances in the banks. They would rather send over to London and have it invested over there at 3 per cent., whereas a good solid industry in Ireland cannot get financial support. They are rather afraid of the venture. I rather think Irish money should get a chance of being invested at home.

46524. If it was a good paying concern would there be any difficulty in getting money advanced?—These banks have this way of seeing things.

46525. I don't mean banks?—This is a private company. I have no interest whatever in connection with the matter; we are trying to start new industries under great difficulties; when we have an old established industry we should try the best we can to promote it.

46526. The only question is why should the Government be asked to do what private enterprise ought to do itself?—As far as an industry such as the Benduff Quarry is concerned, that would be a public benefit; it did give large employment in the past in that district; there were far more employed. An accident occurred there some eight or ten years ago, a great portion of it fell in; six or eight men were killed; and from that day it slackened a bit. I have no doubt whatever if the Congested Districts Commission would interest itself in the matter something might be done. I saw that they bought towns in the West of Ireland, and they buy estates by the score, and we would be thankful if something could be done for Cork.

46527. Mr. O'Kelly.—Considering the way in which England strangled Irish industries in the past do you think it unreasonable to ask restitution?—It is not; on the contrary, if we were getting three or four millions a year for the next fifty years we would not get back what they took from us.

46528. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is not it true that the slate quarry not only gives employment, but that the existence of these quarries has very much to do with the creditable character of the houses one sees from Skibbereen on towards Lough Ine?—Undoubtedly, if that quarry was not in existence and another up at Drimoleague, the poor people round here would not be able to have the fine houses that your lordship admired this morning. The Benduff slates are on all the houses, and were it not for that you would see in this district the old thatch still.

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46529. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are a member of the Cork County Council, and are nominated by the Skibbereen Rural District Council to give evidence?—Yes. I wish first to refer to Glandore harbour. It is a beautiful sheet of water. At the Glandore side of it a pier was erected a considerable number of years ago. For trading purposes it is almost useless. In a southerly wind no vessel can lie with safety near it. It is used chiefly for curing mackerel. There is very little cargo discharged there. There is an occasional coal cargo. In order to bring the mackerel to the harbour the fish has to be all taken out of the fishing boat and brought into a small yawl and unloaded at the pier and again handled there. This handling the fishermen tell me—and I believe it to be the case—causes considerable deterioration in the quality of the fish, and makes the process of a perfect curing more difficult.

46530. Of course it is tedious too?—Yes. What the people out there want is the erection of a quay a little way from Glandore where the fishing vessels can come alongside at any state of the tide. This could be done cheaply. The ground there is suitable, and it would not cost a great deal, I think. The fishing boats could come alongside and land their catches and go off to sea at once.

46531. There is a pier at present?—There is a pier.

46532. You suggest it is in the wrong place?—For sheltering small boats and that kind of thing it is useful, but it is absolutely useless for trade. The mackerel are being cured on it, and that is practically the whole of its use at present.

46533. It could not be enlarged or lengthened?—The fishermen there say it would never be made to meet the requirements of the place. The proper course is to erect a pier a little distance away from that in a more sheltered place. That will also have the advantage of allowing the fishing fleet to come alongside at any stage of the tide and discharge their catches.

46534. What is the extent of the fishing in that harbour; are there many boats?—Thirty-five boats.

46535. All local boats?—No, about half that number I believe; about eighteen boats belong to two Manx companies. All the others are local boats. The Manx companies' boats are all manned by local fishermen. There are no strange fishermen there at all. They are all manned by local men.

46536. What made the herring fishing go down in this part of the world; it was a good trade at one time?—I have not sufficient experience to be able to give an opinion of any value on that.

46537. It seems to have disappeared altogether down here?—Herrings have been taken off Glandore, beautiful large herrings; I saw them sold out my way.

46538. You say mackerel is the great fishing here?—Yes. At the other side of Glandore harbour, the Unionhall side, there is a quay that was built twenty or twenty-five years ago. It is also used as a curing station, and for discharging cargo, and it is entirely inadequate for the requirements of the fish-curing alone. I was speaking this morning to two fish merchants from Unionhall, and they said that the pier could be very cheaply enlarged to give them more space for their operations, and they asked me to press on the Commission that some money be expended on the place to enlarge the quay. There is a piece of foreshore between the present quay and a jutting rock, which could be cheaply taken in, and would give plenty of space for curing operations. It is jutting out into the water near the channel. The channel is not deep. The channel also requires to be dredged so as to allow steamers of 300 tons burden to come up and discharge coal and other commodities. At present they have to wait for high water to come.

46539. Is this under the Congested Districts Board?—No. There is no portion of the coast scheduled as congested between Castlehaven harbour and Courtmacsherry, though in that district the general opinion prevails that it would have been scheduled were it not for the fact that there are one or two large farms in the district.

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46540. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They run up the valuation?—Quite so, and there are not many people living on those farms. Leap, at the head of Glandore harbour, is also a place where a little trading is being done. There is a great deal of sand discharged there. The sand is dredged in the harbour. The owners of two lighters that are being worked in the place tell me that they discharge from 100 to 150 lighters of sand there yearly, and if they had proper quay accommodation and a good harbour, they could discharge considerably more than that, and would have a market for it. The channel going up to Leap is closed in, and in order to have any vessels of any reasonable size, say nine or ten foot draught, they would require to be floated into it on top of a high spring tide; and any coaster drawing less than that is not of very much use. So we think that the channel up to Leap ought to be dredged, and a quay there which belongs, or did belong to the slate quarry company, ought to be improved and enlarged. Cargoes of coal and maize are discharged at Leap. Glandore and Unionhall are on each side of the harbour, a mile or two from the sea. Leap is further on up towards the head of the harbour. What they require at Unionhall is to have the pier enlarged. It has a narrow head jutting out into the channel, which channel wants deepening, and there is only room for one vessel to lie there. It cannot well discharge at the end of it because it is narrow. I am not quite sure of its width. It is not much wider than this courthouse. They have to come up with the tide to discharge. They want a T-piece put at the head of the pier to give greater space for discharging cargoes, and also to relieve the pressure that exists and to give space for the fish-curing.

46541. Is that district scheduled?—No.

46542. For the same reason, I suppose?—For the same reason.

46543. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think the fishing trade would increase if all these extra facilities were given?—I cannot say that it would increase the quantity of the fish, but I know that it would be prosecuted with greater industry, and I daresay when those facilities were used the catches of fish would be a great deal larger; and they could devote more time to fishing. Now they have to devote a lot of time to discharging the catch, and very often they are late in returning to the fishing grounds.

46544. Your next point, I think, is railways?—There is an agitation in Rosscarbery, Glandore, Leap, and Unionhall to connect Clonakilty with deep water in Glandore harbour. I attended a meeting held in Unionhall in support of that about a year ago, and the one opinion at that meeting, which was a very representative one—shopkeepers and others from Skibbereen and Unionhall and the district there, and a considerable number of country people and gentlemen interested in the development of the place—that a railway ought to be constructed from Clonakilty to the deep-water pier at Glandore harbour, and the quay which I suggested a while ago should be made can be utilised for this purpose, and the railway could be made to run this way and take in the catches of fish from the boats.

46545. How far is the proposed railway?—From Clonakilty, about fourteen miles.

46546. A light railway?—It should be the usual gauge; the Cork and Bandon gauge. Anything else would not be much good.

46547. Would you be prepared to give a baronial guarantee to that?—I think not.

46548. You think you have enough guarantees?—Yes. Portion of the district through which this line would run is already paying a guarantee for the extension of the Cork and Bandon line to Courtmacsherry. People almost into Ross are paying that and don't want a double loss for railways.

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46549. Do you mean from Skibbereen to Schull?—There is a small patch of country between Leap and a little beyond Rosscarbery that is not paying for either, but the charge for the Schull and Skibbereen line extends to Leap, and for the eastern side extends almost into Ross, though the intervening district, five or six miles across, is not paying for it.

46550. Have you any knowledge of the cost of the railway from Schull to Skibbereen?—Yes. I think the paid up capital is £57,000. That would be £4,000 a mile, practically.

46551. Mr. O'Kelly.—That was for absolute construction?—For construction and rolling stock.

46552. There was very little for the purchase of land?—No. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which that line is constructed. The contractor got out of it very lightly. There was very inferior and unsuitable rolling stock put on it, which had to be changed by the guaranteeing area soon after the construction of the line. At one time the railway was actually idle for want of rolling stock.

46553. Under whose supervision was it constructed?—The grand jury and the county surveyor.

46554. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have no doubt that £4,000 a mile would be an extravagant sum for a line constructed along a highway?—I am not an expert, but I believe it is extravagant. The contractor boasted publicly afterwards that he made a good lot of money out of us here. If this connection that is suggested is made it will go through the district where those slate quarries are. Mr. Sheehy said some time ago he believed the Benduff quarries were worked for fifty years. I believe they were worked for considerably over a century. I myself saw as many as 200 men working in them. I know that the way in which the common labourers were paid was twelve shillings weekly, and the work was done by contract. So that they were drawing weekly wages, and any additional money due to them was paid up at the end of the month, which would very often amount to £2 a man.

46555. Mr. O'Kelly.—Over-time?—No. The rock was removed at so much a cubic yard. The ground cleared by these men was measured, and twelve shillings a week was given to maintain them. They were paid so much per yard, and any excess was paid at the end of the month. It often amounted to £2 at the end of the month. The same rule prevailed with regard to the skilled labourers who quarried the rock and split it up into slates. They were paid fifteen shillings a week. Their excess earnings over that at the end of the month often amounted to over £3 or £3 10*s.* a month for each man. They worked in gangs of a dozen men.

46556. Mr. Sheehy tells us that there are only sixteen men in that quarry now?—I think there would not be more than a score.

46557. Mr. Kavanagh.—How was that brought about?—That was brought about from the failure of Shaw, who was president of the Munster Bank when it got smashed. Shaw owned half of the quarry at the time and the Swanton family the other half.

46558. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—So that that catastrophe had serious results for the quarry?—Decidedly. At that time there was the most up-to-date machinery working in the place. There were two fine steam engines and another steam engine had been brought on the ground prepared to be erected. In consequence of that it was never erected and it was sold for scrap iron a short time ago. There were at that time twenty-two or twenty-three sawing tables for sawing up the blocks as they left the quarry before they came into the hands of the men who split them into slates.

46559. As a consequence, the bank's collapse resulted in the quarry never being worked by up-to-date machinery?—The up-to-date machinery was in progress at the time of the disaster. The failure of the bank shortened the capital of the quarry and the funds to pay the workers. Consequently the work began to dwindle. Finally the quarry was taken over altogether by the Munster Bank to recoup themselves for their loss. During the time it was being worked by the Munster Bank still greater loss occurred and a cliff fell down. It was stated at the time that a million tons of rock fell into it. There were eight men killed in it, the bodies of five of whom still remain buried there. I assisted myself in taking out the other three, and in taking out a man alive who was buried some hours in it. At that time the quarries were a good paying concern, and I saw drawing to the quay of Leap, distant about three and a half miles, fifteen horses every day of the year, for years and years, each horse drawing three tons of slate daily, and when there would be a rush perhaps fifteen horses more would have to be employed, and I have seen vessels waiitng there for their cargo, and thousands of tons of slate shipped off that way at a time. If this railway were made it will pass by the gate of that quarry and that quarry will be an excellent feeder for it. I know in the locality that if transit facilities were given plenty of private capital would flow into the place and work it, and, of course, perhaps a Government grant may help it, but I think capital would flow more freely into it were it not for the difficulties of marketing the slate. It is interesting to note what happened in reference to this. Clonakilty railway station is very difficult of access. To bring slates to that station it would be necessary to cart them up a very steep hill. The railway company gave the quarry company the privilege of loading their slates at a small siding, more easily approached, near the town. That siding is about eleven miles from the quarry. The company loaded their slates there, and they were taken up to Cork at so much a wagon. The railway company, in their desire to promote Irish industries, thought they were giving too great a privilege to the quarry company and refused to allow them to load their slates at this siding any longer, with the result that the company had to cart the slate to Skibbereen, a distance of eleven miles, and pay a railway rate of fifty-three miles from Skibbereen to Cork instead of thirty-two miles, from Clonakilty to Cork, and if slate is got from that quarry now, or the neighbouring quarries—for there is another quarry also at work there—any slates for Cork have to be brought in here to Skibbereen and railed from Skibbereen to Cork. Benduff quarry is within forty-two miles of Cork, and in order that the slate may be sent to Cork it has to go a journey of sixty-four miles.

Mr. Kavanagh.—Those facts should be brought before the Railway Commission.

46560. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have any steps been taken to give effect to what the Chairman has now suggested as to bringing the necessity for transit facilities before the Railway Commission?—No, I think not; not that I am aware of. Prison Cove is a little cove within the harbour at Glandore, near the harbour's mouth. There are some yawls there with which the men prosecute the line fishing. There is no landing stage or shelter and the place is very badly in need of some little shelter for the boats. They have to haul the boats by brute force up to the land when there is a storm, and it should be within the power of the Congested Districts Board or some similar body to give grants to help places such as Prison Cove.

46561. Mr. Kavanagh.—I am afraid that the powers of the Congested Districts Board would have to be extended considerably to meet all these requirements?—We think in that district that it is really monstrous that we are neglected so long. The same is to be said about Cow Cove, which is a wild place open to the sea, two or three miles from Glandore. What I say about Cow Cove would also apply to Blind Harbour. I was asked by the people of that place to try to get some body to build a landing stage to facilitate them in some way in carrying on their business. Both these places are just as nature left them. Not a stone has been moved to assist them to bring in catches of fish, sand, etc. They have to haul up their boats by main force from the storms. As it was no good approaching the Congested Districts Board I approached the Department of Agriculture. The Department at once promised to send down an inspector. This would be in the autumn of 1903. The inspector came down early in January, 1904, and inspected the place, and he was so struck by the neglected manner in which he found things to be and by the number of boats and the number of men who were working those boats that he saw in the place that he told me before he left that he would have no hesitation in recommending the Department to give a grant. On the 13th of January, 1904, they wrote that with regard to the plan of procedure with the County Surveyor for the harbour works if steps had not already been

taken they would be glad if we would wait a week, as they hoped within that period to be in a position to suggest a more direct line of action. The meeting of the County Council was to be held on the 21st of January. I wrote Mr. Green drawing his attention to the fact that the meeting was to be held and hurrying him up, and on the 19th of January I got this letter: "Having given the matter of procedure in pier cases due consideration we have decided as follows. No further steps can be taken until the County Council asks us officially to consider the provision of landing facilities at the places in question. Now that the merits of the case are known we are prepared, on being asked, to send our engineer to survey and make plans and specifications which would be submitted to the Council with an offer and subject to any alterations that might be mutually agreed upon." At a meeting of the County Council held on the 21st I proposed a resolution that the Department of Agriculture be requested to consider those places—"That we request the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Ireland to consider the provision of landing facilities at Cow Cove, Tralong, and Blind Harbour, and to state what contribution the Department will give towards defraying the cost of said facilities." That resolution was passed. Here is the reply as regards one of those places from the Department of Agriculture. It is dated the 14th of May, 1904, and is addressed to the Secretary to the County Council:—"Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 22nd of January and resolution of the Cork County Council therein embodied, we have to request that you will submit to your County Council the enclosed plans for improving the landing facilities at Blind Harbour, and to inform you that this Department are prepared to contribute two-thirds of the estimated cost of executing these works on condition that the County Council provide the remaining one-third, say, £274, and that the improvements are carried out under arrangements which would make it clear that it is a county undertaking."

46562. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the legal difficulty in the way that is referred to in your précis of evidence?—I am informed that the legal difficulty is that under the Local Government Act the Department of Agriculture have not got any powers to co-operate with the County Council for the erection of this thing. I am told that that is the difficulty.

46563. Mr. Kavanagh.—You say there is a difficulty and you have not had anything further done about it?—Yes.

46564. Mr. Sutherland.—What has been the result of that?—When the Department promised two-thirds of the whole I brought the matter before the County Council, and it had to come twice before them. I brought it on in May and it had to come on again in September, and it was passed both times, and we asked for tenders for the construction of the work, and I will read to you a letter now which will explain to you fully why it was not done. It was written by the Secretary of the County Council to the Department on the 23rd of September, 1904:—"Sir,—Referring to yours of the 14th of May last in reference to the construction of a pier and suitable landing place at Blind Harbour, Skibbereen rural district, I beg to inform you that the proposals committee of the Cork County Council have approved of the plans prepared by your department and have agreed to contribute one-third of the estimated cost, namely, £822. As tenders will be considered for the execution of the work at the adjourned meeting of the proposals committee on the 5th prox. I shall be glad to receive the Department's contribution before that date." The Department did not reply to that. On the date preceding the day of the meeting, the 5th of October, the Secretary wrote again. While the Couny Council was actually sitting a wire was received: "The Department regret it is necessary to ask postponement of consideration of Blind Harbour proposals. A legal difficulty has been raised which the Department are endeavouring to have removed." That was followed by this letter on the 18th of October: "Sir,—Adverting to previous correspondence, I have to state for the information of the Cork County Council that the Department regret that the consideration of the proposed improvements at Blind Harbour must be postponed, as legal difficulties have arisen which the Department are endeavouring to overcome." They are still endeavouring to overcome those difficulties, I daresay. That was the 18th of October, 1904.

46565. Did you hear anything about it since?—I have made inquiries. The legal difficulties still exist.

46566. Do you know what they are?—I have been told that under the Local Government Act the Department has no powers to co-operate with County Councils in such matters.

46567. Mr. O'Kelly.—Or that the County Council may not spend certain sums in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture?—I rather think it is the other way about from what Mr. Exham tells me.

Most Rev. Dr. Kelly (Bishop of Ross).—The Department acts under an Act passed in 1899, the year following the Local Government Act, so it is on the part of the County Council that the difficulty arises.

Witness.—The legal adviser to the County Council says that the Council is free to pay the moment the Department pays in its contribution.

Most Rev. Dr. Kelly.—According to his view, is it not in the Local Government Act that the provision is?

Witness.—Perhaps I made a mistake in that, but my opinion already expressed remains the same.

46568. Mr. Sutherland.—It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, anyway?—Undoubtedly. Blind Harbour is a very shallow place. When the men go out fishing they have actually to take out ballast on their backs for fifty or sixty yards to ballast their boats, and to throw that ballast overboard and wade ashore with their catches. What I say with regard to Blind Harbour also applies to Cow Cove. The Department sent two plans of improvements at Tralong to the County Council, the estimated cost of one being £1,440 and of the other £1,630, and they are prepared to pay half of those amounts, only for this unfortunate legal difficulty. In the country around there from Dunmanway, and even further north, along to the sea, there is a great deal of unreclaimed land practically useless. There are some places where the land cannot be made useful except for tree-planting, and I think that that ought to be done. Furthermore, I think it would be beneficial in more than one way. It would add to the appearance of the country, and the timber later on would be useful to us, and it would be hoped that it would have some effect on our climate also.

46569. Mr. Kavanagh.—Don't you think tree-planting might be undertaken by County Councils?—County Councils are very slow to undertake such works until the land is transferred to the tenant. Perhaps then they may be in a position to do something if they can arrange with the tenant. But it would be better that the thing would emanate from an official source. I think a Government Department in the present state of affairs could handle the thing with greater ease than the County Council could. In reference to drainage there are a lot of cut-away bogs that could be made very useful. There are hundreds and hundreds of acres lying valueless that could by reasonable outlay be made useful. As you inquired a while ago, if there was any untenanted land here that would be available for distribution. I think this land could very easily be made available for distribution, and they would be a source of employment to reclaim and also a perpetual source of employment when reclaimed.

46570. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would have it reclaimed for agricultural purposes?—Decidedly.

46571. You say there is land that might advantageously be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, and there are also tracts of land that would be best employed if trees were planted on them?—That is land incapable of being put into a useful state of cultivation.

46572. Mr. Kavanagh.—How long would it take before that land was made available for agricultural purposes?—It would not take very long. I have already referred to slates. The place abounds in slate quarries. The Benduff quarry embraces a half dozen quarries, and it is this kind of slate they have for miles all over the country. There are millions and millions of tons of slates there waiting to be dug up. In Glandore there were extensive mines at one time. Unfortunately they are idle for many years. People who know something about minerals say that there are plenty of minerals still lying there. The little lighthouse outside Glandore Harbour was erected by a local committee about ten years ago, and the light has been maintained altogether up to the present by contributions from the fishing boats and

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from private sources. Some months ago the energetic secretary, Mr. Callinan, got a grant from the Department. The letter is dated the 9th of May, 1906: "Sir—Adverting to your letter of the 31st March last, I have to inform you that the Department will contribute a sum of £5 for three years towards the cost of maintaining the light at Glandore Pier, on condition that it is maintained to the satisfaction of the Department." That is all the contribution we got.

46572A. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the total expenditure on the light?—I could not be accurate as to that. The present arrangement is that it should be kept lighting for seven months of the year. The light-keeper would have to be paid, and then the light provided, which is a considerable drain on the people who contribute to the maintenance of the light. We think the Department should give a substantial grant, so that that light could be maintained all the year round.

46573. Mr. Kavanagh.—How long has it been going on?—For ten years. It was erected by a local committee first in the interests of the fishing fleet, but has become useful for more purposes than that. At that time there was nothing to show the fishing boats outside in the fishing grounds where Glandore Harbour was on a dark night. This light was erected to show where the harbour was. It has been most useful—so useful that almost everyone in the locality contributes something towards its maintenance. I was asked by the fishermen and others interested down there to impress on the Commission the great necessity which exists for giving a reasonable and fair grant towards the maintenance of that light, so that it can be maintained all the year round, and I sincerely hope that that will be done.

Captain Richard W. Cooper examined.

Captain Richard W. Cooper.

46574. Mr. Kavanagh.—You represent the Landowners' Convention?—Yes. I am not a member of them. I was asked merely to attend as a farmer. I am simply a farmer and nothing else. I have been farming in Cork for twenty-five years.

46575. What district is that in?—Ballinrea. I live in the Douglas portion of the Cork union, about four miles from Monkstown and twelve from Kinsale.

46576. You are not in a congested district?—No. I have attended more to show the great injustice that would be done to us in the South here by splitting up the grazing lands to any extent. The cattle trade in my part of the country is depending on two markets—the English and the up-country. From soon after Christmas until the English market opens we are kept going by the up-country man entirely. That is, the graziers come down from the upper country and buy our store cattle, and take them away to Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and other counties. We buy them from all round this part of the country. We keep them until they are fit to go forward.

46577. Mr. Kavanagh.—At what age do you buy them?—I buy them for forward year-and-a-halfs to two-year-olds. My farm is a mixed farm. I sell my cattle chiefly fat, but I am talking of the small farmers round me, who depend entirely on those two markets for selling store cattle.

46577A. At what age do the graziers buy them?—Generally at one-and-a-half year old. From that to two and three years old. It all depends on the part of the country it is taken on to. As a small illustration of the movement of cattle in Ireland, a farm fell into my father's hands in Tipperary. I bought about sixty or seventy cattle in fairs round here—Bandon, Kinsale, Ballinhassig—and sent them up. They were one-and-a-half-year-olds, and cost about £6 to £7. They stayed on the Tipperary farm a year, and did well. My father and I valued them then at £12 10*s*., and he then took them on to his farm in Westmeath, and they were sold out the following November fat, and they went, I think, at from £19 5*s*. to £19 10*s*. That is the history of our cattle trade down there. As regards the up-countrymen it applies to it all. I know a part of the County Westmeath. The objection to breaking up the grass lands is not so much a question of how it will affect the people there, but the certainty that that land when laid down will be worth perhaps half its value. Our whole object in farming here is to get land into grass, into heart. If we can do that we can do anything with it. We can raise our dairy stock. Cork is a great dairy country. The City of Cork depends on milk. Cows won't give milk unless you get the land into heart. I raise about sixty acres of oats. The reason I till is not so much for the purposes of the crop as to renew my land and get it back into grass and into good heart. I only break up land to renew it. There is land in Westmeath that I know, and if you put cattle on it you will see the bullocks fatten; but if you break that up you will see that the bullocks won't fatten. It simply goes back, and you will have to take years to get that land back into heart. The land I am talking about has not been broken in the memory of man. I remember as a boy seeing a field of this land broken by a Scotch steward. I remember an old man saying to me, "It won't be the better of that for forty years," and the field speaks for itself. It is in my brother's possession now. It is a forty-acre field. I remember this Scotchman breaking it. I also remember my father having oats in his study that were cut off it, about six feet high—most beautiful oats to look at. From that day to this that field is only a store field. It has never been able to fatten a bullock since. This Scotchman, who did not know anything about farming in this country, came and said that the land wanted breaking. It had a fog on it. I suppose it was a natural production of the grass. He said it was all fog, and must be broken.

46578. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How many crops did he take off it?—He only took one crop and then he con-acred it out in potatoes the following year, and then he laid it down.

46579. Is breaking the land in any event a good system that should be pursued?—The object of breaking the land is to get it into heart. We don't ever break land down here for any other purpose. That is, good farmers do not. The poor fellow who is struggling may do it to get a crop off it to get the money, but if he does the land pays for it.

46580-1. You know Meath?—I have been over portion of Meath.

46582. Don't you consider that there are large tracts in the County Meath that are in great need of being broken up?—Not what they call fattening tracts.

46583. Let us put the fattening tracts on one side—first class land; let us take second and third class land; from the economic point of view would not it be much better to have it under a good system of tillage?—For the purpose of renewing it and getting it back into heart if you consider it out of heart.

46584. Apart from that altogether, merely to get the best return out of the soil, is not it better to have that land under tillage?—Because the return on tillage is very poor; you get such a poor price for oats and barley. I remember growing barley one year. I never grew it again because I saw the terrible thing that might happen me. I went to Mr. Lane, the brewer, and he bought my barley, and he paid me fourteen shillings a barrel, that is seven shillings a cwt. After he bought it he shook out on the counter beautiful-looking barley, and said, "Do you know where that comes from? That comes from Odessa. I have been offered a cargo of that, delivered in Cork at 3*s*. 6*d*. a cwt., or 7*s*. a barrel."

46585-6. I don't know whether it was Mr. M'Clure who gave evidence on behalf of the Landowners' Convention, but some such witness told us when I asked him on this very subject, that in his opinion the land which was not fattening land would, under a judicious system of tillage, produce far more than it would under grass?—To get a judicious system of tillage you must in the first place only till according to your requirements, because to get a judicious system of tillage in the first year you break a field for oats. In the next year you must manure that field under a crop that takes manure like turnips. But if you went and put a second crop of oats into it probably that field would never get the better of it.

46587. Do you know of the seven years' system which is pursued in the North of Ireland?—No.

46588. You have two or three years' grass in that

system in the course of the tillage. Would you be surprised to hear that the farmers working that land would not dream of turning it to grass as a means of earning a livelihood?—Perhaps it would not be good enough to fatten cattle.

46589. It would not?—But the land I refer to is good enough to do that.

46590. Do you not think that if the land which is not of prime quality for fattening cattle all through the country were divided up into moderate-sized holdings and cultivated under a mixed system of tillage that the avenus for your cattle would be a wider one than it is now for your store cattle?—I would not think so, because the people you contemplate bringing in are really very little better than labourers. I consider that farming is a very high art in this country. I consider that a great many of the men you would probably bring in would not know how to handle a plough even.

46591. That is a somewhat different question, if I may say so. No one who would contemplate a great change in the use of Irish land, taking it from a grass into a tillage system, would dream of that except under a very improved system of tillage, such as is pursued on the Continent?—It would want to be; but the men coming from these congested districts would have very little knowledge of that.

46592. Assuming that there is a good system of tillage pursued under competent practical direction, do you, from the economic point of view, the point of view of the best use of land, think that it would be better to have inferior land at all events under a system of tillage?—If you could be sure of the price of the produce you grow. I have known oats as low as four shillings a cwt. in Cork; that is £4 a ton. At the present moment I think black oats have gone up to about 6*s.* 1*d.* or 6*s.* 2*d.* If you could be sure of that price I think it would pay, but if it comes down to four shillings it would hardly pay the cost of labour on the land.

46593. Your main contention is that if lands are broken up that are now grazed upon it would be difficult for small occupiers in a county like Cork to be able to dispose of their young stores?—If it was broken up to any extent.

46594. Suppose this second and third class land in Meath and Westmeath is broken do you not see that the green crops produced would be available right away for the in-feeding of cattle, and these men whose land is not quite good enough for fattening would then be able, besides the cattle they raised themselves, to take a good many cattle for stall-feeding?—My experience of stall-feeding is that it is a dead loss. I don't stall-feed now. I had to give it up. Suppose you buy a bullock in October or November for the stall; he is five cwt. You put him in the stall for three months. You cannot feed him under ten shillings a week. That is £6 on to his cost, and if you get the ordinary price at the end of it, that is fifty shillings a cwt., you would not have much profit.

46595. The small farmer would have many advantages. Holding a moderate-sized farm he would work it with the help of his family. It would give employment to his family, and with a little hired labour the farmer would be able to find means of employing hands on such a farm when otherwise they would remain idle?—In my part of the country the farmers' children can get employment. They do get employment. They don't like doing farm work. It is very natural. All round Carrigaline the girls do lace work. A girl who does lace work does not like doing labouring work. Although they would do it as a compliment for me I would not ask them unless very hard pressed. I am loth to ask a lot of them to do it, knowing that the thorns and thistles in their hands would be detrimental to their work afterwards. The lace-making pays them better than the farm work.

46596. It is only such work as hay-making you would propose on a farm for girls?—Thinning turnips and work like that. But they don't like it. It is very dirty work on the fingers.

46597. You rather like to see the people having tastes that way in the direction of the care of their persons?—Exactly.

46598. On the other hand if a housekeeper goes through the rough work of a household, then, when she wishes to wash her hands, she can manage to be very presentable; is not that so?—Undoubtedly; but there is a great difference between household work and working in the fields, because in the fields they ruin their hands for lace-making work.

46599. No doubt there is a certain quality of the hand which is improved by heredity in those things, such as the making of beautiful embroidery?—Crochet and lace-making are the chief things they do around me, and very well they do it, too.

46600. But, coming back to what we were at, don't you think that the children, especially the boys, would be greatly influenced in the direction of devoting their energies to the land and the farms if our National schools, instead of giving no training in agriculture, practical or theoretical, gave a suitable training to the boys from their early years, and had little agricultural farms or plots attached to the schools?—I think that the greatest benefit that could happen to the agricultural boys in the community would be if they were taught to be handy men; if they could have carpenter's benches, or do mason's, slator's, plumber's, or any kind of handy work. It would certainly be the greatest boon to them going to America to be able to go into a trade and be able to earn double the money. I was in America as a young man, and I mixed with all sorts and conditions of men. I have worked as a farm labourer in America, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night, ploughing.

46601. Labour is becoming to a man?—Honest labour is no crime. If I could have done any handy work such as that of a blacksmith or a carpenter I could have earned double the amount per day.

46602. Don't you think, as an Irish farmer also, it would be a great matter that every Irish farmer should be able to make his own gate or his own barrow?—Undoubtedly, but very often the young Irish farmer thinks it *infra dig.* to work. If his father is a fairly prosperous man you see the young fellow, instead of taking a hand at the work—what I ought to be doing perhaps to-day, making hay at home—they don't do it. I am in Cork about twenty-five years. When I first came here I drove on a mowing machine because I was short-handed. I drove it for the day. I remember a farmer near me, a very small man as regards the number of acres in comparison with myself, said "I wonder you were not ashamed of yourself to be doing that kind of work." I said, "Don't you think it is better to be doing that kind of thing than sitting in a publichouse, perhaps, doing nothing," as he had been doing half the day.

46603. Don't you think that such a training in National schools would have the effect of making people like farming more than they do?—I think it would train them better. I think it is the mothers of the boys who are more to blame than the fathers. They will take to work if they are trained. I think if you could get local people to interest themselves in them it would do a tremendous lot of good.

46604. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your argument is that if grass lands are cut up it would destroy the trade of the small farmer in this country?—To a great extent. We are depending on the markets. Take the case of farmers with fifty acres of land around the City of Cork, where I live.

46605. I am talking of small farmers?—We consider a man a small farmer in Ireland who has only fifty acres of land. It is only worth from ten shillings to £1 an acre. He will keep three, or four, or five cows, and sell their produce in the form of butter or milk. He will rear two calves for each cow with milk and a little extra stuff added. At the end of the year he will have six, eight, ten, or twelve calves for his rent, and those calves must be sold as one-and-a-half-year-olds to make room for the calves coming on. Otherwise he would be blocked. His market to sell those one-and-a-half-year-olds in the first go off is the up countrymen who take them for a year until they are two-and-a-half-years old. Then the up countryman can shove them on to land that will fatten them, and by the end of November they can be shipped to England and finished.

46606. It is only the period between the one-and-a-half and the two-year-olds that we have to get rid of. Suppose we cut up, in the midlands, some of the second class land—I don't suggest for a moment that we should touch the first class land—we have only a year in which the difficulty could occur, between the time when the animal is a store going at one-and-a-half year's old and the time when it is going as a two-and-a-half year's old to Meath. It is suggested that farmers in this country would soon

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adapt themselves to the change. They would probably have to keep these stores one year more?—They have to push these out to bring on the others. You can only keep a limited number of cows on a farm. If he keeps six dairy cows, then, when the new calves come on he must make room for them.

46607. That is if the present system of farming went on; but don't you think that farmers are quite wise enough to adapt themselves to the new system of farming. Suppose they see they cannot sell stores at one-and-a-half year's old don't you think they would change their system and keep their stores to two-and-a-half-years?—The farmers around me would not change their system. If they did change their system they would keep more dairy cows and rear more calves, but if that is to be done the calves must be pushed out at one-and-a-half years old.

46608. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Or it might mean that a farmer should till more of his land?—We don't want more tillage than we can help. We have a foreign market up beside us. French straw is brought into our market at £2 15s. a ton. We have to sell our best straw at £3 a ton. We have to pay our rent, taxes, and soforth.

46609. Mr. Kavanagh.—I think you will find that the small farmers of this country would soon adapt themselves to the new order of things?—I don't quite follow you.

46610. Increase your tillage and that would enable you to keep your store cattle a little longer?—Then you would have to reduce the number of dairy cows, and butter and milk pay better than tillage.

46611. Mr. Sutherland.—They require less labour. You are perfectly consistent in your theory. You look upon tillage as an evil in itself?—Where we are so open to foreign competition I look upon it as a great gamble.

46612. Keeping that in view your evidence is not intelligible unless you assume that the less you till the better?—The less you till the better.

46613. Therefore to have no tillage at all is the best state of all?—If your land can stand without tillage, certainly it is, because it means that it is fattening land and that is its right employment.

46614. That is the gist of your evidence?—It is. As regards Canadian cattle, I don't think it is so much a question of protection if these cattle come in, but the fear we have is we want protection from the disease. Between Canada and the United States there is a border line. If there was a border line between Kerry and Cork, and there was a better market for my cattle in Kerry than in Cork, I would find a way of sending them over that border line. It is the same way in America with regard to the United States and Canada, and the United States is full of disease, and there is a border line of 3,000 miles between them which could be easily got across. Take any city like Cork or Dublin. If their milk supply was cut off for twenty-four hours what would be their position and what would become of the children? It is a matter more for citizens and city people than for people farming in this country. It would be a terrible thing if the milk were cut off from the cities. In my opinion disease would be in like a shot, not from Canada, but from the States.

46615. Mr. Kavanagh.—You don't think the importation would affect the price of store cattle at home?—I don't think it would. It would affect the price of dropped calves, as it did before. What I noticed before was that it affected the price of dropped calves, which fell. The result was then that they gave up rearing the calves to the same extent and kept more dairy cows. They sold then for 4*s.* 6*d.* calves which they would sell now for 25 shillings.

46616. The great danger is the disease?—Yes. If the people in the cities were cut off from milk it would affect the poor children more than anything else.

Mr. John T. Carroll examined.

Mr. John T. Carroll.

46617. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are Secretary to the County Committee of Agriculture?—Yes. As regards finances, I have a little booklet which shows how they distribute the money here. From it it will be seen that two-thirds of the nominations in the case of mares and cows are given to farmers, cottagers, and so forth in the lower valuations, £25 in the West and £50 in the East Riding. The mare nominations are distributed *pro rata* over the rural districts of the county, but as this was considered to work unfavourably to the poorer districts the County Committee agreed some couple of years ago to the suggestion of the Bishop of Ross, whereby, in addition to rateable valuation on land only (excluding other hereditaments) the number of working horses in each district was also taken into account as a basis of distributions. This almost doubled the nominations in some of the poorer districts.

46618. We had evidence yesterday that in the congested districts around Schull there was a very small proportion in comparison with the whole of Cork?—It was almost double what it would have been if we had stuck to the original basis of rateable value, but instead of that we took it on the suggestion of the Bishop of Ross on the number of horses in the district. With regard to bull premiums, I produce a map showing the location of the premium bulls at present in the county, three of which are subsidised by the Department directly and the rest out of the Joint Fund. It will be observed that the poorer districts along the south and south-west are pretty well served. Eighteen bulls are in, or in the neighbourhood of, congested districts. The greater number have been bought under the Department's Loan Scheme, viz., one-third of price down and two years to pay balance at 2½ per cent. We have found a difficulty in getting the people in some of the poorer districts to understand about the loan system, but it is gradually being understood and availed of.

46619. What kind of bulls are those?—Shorthorn bulls chiefly.

46620. Is there no demand for any other?—There are a few of the Polled Angus. With regard to boar premiums on the map I also show the location of premium boars in the county, the number of which would be materially increased but for the difficulty of obtaining suitable animals. Six of the sixteen subsidised are in congested areas, and as the pig-rearing is pre-eminently suitable for the poorer districts, where family help is largely available, it is the intention of the County Committee to avail of the increasing opportunities which the establishing of suitable herds at Carrara Agricultural Station has given for procuring the best class of boars for the poorer districts. Besides foregoing assistance to improvement in live stock the County Committee give £700 in grants to local shows annually, viz., £200 to Cork Show, £65 each to Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Bandon, Mallow, Coachford, and Midleton, £25 to the Cork Poultry Show, and £90 for small butter and poultry shows in places remote from these centres. Those latter shows generally finish up a month's course of lectures in one or more districts, and create great local interest, besides leaving a permanent impression on those who attended the classes. The best of those in the county was held two years in succession at Bantry, which embraced several of the congested areas. I attach great importance to those six county shows, as they cater for local requirements, arouse interest in people who would not attend a big central show, and I am aware that they have had a very material effect in grading up the cattle in their neighbourhood. We make it a condition of the grant that special provision must be made in the prize list for farmers of low valuation (the limit to suit the particular locality), and they must also have classes for poultry, which are particularly applicable to the poorer districts. As an evidence of the interest taken by the poorer classes in these schemes I may instance Ballinhassig (midway between Kinsale and Cork), where a few years ago there were not two dozen pure-bred fowl. We were fortunate in having one of the local station-holders energetic, and after a couple of improving shows we had over 600 entries at last year's attempt—chiefly owned by labourers' wives, and the Department bought a considerable share for stock purposes in other counties. In reference to agricultural schemes we employ two poultry, two dairy, and two agricultural class instructors, and one instructor in horticulture and bee-keeping.

46621. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you just say how the farms are divided so as to secure

the prizes at shows?—£25 would, I think, be about the fair average for the smaller valuations. In some classes in Skibbereen they have them as low as £15. The valuation is variable in various parts of the county.

46623. The man with a valuation under £10 would have some difficulty in competing with the people whose value is £20 and £30?—Certainly. That is dealt with locally.

46624. You think that the people in the locality would have practically a decisive voice in making these divisions?—Certainly. We always allow them.

46625. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any special prizes for congested districts?—No. In reference to poultry, we have 54 egg distributing stations in the county, besides 40 turkey and 20 geese stations, from which eggs of pure-bred fowl can be had at cheap rates. I expect that the eggs sold from those stations this year will have amounted to 80,000. About 20 of those are either in or within easy reach of congested areas. As regards lectures, while paying due regard to date of application for instructors' services special favour is given to poorer districts. The Poultry Instructor for West Cork spent practically all of last year and the early months of this in the Castletown peninsula and in Schull and Bantry districts. In reference to butter-making, all the congested portions of the county have been visited with the exception of the Castletown district, where the West Cork Instructress is soon due. The Instructress spends about a month in each district, takes in from six to twelve pupils who attend daily and go through the whole routine of separating and butter-making. In the intervals the Instructress visits private dairies where asked and uses the home appliances. Coming to horticulture and bee-keeping, we have sixteen demonstration plots in the county which are under the superintendence of the County Horticulturist, but besides these he makes it his special business to visit cottagers and small farmers. The demand for his services is entirely beyond the work of one man, and we must undoubtedly make provision for a second in October, when annual schemes are being revised. This will enable us to go more systematically to work and to show tangible results in one district before proceeding to another, as we find that unless the Instructor can come around again and again to the same place it is impossible to keep up interest sufficiently long to have left a permanent impression. A great help to the poultry and horticultural industry, as the want of it has been a drawback, is the establishment of a central market in Cork. The Department have earmarked a sum of £500 for making the necessary alterations in a suitable site in the Corn Exchange. The Corporation refused on a previous occasion, but they may change their mind now. My next head is agricultural instruction. Lectures are delivered during the winter and early spring months at suitable centres, and visits paid between whiles to farms in the neighbourhood. Over 250 demonstration plots are arranged in various kinds of crops and manures in suitable localities, and some opinions as to what farmers think of them will be found at pp. 5, 9, and 20 of accompanying report, 2,000 copies of which have been printed and circulated through the medium of local shows, which our Instructors attend, District Councils, etc. Of the 117 demonstration plots in West Riding of the County this year 80 plots (or nearly 69 per cent.) are in congested districts. I have noticed in reading reports of the Commission that some witnesses are inclined to discredit the usefulness of Agricultural Itinerant Instructors. This does not agree with my experience, either personal or hearsay. In several parts of the county farmers are afraid to grow lea oats, because of the wire-worm, and when they do grow it they are satisfied with comparatively poor results. I find in dealing with the wire-worm that discretion is the better part of valour, and I get the crop to run away from him by the judicious application of artificial top-dressing. The objection is often raised that top-dressing exhausts the land. In one of my fields, adjoining a railway, I have been deliberately growing lea oats year after year for some time past just to remove this impression in my locality, and, I am glad to say, with good results. I am very confident that the 80 demonstration plots in West Cork this year will do good work. I think, however, itinerant instruction of this class might be very advantageously supplemented in the poorer districts by a system of resident instructors, localised centrally in a small model farm, which could also be used as a storehouse for the distribution on loan, or, where needed, on sale at cost price, of sprayers, and spraying materials, etc., and also for the distribution of boars and other animals from other Departmental institutions. I have applications by the dozen for all such necessaries, and I think resident instructors, such as I suggest, could deal very efficiently and usefully with them.

46626. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That would make the system quite practicable?—Yes. This system would also have the merit of continuity, which is especially necessary in dealing with the poorer districts. First attempts at instruction only create a mild interest and must be followed up by constant hammering in of hard facts before any good can be done. I have often posted a leaflet on charlock-spraying to the owner of a "preshaugh" cornfield, which I noticed when travelling by train, or get off my bicycle for a similar purpose, but I am very certain a man on the spot who had his knapsack in the adjoining store and wasn't above using it would get more credit and leave a more lasting impression. I may now refer to our system of farm prizes. This year we have arranged a trial scheme of prizes for large farms, chiefly on the basis of a revival of tillage and home consumption of farm products, and have 124 entries, which we consider satisfactory for a first year's trial. In addition we contribute £270 to the Munster Dairy School Governors, who, in this county, have charge of a scheme of prizes for cottagers and small farmers (under £15 valuation). The number of entries this year is 166. We also have a system of agricultural class instruction. During the period from October to March we employ two agricultural class instructors who teach science as applied to agriculture in six centres in the county. Train centres have hitherto been selected, but we hope soon to get into more remote places and work up the county systematically. Those classes have been very successful and popular.

46627. I think it would be an advantage if you would enlarge for us on the scheme which you have devised for encouraging tillage?—Unfortunately I did not bring the scheme with me, but the Bishop of Ross framed the whole of it.

46628. This is the first year?—Yes. There are to be three inspections. One has taken place. Professor Carroll has made one and will make two more, because this involves a system of accounts, and keeping of books, and also to see at the end of the year how much of the farm produce they have consumed on the farm.

46629. We had a complaint yesterday that the small man was not able to compete in these classes as well as the large man. Is not the only condition that he should till one-fifth of his holding?—Yes, that condition is indispensable, but in addition we have a scheme called the Munster Dairy School scheme. We give the Governors a grant of £270. They have a special class dealing with valuations of from £15 down.

46630. Most Rev. Dr. KELLY.—The farm prizes are confined to men above a valuation of £15?—If they have a valuation below £15 they cannot compete for these prizes at all. There is another system of prizes, less valuable prizes, both for cottagers and small farmers. The men of £10 valuation must compete if they compete at all for those inferior ones. It was I that brought the matter before the Department. The whole object of having the large valuation was to try to bring the large farms under tillage. With regard to small farms, they already have a reasonable amount of tillage. If you take a man with ten acres you will find that he has already two or three acres tilled. But if you go to the man with 500 acres, like the man Mr. Sheehy referred to, you will find that he has not an acre of tillage on the whole 500. The result is that the whole farm is going absolutely wild. If you go up to the County Limerick to one of these large farms with thirty or forty milch cows you will find he has half an acre of tillage. It is the big farmers who are the sinners, and it is the big farmers we want to get at. Consequently we have set down three classes of prizes. We have divided the county into three sections. As far as we could we put the land of the same class together We made one section of the very good land. We made another section of the land where Captain

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Cooper lives. The very district that Captain Cooper lives in is a great tillage district. The Chairman of our County Council lives in that district. There are good tillage farmers all around Carrigaline in spite of Captain Cooper. Our first section is for men between £15 and £40 valuation. In order to equalise the conditions of competition, say, between a man of £20 valuation and one of £39 valuation the condition is laid down that each man must have one-fifth of his arable land under tillage. We exclude the land that is not arable, but then if he has a higher proportion than one-fifth that is a point in his favour. Then the produce must, as far as possible, be consumed on the farm, both by the family and by the animals, and the more produce that is consumed on the place the more it counts in his favour. He has to make a return of these particulars. Hence the necessity for three inspections. It is not merely in order to see the crop growing, but the inspector will have to come on the land in the late winter or early spring to see what crop has been consumed. The more consumed by the family in the way of growing their own wheat and their own oatmeal to make porridge, and their own vegetables, and consumed by the animals, feeding the milch cows and fattening cattle, notwithstanding Captain Cooper's views about fattening cattle, which are rather peculiar, because all the Scotch and English farmers live by fattening them or stall-feeding them. The more consumed on the farm itself the greater the point in his favour and *vice versa*, the less he purchases, the less French straw he purchases and the less German peat litter he purchases the greater the credit that is given him. He has to show his accounts, both what he consumes and what he purchases from the outside. A chief object is to keep on the soil and send back to it what is taken out of it, because under the grazing system the land is going down. We have very little lime in West Cork. Constantly raising store cattle we are sending away in the bones of the cattle the little lime we have and so we are destroying the land. It was said to me, "You are the author, the inventor of a scheme which none of your own people can touch." It does not suit my district very well, but it suits other people outside. A great number of my people are excluded, because they are under £15 valuation. There is a great difference in the value of the prizes, because the prizes under the big farms scheme include three of £30, three of £25, nine of £18, and so on, down to £9. The prizes run from £9 to £30. Altogether £474 comes in.

46631. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is avowedly a scheme for encouraging tillage on large farms. As Dr. Kelly has said the big farmers are the sinners. The small farmers till a reasonable amount. They must do it. The big farmer can live by grazing. If he gets only ten shillings an acre and has 500 acres he gets £250 and can live on it, whereas a man with only ten acres could not live on it if he only got ten shillings an acre?—The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act has been put very extensively into operation in this county and with good results, especially to the poorer classes, who are generally in the merchants' books and afraid to take action in consequence. I am sorry the Act of last year is a poor substitute for its predecessor. In reference to veterinary instruction perhaps I might refer slightly, too, to the great need in congested areas of some system of veterinary relief. There are only fifteen veterinary surgeons in the County Cork (outside the city), or less than one to every 7,000 farmsteads. The nearest veterinary surgeons to Castletown is sixty miles away, and there isn't a single one in a line of country from Cork City to Killarney. It would be important if some system could be adopted which would induce members of the veterinary profession to settle down in some of these places. I should have stated that one of the great needs of having a few resident instructors in the poorer districts is on account of the terrible amount of rubbishy seeds sold there, and I fear that a great deal of imported stuffs, which go through Cork into Kerry, find their way back again to the poorer parts of this county. Our instructors avail of every opportunity to advise against this practice, but it is apparently forgotten before they get around again. The poorer districts are the happy hunting grounds for some Liverpool and Manchester calf meal manufacturers, whose price varies from three to four times its value, according to the gullibility of the victims. I might mention, as showing the good intentions of our wise legislators, and how they work out in practice in this country that by the simple insertion of one little word in the 1906 Act they have expressly saved fraudulent calf meal manufacturers from any legal liability for their misdeeds. The 1906 Act states that all food stuffs (unless mixed) must state the food, flesh and fat formers they contain. Calf meals are, of course, mixed, and consequently outside the Act. I have myself availed of small butter and poultry shows, and every possible occasion to hammer this into the heads of the poorer farmers, but though the price charged seems to be on the down grade a considerable lot of the stuff is still coming into the country and finding its way to those most difficult to get at in the way of instruction. We had great difficulty the first few years until the Department took over the working of the congested areas in avoiding duplications and complications of all kinds. On account of the intermixing of the two areas it was very confusing both to the County Committee and the people as to whom to avoid and whom to serve, and be as careful as we could I am afraid we made more than one mistake. I have no personal knowledge of the working or the methods of the Congested Districts Board in their own districts, but I fear, as might naturally be expected from a centralised governing body dealing directly with unformed and mostly apathetic units, that, agriculturally speaking, there are no permanent results shown. A central institution, departmental or otherwise, dealing directly with parish committees may have as many good intentions as the King's Speech, but for want of decentralising administration through local representative but connected channels I fear the parallel can be extended further. There is also a difficulty in getting people who are used to anything approaching a spoon-feeding system of administration to take any initiative in matters involving an element of risk or responsibility, such as the purchase of a bull, boar, or the requisites for an egg-distributing station, even though the Department's loan system makes things easy enough for very small capital, and only for the energy displayed by the priests in urging them on and overcoming excessive caution matters would be almost hopeless. However, I believe things are on the mend, and with time and its inevitable reforms, and a pretty fair share of Job's characteristic, and money, much may be hoped for in the course of a few years. As regards money, I may mention that ½*d.* in the pound on the congested districts in this county only comes to about £100 a year, which we expend in premiums to bulls alone in those areas.

46632. Have you any experience of the working of the parish committees?—No, but what I mean would be more local committees. I don't think it is exactly the same meaning that the Congested Districts Board give it. I cannot get them to work it and it is the priests I get to work all that for me.

46633. When the priest takes a strong, leading part things go well with the local committees?—Yes, very well.

46634. I suppose you find that co-operation is not refused on the part of the clergy?—Never.

46635. A parish committee is manned by the very best men in each parish to a large extent. It is an elected body. As a rule they get a minimum of four times as much work done as the grant which they receive. Would not you consider that that is a good work?—Certainly.

46636. They have local initiative. I might say that the parish committee is Home Rule as far as the administration of its grant goes. With reference to the agricultural work, when it was under the Congested Districts Board you will find, I think, that the Board made arrangements to suit the districts, so as to enable comparatively poor people to get hold of these animals?—Yes, and as a result I find that there is no chance of getting the people to buy under any system now. They wait for the same system to be adopted. They ask to have the animals sent free.

46637. They did not get them free before?—They suggest something to that effect to me.

46638. Would not it be your impression that the poor districts require more help than the better-off districts?—There is no question about it.

46639. Suppose that the money available for the county was not touched and that from a central body

like the Department subsidiary grants were made available for the special requirements of the poor areas and administered by the county committee through perhaps a local committee knowing exactly the local wants?—That would be admirable. The Department have made special payments for subsidiary schemes, but there is not anything approaching the amount that would be needed for these schemes. I may here read a letter from the largest manufacturers of artificial manures in the United Kingdom:—"In answer to yours of yesterday there has been a steady increase in the consumption of manufactured fertilisers since 1902, last year, 1906, being the largest on record. The past season now closing shows a slight decrease compared with 1906. This decrease is principally in the topdressing of grass owing to the unfavourable weather at the beginning of the season. There has been a marked increase in the demand for the better qualities of superphosphate and complete manures during the last three years, which we attribute very largely to the information and advice which the farmers are now receiving from the County Council lectures."

46640. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Cork is a great dairy county?—It is.

46641. Are there many creameries?—There is a considerable number in some places, and none in others. Cork is practically several counties. There are so many different classes of land that it is equivalent to several counties.

46642. Are the creameries chiefly co-operative or private?—Chiefly co-operative.

46643. Do you find that tillage decreases wherever a creamery is?—I don't think so. In my own immediate neighbourhood there are several creameries. I know if I was not Secretary to the County Committee I could be in for this scheme which his lordship suggested as well as my neighbours. I till considerably more than one-fifth of my place.

46644. The opinion was expressed that the price of the milk was so much better that it was cheaper to have all dairy cows?—It does not necessarily follow that you would not have tillage and dairying going on, too. In fact, without tillage you cannot have winter dairying, which must be developed if we wish to hold on to the British markets.

Rev. Precentor TOWNSEND examined.

Rev. Precentor Townsend.

46645. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have been nominated by the Bishop of Cork?—Yes. I have been several years farming land in this district, so that I am accustomed to the way of farming. I have tried to promote farming and tillage by trying to give land to schools for school farms, but I found that the parents would not avail themselves of it. They said their boys would be only working for the benefit of the schoolmaster, and I did not succeed. But as a general rule, I want to say I am very grateful to the Board for a great deal of work done as regards tracts and papers. It is very hard for the public to get at them. They should have some depot in a country town, especially like Skibbereen, where the people would know they would get these tracts for a penny or so. The land in this part of Cork is generally a light moory soil on a clay slate foundation. There are patches where the red sandstone comes in. The union of the two makes a better soil, and butter from such soil gets a halfpenny more in the market than it does on the clay slate farms. Generally the land is divided into small fields with rocky uneven surface. Under these circumstances every farmer will tell you that tillage does not pay. I may say that tillage does not pay, because they don't know how to make it pay. I worked a great deal of tillage farming. In all this district around here you cannot use advanced machinery to any large extent. You cannot bring in double-furrowed ploughs. You cannot bring in reaping and binding machines. A great deal must be done by manual labour. That class of tillage must die out. My opinion of the work of the people, especially around to the West, is that the land must lapse into grazing more or less. To illustrate what I mean about the difficulty of such tillage as they practise, I may mention that it takes a man, say, two days to plough and manure an acre of land for a potato crop; three days to "hack" it by hand to make a smooth level surface; it takes two days at least setting the potatoes; at least two days more earthing the potatoes after they have been planted; from four to six days for second earthing. So that a very hard-working industrious farmer doing his own work does not on an average plant an acre of potatoes without giving at least ten to fifteen days' manual labour, in addition to the horse labour. If those people would only work with a chill plough and turn up the soil and make the drills they would do it in less than quarter the time.

46646. Do they all make lazy beds?—Almost universally. I hardly see in any place drills except in a few places near Clonakilty, where there is a large area near the sea on which they have them.

46647. Is it for drainage purposes that they have the lazy beds?—In very rough, rocky little spots, but on the average land it is not for drainage purposes. That is the way they have been accustomed to.

46648. There must be some reason for it?—It is only tradition, but I have practised tillage with the plough in my district for forty years, and I have found no difficulty in it. I got better crops than my neighbours, and got prizes at a good many shows; but that, I think, is for the better class of lands round here. A great deal of this rough ground from here to the west you cannot improve by high class tillage. You want a better system of irrigation; you want to teach them the way to improve grass lands. You want to feed with cake by giving cattle cake on the ground, and making fattening land of perhaps only very poor pasture land. That is a class of instruction that I don't think is given in the agricultural schools. It is not given as a rule. They all go in for high-class tillage suited to fine large fields and large areas of deep soil. That does not suit this country. It is the same way with cattle. Forty years ago you never saw lambs in the early market here before June or July. About that time my father brought a good many Leicester sheep into the country. They were too delicate. Then I took the common sheep of the country, a kind of cheviot, bought ewes in October, and I gave them the South Down ram, and I could make 300 per cent. profit on the sheep that way, by rearing the lambs to April, and selling them at from thirty to thirty-five shillings apiece. Soon after the balance were sold for twenty-five shillings in June, and the ewes in August for fifty shillings. In consequence of that the local fair of July died out, and many lambs are sold in Clonakilty fair in May. That little bit of farming succeeded very well, and as a practical way of improving that country was a great success. You could see thousands of such lambs in the country now. Thirty years ago you would seldom see one sooner than July. So my experience leads me to believe that for this particular class of country you want a particular class of agriculture—not the agriculture of the great deep lands. It is the same way with cattle. Shorthorn cattle are rather delicate for this country. They are very bad milkers. the pure shorthorn cows as a rule cannot rear their own calves. They have to get a second cow to be a nurse to the calf. I think attention should be paid to the milking qualities of the cows. A tenant farmer wants bullocks that will sell in the English market, big steers that will sell well, and he also wants cows for his own dairy. If you have got shorthorn bulls you will get very fine prices in the English market, but for milkers you must get some of the old Irish cows. It is the same with the Aberdeen-Angus. They are very hardy cattle, and very well suited to this country; but most unfortunately around here the Aberdeen-Angus they have got are the worst milkers in the country. They have a very bad name, and farmers are prejudiced against them. Forty or fifty years ago the late Mr. William Owens, of Blessington, introduced the Aberdeen-Angus. They got prizes at the Dublin Show. They were the best milkers I ever saw. He had them publicly tested against the best Ayrshires, the best Kerries, and the best milkers from anywhere, but, like the shorthorns, some are and some are not of a milking strain. I respectfully submit that the Congested Districts

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Board should apply their attention to giving us a milking race of cattle here. There was a breed of cattle fifty years ago, Dutch cattle, white-faced, large-framed black cattle. It was said they were remarkably good milkers. I take it the practical way of improving farmers would be by giving attention to these things. As far as I can see, no attention is being paid to them at the present day. Attention is given chiefly to producing cattle that bring a good price for fattening, but there is no attention paid to having good milkers. If you cannot have two strings to your bow you cannot succeed in farming. There is a point that tends very largely to emigration here. That is the condition of the labourers' cottages. They were introduced as a great boon to the labourers. In many ways they have been a great boon to them. The system is that the cottages are put up utterly irrespective of the farms on which they are placed. They are a separate property. If one is put on my farm I have no possibility of knowing whether I can get that particular man to work for me in time of stress, and he cannot be sure of regular work in winter. The labourers in these cottages first got half an acre of ground, and after they had it a few years they wore it out with successive potato crops, and it was of little value to them. Then he got an acre, but with similar results, whereas formerly he had a cottage —it was a very bad one, and an entirely different acre of land from the farmer every year on which to plant his potatoes. He was a labourer attached to that particular farm on whose services the farmer could count. I am not going into the question of wages or anything of that sort. A farmer who wants three or four labourers now has to go to market every other day to hire a man. I think this may succeed close to a town, but in country districts it is different. There is a number of those labourers' cottages quite empty. It should be possible to introduce some new method of working them in connection with the farm on which the labourer resides. As a rule, when a labourer gets a new cottage the farmer tries to do without him. This creates a deadlock, and things go down instead of upwards, whereas if the labourer could be attached to the farmer and the labourer in the cottage would be sure of his work it would be better. Under the present system the farmer is uncertain of his man, and the labourer is uncertain of his work.

46649. Are there many farmers who give constant employment all the year round?—Yes, there are; and many would do so if they could get the men.

46650. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any special scheme for binding the labourer to work on the farm and binding the farmer to provide work for the labourer?—It is a scheme that has been in force for many years in this country. The labourer has been hired once a year, the same as in Scotland, and he is given a cottage and land and so much wages all the year round. It is either a six or twelve months' agreement, and there is no practical difficulty. Now, if a farmer has a cottage that is condemned as unfit for human use, instead of getting another cottage fit for use the labourer gets a cottage somewhere else, and the old cottage is left empty.

46651. Mr. Sutherland.—You say that some of these cottages now stand vacant?—Yes.

46652. I suppose the former occupants of them have emigrated?—Some have.

46653. Is that the principal cause?—I think it is that the labour has been as a rule year by year decreasing, as farmers have been giving up tillage.

46654. If the system you believe in advances and less land is under tillage, then of course there will be less demand for labour?—That is in the very rough places only.

46655. That may be the reason for having these vacant; the land going more out of tillage, and consequently there being no more work for these labourers to do—is that the case?—No. There are labourers' cottages vacant on some of the best places around us.

46656. The system you appear to favour would tend to eliminate the necessity for labour at all, would it not?—That is only in the very rough ground. I am not advocating that for all soils. I am saying that is the tendency of the present day; but if a better tillage came in, then the farmers would have a larger return from the land and more work would naturally follow, more dairy work, more work of every kind, if you can get double the crops off the soil.

46657. Why should you cultivate only the rough soil; is it not a misuse of labour to expend it upon the least productive land?—Decidedly.

46658. Would not it be a better use of labour to use it on the most productive land?—Decidedly, only on such; but there are large areas out here towards Schull and all that district with a great deal of rough soil.

46659. That appears to be cultivated?—Very little of it.

46660. There is a great deal of cultivation between here and Schull?—Yes. There are spots here and there, but it is not my idea to restrict the amount of tillage done at all, but I want that the people should know how to improve the poor parts of the land, and thus be able to give more employment. I think it is the tendency of the farmers all around here to till just as much as their families can do and no more; and then he may buy another farm and perhaps a third farm. There are farmers around here who have three farms. They live on the one and carry a few cattle to another, and there is one person to attend them, and no tillage on that farm. That system is growing all around for the last twenty years.

46661. Because it is the easiest?—Because it is the easiest, and because of the scarcity of labour. A farmer with 50 or 60 acres here has not got labour attached to his place that he is certain of. A labourer living around may come to him if he pleases.

46662. Which is the real cause; that it is easier or that he cannot get the labour?—Both of them. A great many farmers have had to give up this work because they cannot get the labour. It is very hard to get labouring men around here for constant work.

46663. Mr. Kavanagh.—You would make the cottage part and parcel of the farmer's holding?—Certainly.

46664. So that he would have some claim on the labourers?—Yes, and I think the farmer should pay the rates. The labourer is now paying for it. He could give the labourer the cottage as part of his wages, and then he could give him a separate acre of land every year instead of keeping him year after year to the same spot. My next point is that I took a great interest with regard to fruit growing and vegetable preserving. But fruit growing gives a very uncertain return, for the crop of fruit is very uncertain and it is very hard to protect it. Therefore it is not a very popular thing here, nor is it likely to be very popular; but, on the other hand, there is a very great opening for the employment of a great number of females in cottage industries with regard to vegetables, if there were more encouragement given and more instruction as regards growing vegetables. Our local Board applied one time for an Instructor with regard to fruit growing and vegetable preserving. The Congested Districts Board was not able to give us one. But it would be a great advantage if you could have an Instructor to instruct them, because you get a return from vegetables two or three times a year. I am not in favour of factories. The factory system, most clergymen will tell you, is not very suitable for the family. Youngsters of twelve to sixteen get as much wages very often as men. Homes are broken up and so on. But cottage industries have not this effect. As regards vegetable preserving, at the Exhibition of Cork they had men teaching all this work; but the instructor took an interest chiefly in large factory work. They had two assistants, large boilers, heaters, and so forth, and they did not exhibit any cottage work. I got samples of cottage work, and a pamphlet describing it. I made a little drying machine to experiment with, and I am able to have vegetables at my table, the nicest green peas possible, in January, February, and March, and also kidney beans and other vegetables. Those preserved vegetables have a good sale all the year round. But if a man comes into Skibbereen with a cart load of cauliflowers he will have sale for them for a few days; but there is no certain sale, no fixed market. Then he drops them. If he dried them, as the women could dry them, now that the creameries have taken away work from the homes, they would have plenty of employment, and profitable employment, whilst he would have a better price for his produce; but it requires to be shown before their eyes how the thing can be done or they won't

o it, and if we had these Instructors for this cottage ork I think they would be very successful indeed.

46665. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—With regard to fruit, ave you a local market for fruit?—We have a local arket here in the streets.

46666. Is any fruit sent to Cork?—No, I think not. don't think, with railway rates and one thing or nother, that it pays.

46667. Strawberries are not sent?—They are not ent in any quantities. They are distributed locally. don't know of any being sent up. I tried to start wo or three men with half-acres of gooseberries and o on. The difficulty was to get sale for them, the rice of carriage to Cork comes so heavy.

46668. And they are subject to deterioration also? —Yes. They want careful handling.

46669. What are the other kinds of fruit round ere?—Raspberries and strawberries. Of course, if hey were encouraged there is an immense crop of lackberries to be had for the collection. It is very asy to collect them. I would go in more for vege- ables than fruit; especially peas and beans.

46670. Are these difficult to preserve; is the opera- ion intricate?—No; very simple indeed.

46671. Is sugar the principal ingredient?—No; imply boil them for about five minutes; then put hem on a square frame with a grating at the bottom f it, just over a stove or range after the day's cook- ing is done until they are dry. I generally get the dairymaid to do it after the day's work is done.

46672. Do they require to be hermetically sealed? —No; they can be kept as easily as corn in the bags. The most simple country folk could easily do it. Any of the grocers all the year round will give a good price for it.

46673. Have you put yourself into communication with the Agricultural Department in Dublin about it?—No, I have not. I have only worked locally, with the Technical Instruction Board we have tried to get up here to some extent.

46674. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The district is specially suited for the growing of early vegetables and potatoes?—It is, but it is not so well suited for early potatoes up here, because we have frosts up to May. The early potatoes are better near the sea; at Clonakilty or Toe Head. At Castle Townshend Madame De Bunsen employed an Instructor, who got down sprouting boxes, and persuaded a lot of people to go in for early potatoes, and send them off to Glasgow; but several of these little lots sent to Glasgow did not pay carriage, and several of them have only just paid carriage. It was not done there on a large scale, as it is at Clonakilty.

46675. Will the through service to Cork help to market them?—Yes, very much. We would have a quicker market then for fruit from here right on if cost of carriage is lessened.

Dr. T. J. O'MEARA examined.

46676. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have been nominated y the Bishop of Ross to give evidence?—Yes. My vidence before the Commission deals with the ietary, physical condition, housing, and sanitary urroundings of the houses of the poor, chiefly in the istrict extending along the coast from Toe Head to Roaring Water Bay, and including the islands of Sherkin, Cape Clear and Hare. The area of this istrict is about 20,900 statute acres. The popula- ion is 5,750, of whom about 1,260 live on the islands. The land along the coast is for the most part rocky and the soil of a light nature. The greater part of this area comes under the definition of a "congested district." The inhabitants are for the most part poor; the dietary is defective, the general health of the people not good; the houses of the poor, exclusive of those who occupy "labourers' cottages," bad, and the surroundings of the houses very unsanitary. The dietary consists chiefly of bread and tea, dried fish and potatoes. Tea has become a very general article of diet, is partaken of usually three times a day, and often by the women five and even six times daily. Milk and porridge are now scarcely used at all, and the poor say they cannot obtain milk, the supply of which is absorbed by the creameries. I think that eventually the creameries will interfere very much with the general health of the country.

46677. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have had this complaint before, but not on such high authority as that of the medical profession: you are decidedly of opinion that the creameries have got this tendency? —Yes. The farmers will actually not sell the milk to the poor, and even they won't use it themselves. They will use tea in preference to milk. They want to get as much money as possible out of the creameries to meet their expenses. With that object they send as much milk as they possibly can to the creameries.

46678. You think it is bound to have a deleterious effect on the health of the people?—Yes. My objection to creameries is altogether limited to that one thing.

46679. But it is a very important thing?—Yes; *Salus populi suprema lex.*

46680. You think it may ultimately affect the physique of the population?—I am afraid so. Even where the people are ill they have a difficulty in obtaining milk. In acute illnesses milk is indispensable.

46681. For infants no food is so valuable?—Not at all as valuable. Milk is the natural food of the young of every mammalian species.

46682. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What was the price of milk before the creameries came in?—I could not tell you that with certainty.

46683. I suppose they have sent up the price?—I don't think the creamery system has sent up the price.

46684. Why should not the farmer keep as much milk for his family as formerly?—He does not wish to reduce his sales to the creamery. I believe he would scarcely sell the milk locally, even at an increased price, even when he got a penny a pint. The creamery pays about fourpence-halfpenny per gallon for new milk, and he gets the separated milk back. This separated milk is not fit for use. The people won't use it. It has the taste of machinery.

46685. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The good is taken out of it?—Not all. It would be a really useful article of dietary if it was not objectionable. The only nutritious part taken out of it is the cream. You have the milk salts, the sugar of milk, and the albumen in the returned milk, which, if usable, would be a very good article of diet. It would correspond to the skim milk of former days.

46686. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it all as good as the skim milk?—Not quite as good. There is more cream taken out of it. The former method of skimming the milk was simply by taking off the cream which rose to the top of the milk.

46687. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say it is nearly as good as the old separated milk?—As far as chemical analysis goes it would be as good an article of diet, but it has certainly a very objectionable taste, which I suppose is due to the machinery, and people have given up using it.

46688. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It deteriorates rapidly?—Yes. There was some other objection too. In the beginning, after the establishment of creameries, typhoid fever broke out in connection with them before they were established on a proper sanitary basis. That was a deterrent to a certain extent In the Bandon district an epidemic of typhoid was caused some years ago by infected milk going into the creamery and being sent out in the separated condition and used by the farmers.

46689. The substitution of tea for new milk in feeding children is a serious matter?—Yes. There is no nourishment in tea, except the milk and sugar put into it. Tea is simply a stimulant. There is in the country an amount of tea drunkenness. Women drink tea five or six times a day as a stimulant. They make it in an objectionable manner. They stew the tea on the fire. A great deal of the tannin is got out of it, which is very deleterious to the stomach.

46690. Even if it were well made you would object to it, because it allays the natural appetite for food? —I would not object to anybody taking tea if they made it in a proper manner, and food of a proper kind was taken during the day. In consequence of this dietary anæmia and dyspepsia are common diseases among the female portion of the population. The health of the people is below the normal standard. The most prevalent diseases are anæmia and dyspepsia, caused by defective dietary; rheumatic

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ailments, caused by the humidity of the climate and the dampness of the dwellings; typhus fever, which is endemic, but seems to be on the decrease. Typhus fever is essentially a disease which arises from filth and overcrowding, and has been very prevalent in this locality for generations.

46691. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—To what do you attribute the fact that typhus is endemic?—It has been in this country for generations. The germs have been in the country for a very long time. They have remained there owing to defective sanitary surroundings and to the ignorance of the people.

46692. They were not properly dealt with when the fever went down?—Yes. Even apart from that, I think typhus fever is a fever that will arise *de novo*. from insanitary conditions even without any pre-existing cases.

46693. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the islands the worst?—Hare Island is the worst. Toe Head is almost as bad. Typhus fever occurs in ill-ventilated overcrowded, insanitary houses, more especially of Toe Head, Aughadown, and Hare Island, though sporadic cases occur from time to time throughout the entire district. When I say sporadic cases I mean cases that arise without any previously existing case, but arise from the insanitary condition of the house itself. During the past twelve years there have been three outbreaks of this fever in Toe Head. two in Aughadown, and two in Hare Island. This last-mentioned place has been the seat of very serious outbreaks of typhus. In 1886 an outbreak of such severity occurred there that the schoolhouse had to be turned into a temporary hospital. That gives you no idea of the amount of typhus that has arisen in this district from time to time. It occurs all along the coast. After the last outbreak of typhus in Toe Head in 1903, Mr. Justice Ross—in whose court the Toe Head estate is—on requisition being made to him, gave directions that some twenty houses should be better ventilated at the expense of the estate, and windows which can be opened were then inserted into these houses. That is a great improvement. I am very loth to prosecute my patients, as every doctor must be. There were some twenty or thirty of these people prosecuted at my suggestion for the purpose of compelling them to improve the surroundings of their dwellings. That was before the outbreak in 1903. They were fined nominal sums, and paid the costs, and the year after the outbreak of typhus occurred. The suggestion was made at the prosecution that the court should be appealed to to improve the condition of the houses under its jurisdiction, and the Court of Chancery refused to do that. In fact I believe that the suggestion never reached Judge Ross himself, in the first instance. Nothing was done. Twelve months afterwards the epidemic occurred. There were eleven cases and two deaths. Then I brought forward this matter again, and sent a copy of the former suggestion to the Local Government Board. They evidently sent those suggestions to Judge Ross himself, and an order was made that this should be done.

46694. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who is liable in this case? Is it the landlord or the tenant?—The lawyers all say that this is a difficult question, as to who is liable to put these houses into a sanitary condition. The tenant is liable for the surroundings of the house, but the landlords claim the house as part of the land. They let it, but I believe they are not obliged in law to repair it.

46695. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In any case it is a bankrupt estate?—Not exactly bankrupt. It is in Chancery.

46696. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Court of Chancery are really the landlords?—Yes. In reality there are four or five landlords, but the estate is being administered by Judge Ross. Pulmonary tuberculosis is very prevalent, more especially in Aughadown, Hare Island, Sherkin Island, and Cape Clear. I have noticed that its incidence is greatest in those localities to which consumptive Irish-Americans have been and are returning, and when it is introduced into one of these houses, which from their structure cannot be properly disinfected, and in which isolation of infectious cases is impossible, we often find it continues in the house for years, one member after another becoming infected until frequently the family practically disappears. In Hare Island, into which the disease was first introduced from America about fifteen years ago, I have known four members of one family die of it in one house in three years; in the Baltimore locality five members of one family died of it in ten years. This last case is very sad. Only the old man is left now. He is about seventy-five years old. His four children and his wife have been taken away by this disease. In another case four members of one family died of tuberculosis during the winter of 1905-1906, in Aughadown. In this last case also the first patient was a returned Irish-American, who came home to die. I think that this is a very important question. We are all very anxious to reduce the amount of tuberculosis as far as possible, but I think the fact that our death rate from tuberculosis has practically remained constant for the last ten years is in no small degree due to the fact of those Irish-Americans returning to die. A question was asked in Parliament a fortnight ago as to the numbers of those who return. It is impossible at present to ascertain that with certainty. With regard to this matter I read a paper before the Royal Institute of Public Health at its meeting last year in Cork. At that meeting I made the suggestion that persons suffering from tuberculosis and returning to this country should have their cases notified from Queenstown or other port of landing to the medical officer of the district to which they intend to proceed. That suggestion has so far not been acted on, but I have reason to believe that in a short time legislation will be introduced.

46697. Have you any knowledge of the occupations at which these people were employed before they came back?—A good many were employed as housemaids. There is the glamour of the wages. They get pretty good wages in America, but they have to work extremely hard. Some of those girls tell me they have to work from four o'clock in the morning until seven or eight at night. The men work in factories. They leave the country district—we suffer greatly around here from emigration—in good health. They go into the towns, and work under unfavourable conditions, and they very soon fall victims to disease. It is a curious fact that in America as here the Celtic race seem to be subject to tuberculosis. They have noticed the same thing there. The incidence is greater among the Celtic race in America than among the other races.

46698. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you suggest it is a more infectious class of tuberculosis that is brought back by the returned emigrants?—I believe that. It is suggested, but not stated, but I have suggested it in other places. It is not only my opinion, but among the people themselves I have heard them say that such is the case. We are gradually finding that a lot of those old ideas that we used to regard as superstitions have a good foundation in fact.

46699. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would they do on the American side if that class of persons went there?—It is very interesting with regard to that. Last year while I was away I met some gentlemen who had been travelling, and in one of the boats which called at New York they had a gentleman who suffered as a hunchback, which is very often a form of tubercular disease of the spine. Though this man was actually a first-class passenger they would not allow him to land in New York. I had a somewhat similar experience myself of a patient who came home here suffering from consumption, and improved while here. He had been four or five years in America, and he went out again, but they would not allow him to land in that country. The conditions on our side are very different from what they are in America. They are very stringent there, and I may say they are right. I think we require protection in that respect anyhow.

46700. Your observation has been that among returned Americans pulmonary consumption is more prevalent than any other disease?—Yes. Among those who return suffering from disease I may practically say it is the disease. Another disease that they suffer from is a form of neurosis. The young women go to America. After a time very often they suffer from nervous strain, and they frequently come back bordering on insanity. They are all nerves. They are not actually insane, but in a perpetually excited condition. The houses of the labourers, except those who occupy poor law cottages, the fishermen, and the small farmers, consist for the most part of low, thatched, ill-ventilated cabins, with earthen floors, which are consequently always damp in winter. They consist generally of two apartments,

a kitchen and a bedroom, and sometimes a "loft." There is frequently no means for proper segregation of the sexes. At the front and back of houses such as these there are as a rule cess pits or manure pits, which emit foul odours, and are, of course, injurious to health. In houses of this class and with such unsanitary surroundings we find typhus fever, pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis, infantile diarrhœa, occasionally diphtheria, which is on the increase in this district, and oftentimes severe forms of influenza, pneumonia, and scarlatina. For several reasons the rectifying of these conditions is difficult. Being a dispensary medical officer, I am loth, as a Medical Officer of Health to prosecute my own patients, and indeed all other dispensary medical officers in Ireland are placed in a similar position—a fact which renders the sanitation of rural Ireland stagnant. In fact, the dispensary medical officer is a kind of governmental Pooh-bah. Originally he simply attended to the people when ill. Then the Pubic Health Act was passed forty years ago, and instead of appointing proper officers of Public Health at proper salaries, they simply got rid of the difficulty by tacking that duty on to the medical officer, and giving him a salary of from £10 to £20 a year as medical officer of health of a district varying from 50 to 100 square miles in extent.

46701. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They have no separate medical superintendent?—No, except for large centres like Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Limerick.

46702. Of course an officer in that position would have no scruples in prosecuting?—Of course not. He is independent of everybody. It is all very well to say that a man should do his duty and prosecute those people, but I need not tell you it is expecting too much of human nature.

46703. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Besides it interferes with the confidential relations subsisting between you and your patients?—Exactly. I am always attending patients for serious diseases and get a lot of patients' secrets, and it is not a nice thing to have to go and give evidence against these men. But I may say this, that I have prosecuted my patients as much as anybody else.

46704. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would not it be far harder in any case to enforce the sanitary laws in very poor districts?—Yes. In this connection County Medical Officers of Health should be appointed, who should devote all their time to sanitary work, go about among the people, instruct them as to what should be done, and with the co-operation of the local authorities, see that their recommendations are carried out. However, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants of these congested districts, I do not consider much progress can be made in sanitary matters by prosecutions, the costs of which press heavily on the poor who have not the means of putting into effect the recommendations of the sanitary officer.

46705. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We are back at the old point: whose property it is. Surely it is no hardship for any person who has property and derives profit from it to put it into sanitary condition?—It is and it is not. I would agree with you that a man should keep his house in proper sanitary condition, but I don't think in present circumstances it is feasible. We are at present in Ireland at a time when the land is passing from the landlords to the people and it will be very difficult to get the landlord to expend money or build houses on those lands.

46706. That condition has not obtained always; it did not obtain at the time of the Medical Act?—It did not. I have tried to get that done, but I have got legal advice that it is not possible to make the landlord build a sanitary house on his property.

46707. You have no power such as we have in other places to deal with the property yourself and recover from him?—So I believe.

46708. Why should you not have this in Ireland?—We have different laws in Ireland from those in Scotland. I have spoken to a solicitor about this and asked him if it were possible, and was told it was very doubtful if a prosecution against a landlord would succeed in those cases.

46709. Mr. KAVANAGH.—We have heard of houses in other parts of the country without chimneys; these are also the property of the landlord?—We are practically in that condition here with regard to a lot of these houses.

46710. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There is no disease in them?—In all the houses which were bad here in former times with smoke there were people who suffered from ophthalmia, but I understand they have not got that in the smoky houses in Scotland, though their lungs must be coal-black, and loaded with soot.

46711. The death-rate in these houses is the lowest in the kingdom; that is the test?—Persons may suffer seriously in their health and not die. A person may live to be ninety with ophthalmia. In these cases I would suggest that grants-in-aid be made through parish committees or otherwise, and more especially to the inhabitants of Toe Head and Hare Island and to the poorer people in Sherkin and Cape Clear Islands, for the improvement of the surroundings of their dwellings, the putting in of proper windows and the cementing of the floors. I think that is an important thing to have done. If we could get a grant through your favour we could get people to build houses. A great many of these people, if we could give them a grant to buy slates and timber, could, by local co-operation, build houses.

46712. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would be the average valuation in these islands?—In Hare Island I should say it would be £4.

46713. I think it would be difficult to find an area where the claim for a parish committee with a respectable grant is stronger than the area you have described?—I am very glad to hear you express that opinion. In Toe Head and Hare Island and some other portions of the district the houses are built in villages, so that "bawns" of four or five houses adjoin. The bawns are simply the manure pits. It is quite the thing in those places along that coast. They continue to build their houses in villages. It is an interesting question, the origin of the building in villages, which they have traced on the Continent to the desire for protection against wild animals. From those villages modern towns have developed, it seems.

46714. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does the question of relationship enter into it?—In those villages not in the least. As a matter of fact there is a saying in this part of the country that they cannot agree because their bawns are too close. This adds materially to the other evils of congestion. In the Toe Head locality the population is 175; there are 37 houses; of these, 17 are unfit for habitation, and of the remaining 20, all, with perhaps one or two exceptions, are defective by reason of earthen floors or insufficient ventilation. In Hare Island, with a population of 300, there are 46 houses, of which 40 are unfit for habitation. In Cape Clear, with a population of 620, there are 120 houses, of which 25 are uninhabitable. In Sherkin Island, with a population of 300, there are 60 houses; there are only 6 or 8 of these houses unfit for habitation. On the whole, the people of Cape Clear and Sherkin Islands are not badly housed, though the floors are nearly all earthen.

46715. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They are different in that respect from the people of Hare Island and Toe Head?—Yes. The people of Sherkin and Cape Clear, the latter especially, are all engaged in the fishing industry. In Cape Clear Island they are not badly off at all. In fact, from the financial point of view I think they are a great deal better off than a good many of the farmers on the mainland. Finally, the return of consumptives from America should be notified from Queenstown, or other port of landing, to the medical officer of the district to which they may be proceeding. I am of opinion that the high death-rate from tuberculosis in Ireland, viz., 27 per 10,000 of the population, is caused (1) by a weakening of the health of the people generally, which debility arises from emigration and defective dietary; (2) by defective housing of the people and the defective sanitation of the country generally; (3) by the return of consumptive Americans, who increase the death-rate by their own deaths, and by infecting and causing the deaths of others.

46716. It would be a great matter if the people could be induced to return to the simple dietary of their fathers?—Yes; when the people lived on stirabout, milk, and potatoes they were far healthier than at present. The nature of the feeding has become more refined and expensive, but it is not as good as it was in former times.

Rev. JAMES O'SULLIVAN examined.

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Rev. James O'Sullivan.

46717. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Kindly state what points you wish to bring before the Commission?—I wish to refer to the congested district of Aughadown South. It is in my parish and comprises about half of the parish, which includes several islands. The population of this district would be about 1,400. On the mainland there would be about thirty or forty farms uneconomic, and on the islands they are all uneconomic.

46718. What are the islands?—Hare Island, Skeam Island, and Calf Island.

46719. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any suggestion of any property in your parish being sold to the Congested Districts Board?—No, though we have made overtures to that effect to some of the landlords and the agents. In the entire district there are only two estates sold so far by private arrangement.

46720. Straight from the vendor to the tenants?—Yes.

46721. Would not you consider such districts as are in your parish, and as have been described by Dr. O'Meara, Hare Island district and Toe Head peninsula, should not be sold direct to the tenants, but should pass through an improving authority, such as the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. I think that would be the proper thing to do, if the interests of those people were to be improved. They require very much better houses and better sanitary surroundings. On the southern side of the mainland and on the islands fishing occupies a very important place, but agriculture also is important. A large proportion of the land is cultivated, and there are creameries in the locality. The cultivation is rather of an imperfect kind, and they require proper technical training. I consider the proper thing to do to develop agriculture in the district would be to have plots attached to the National schools where the teachers would give instruction to the children, even from their early age, theoretically as well as practically, and in addition to the local teacher that there would be itinerant teachers or inspectors coming round from year to year, experts to point out the best methods to add to the instruction given by the local teachers.

46722. Without specially trained teachers you could not do this work?—You could not do it well.

46723. They have not the training?—I don't think the present generation of teachers can do much in the matter; but they should be trained in the training colleges first, and when they come out I think they would be sufficiently competent to give a certain amount of instruction, theoretically and practically.

46724. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you noticed that the health of the children suffers from the presence of creameries?—I have no doubt in the world but that it does materially. The milk from the creameries is very defective as an article of dietary. As the doctor has observed, it has a very disagreeable taste; and it is very liable to corruption, and to become unfit for food very quickly, and there is very little nourishment in it. They give some of it to the children, and they use it also for feeding young cattle. They hold that cattle fed on creamery milk are inferior to other cattle.

46725. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any tendency to send away out of the household more milk than the household can spare?—They send away nearly all the milk to the creameries. They, in some instances, retain very little to colour their tea.

46726. Is there enough retained for the children and the mother?—No, very rarely; as a rule there is not.

46727. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is not really the fault of the creamery system; it is the fault of the people who send too much milk to the creameries and do not keep enough for themselves; don't you think if that was brought before them it would have a very good effect?—It is put before them very frequently. I frequently bring the matter under their notice, in very strong language sometimes. It makes very little impression on them. They send all they can to the creamery to get as much as possible in a lump sum. They don't like to lessen the amount they are likely to get. It holds out a great inducement to them. They forget altogether the health of the children in the matter.

46728. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your parish is at Roaring Water Bay?—Yes, and round by Skibbereen River. It comes near Skibbereen.

46729. What would you chiefly suggest as the best thing to be done?—I distinguish between the mainland and the fishing districts. On the mainland instruction is necessary, and they may be helped in various ways. One thing would be to get good seeds for their land, good grass seeds. I am of opinion myself, as well as from what I have heard the tenants say in reference to seed, that it is very difficult to get really good seed that will grow, and grow strongly, because the seed is sometimes very defective. I think it would be well if some plan would be adopted to secure good seeds for the tenants.

46730. A change of seed?—Seed that would be guaranteed as sound, and would be sure to germinate and grow strongly. With regard to the fishing population on our islands principally, and along the coast, they are greatly in need of piers for the development of the fishing in my parish.

46731. What is Hare Island causeway intended for?—As a passage from Hare Island East to Hare Island West. It is very inconvenient for people to go to and come from market and do their business, having to wait for low tide when it would be dry, and the children going to or coming from school were often in danger of being drowned. At high tide there is a depth of about six feet on the strand. The water rushes in very rapidly.

46732. Has the work been begun?—Not yet. It was originally expected that in connection with the bridge there would be a quay or slip built for the use of the boats of the locality. We have a large number of boats on the island, large mackerel boats, and we have a large number of lobster boats. Lobster fishing is the principal fishing on Hare Island. It would be a very successful fishing if we had a good permanent market for the lobsters. It was only last Sunday I met some of the people and they told me they had lobsters caught in their pots, and some of them were dying. When the weather gets warm they die very quickly when confined in pots. They were afraid they would lose a lot of them for want of a buyer. For many years past, except last year, there was only one buyer came there from England to buy the lobsters. He had a monopoly and cut down the price to six shilling a dozen and five shillings a dozen, and it went as low as 4*s*. 6*d*. a dozen, a price that would hardly pay them for their labour; and men coming with lobster steamers from England could, I am given to understand, safely give twelve shillings a dozen, and have a splendid profit. A Frenchman came last year, and he raised the price to fourteen and fifteen shillings in some instances, but we are doubtful if he will come in the future. If he does not come in the future, then, of course, the monopoly returns.

46733. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose he found it did not pay?—He is supposed to come every year, but he got into some difficulties in Baltimore. Mrs. Ross charged him more than he had anticipated and she brought an action against him. He got very indignant over it and stated he would never again come. However, it would be well that the fishermen would have a market, and that it would not be in the hands of one individual. Adopt some means to market the lobsters and I am confident that the fishing would be very successful. We want a little quay built there in connection with the bridge. It would be a great convenience. There are two villages near where the bridge is built, and there are a lot of lobster boats, and the people want a quay very badly. In rough weather they have to pull up their boats on the dry land.

46734. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say it should be built in connection with the new construction?—Yes. It could be built for very little.

46735. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are in a congested district?—Yes, it is a scheduled district. With reference to accommodation on the island, in 1892 there was a road made through the island for the first time. I succeeded in getting it passed. Father Davis was in Baltimore at the time. Lord Zetland, who was Lord Lieutenant, came down on the island to see it. Through him I succeeded in getting the road made and a slip at the east end of the island, as well as a

large quay at Roaring Water Bay; but the slip on the east is not at all sufficient for our wants there. We should have a quay there, with a slip at the end of it allowed to run out, and it is very easy to make a little land-locked harbour where the mackerel and lobster boats particularly can be safely protected during winter from the storms. The mackerel boats would come alongside, and it would be very useful to them frequently. There are a number of hands on the island. If there is a surplus of fish there, they tell me, when there is a glut of fish and a very little price for it in Baltimore they would come over there, and employ the females in saving the fish even for their own use. But as it is they have to anchor away right off the land. They have no quay there. We want a quay on the mainland, and opposite this quay at the end of a road leading to Hare Island there is no place to land except the rough rocks. These schemes were outlined in 1892. All the engineers that came that way, as well as the County Surveyor and the Deputy Surveyor, were in favour of having these quays built, with other improvements. There is a road from the east to the west of the island, but it was intended also to make two small bits of road, one running north and the other south, leading to little villages on the island, which would be a great advantage to the people and very necessary. I have no doubt in my mind if Father Davis had lived a little longer, or anyone representing that part of the country were on the Congested Districts Board, those schemes which were outlined at the time and approved of would have been long since completed.

46736. You would like a representative on the Board for the County Cork?—Yes, I think it would be well. Aughadown South is a very large congested district with a lot of islands, and it is very congested. In Hare Island the valuation per head is about twelve shillings, and we have never up to this, to my knowledge, got a penny from the Congested Districts Board, except for this bridge we have got lately, and for which the poor people of the island are very grateful. With regard to purchase on the mainland as well as on the islands, we have purchased two estates in that district. They made overtures to the landlords and agents of the other estates, and there are many of them there, small landlords and small middlemen, and we could not come to terms with them They required too high a price, and we consider that in order to effect anything like a reasonable bargain between the landlord and the tenant in those cases the only way to secure that would be to give the Congested Districts Board compulsory powers to purchase the land. I would suggest that particularly with regard to Hare Island, because if it was in the hands of the Congested Districts Board the Congested Districts Board would be in a position to see that the houses would be improved and the people made more sanitary in their surroundings, and also that the boundaries of the farms should be defined. The boundaries are very irregular and mixed up very much; and these irregular boundaries, which have existed from time immemorial, are the cause of frequent squabbles among the people, whereas if the boundaries are defined and each holding was altogether by itself it would obviate any difficulty in the matter.

46737. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—A representative from Cork on the Congested Districts Board would know such properties as the one to which you have referred, and he would know also the need for meeting the special wants of the fishermen, and he would be aware of the conditions of the people both on the coast and inland to a degree that would not be possible for one living at a distance?—Certainly. He would know all the circumstances of the case better.

The Commission adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

APPENDIX I.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. M. O'CONNELL in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

There are ten electoral divisions congested; population, 10,784, roughly a third of the population and area of the union of Listowel. The Rural Council think that the remaining two-thirds should be scheduled, seeing that the average population per head is only £1 19*s.* 3*d.*, and of the congested divisions, £1 3*s.* 2*d.* The 30*s.*, or under, per head rule should be abolished, and the Board should have a discretion to schedule a townland or a group of townlands as it should see fit.

The present method is no guide. For instance, Kilshenane, one of the scheduled divisions, has only a valuation of 16*s.* 3*d.* per head. The cause of its low valuation, of £486, is because the land, reclaimed bog largely, was of little value in 1852, when the valuation was made. A holding of only five or six pounds valuation may have from ten to fifteen cows in Kilshenane. Lisloughtin, Tarmons, Liselton, Urlee, and other places are more "congested." The instance of this division is given to show that the rule at present in force should be abolished.

UNTENANTED LANDS.

As to what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion, I submit a schedule of the untenanted lands in the district, which was sent to the Commission in October last.* Also the replies received from some of the owners of these tracts.† Since then the townlands of Baunacaulig, Coolagown, and Ennismore have been sold to the Estates Commissioners, and the holding at Gurtcreen has been sold to a tenant. The most considerable area of the best land in that schedule is in Kilehenny, 846 acres of very good tillage land, and the letter from Messrs. Reeves and Sons, solicitors to the Scottish Provident Institution, states that they were in communication with the Congested Districts Board as to sale. It will be observed that in this schedule demesne lands are excluded.

COTTIERS—MILK SUPPLY.

With a view to improving the condition of small occupiers, rather than increasing their number, it may be well to consider whether, in the case of congested localities situated near tracts of untenanted lands it would be practicable, in the case of buying any of those tracts, to vest a *portion* of such land in the Congested Districts Board permanently with a view of enabling that Board to let such lands for the grazing of a cow by each cottier whose present holding is too small to feed a cow. I am informed, and believe that, while in the towns milk can be got, in the rural districts, for six months of the year, very little milk is to be had by the labouring class. The nurses tell me condensed milk is used to feed children, and even during the summer months it appears to be the practice, generally, that in the absence of a continuous and certain demand for milk, such as contractors provide for, farmers cannot see their way to sell any of their milk by retail, as the greater portion of the milk is engaged to be taken to the creameries and the remainder is used for feeding calves. Many hold the view that the appearance of the children at the rural schools shows, as a rule, they are not well nourished. Suppose, then, the land is obtained near congested places, the question will then arise, in the case of these people, how are they to purchase a cow, and if they get a loan to buy a milch cow where there is no cow already, or to replace an old tuberculous cow, what security can they offer for the repayment of the money.

Bearing upon this point, I submit a report‡ made by me on the 7th May to the Guardians, from which it will be observed that, out of a seed loan of close on £2,000, in the rural district, there was actually collected out of the first instalment £986, over 99 per cent., leaving only an arrear of £13 uncollected, and in not one case out of over 1,800 recipients of seed potatoes was any attempt made to repudiate the debt. It is to be borne in mind that a large number of these poor people were too poor to offer any sort of security; they were trusted; they proved themselves worthy of trust, and I think it may be submitted that they would also repay a loan to buy a cow.

It is suggested, respecting the supply of milk to the poor throughout the year, in the localities not situated near untenanted tracts, if it could be arranged to have contracts with the local farmers, made by the Parish Committees and the Board's local agent, to see to a weekly collection, it is possible that there is no economic or other difficulty about the matter, as it would be worth any farmer's while to enter into these contracts for a continuous supply, and a portion of the money paid for dear tea, which is largely consumed, would, in this way, be diverted for a supply of milk, which is so badly needed for the children of the poor, who, perhaps, have often to drink the milk of tuberculous cows—hence the high consumptive death-rate amongst the poor. In maternity cases, the supply of pure milk is of first importance.

Proper organisation and a business arrangement would seem to be the only thing necessary to carry out this reform.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

There are 444 cottages provided in the Listowel Rural District—310 completed and occupied and 134 building, or near completion. There are 516 applied for at the Inquiry now going on; and, allowing, say, for 350 to be passed, that will be 800 cottages provided, but as the rate limit, a shilling in the £, will be reached when the 800 cottages have been built, some other sources must be sought to improve the condition of the remaining unsanitary houses.

The attached paper shows the ascertained result of the working of the Act to 31st March last.§

SANITATION.

Respecting the strict enforcement of the Public Health Act, seeing that a sub-sanitary officer, on whom the practical work falls of enforcing the Public Health Act, is paid at the rate of £10 a year, it cannot be expected that he will be very enthusiastic about the performance of his duties. Parish Committees should be formed to assist the Sanitary Authority in such work as removal of manure from near houses, lime-washing, inspection of dairies, etc.

At the present the work is not as effective as it should be. Hundreds of notices are served to remove manure from near dwellings, but the manure, if removed, is shortly afterwards allowed again to accumulate.

A local committee, including the clergy, with an instructress who should have some such qualification as the diploma of the Royal Sanitary Institute of London, to enable her to deal with such matters as ventilation, &c., should have the proper authority to deal with such matters. The County Instructress should visit the houses of the poor—at present those who attend the classes in towns are educated ladies, many of whom are qualified to be instructresses themselves. To improve the general sanitary condition, I hold the view you must commence with the schools, but the sanitary condition of the schools is "a menace to the public health"—reports received in April and May, 1907, from medical officers of health—and the Chief Secretary says the condition of the premises is "infamous"; yet nothing is done. An improvement was recently suggested by the Rural Council of Listowel to the Resident Commissioner of Education

* See p. 206. † See p. 207. ‡ See Table E, p. 208. § See Table F, p. 208.

with a view to the use of earth closets (paper enclosed), but as the Commissioner's reply merely threw the responsibility on the managers, this seems to be evading the question, as the managers have no funds for this purpose.

Trees for Shelter

The Rural Council suggest that forest trees, in lots of four or five hundred, should be given through the Congested Districts Board, in congested areas, free to occupiers under £10 valuation, and at half-price, or 1*s.* 9*d.* per 100, to occupiers under £20 valuation, to plant shelter belts.

Fruit Trees.

An occupier having this year—March last—planted an acre (Irish measure) with 304 apple trees, twelve feet apart either way, with small fruit trees in between, I am able to state, if it is of any interest, what the precise cost was. For fencing a sod fence 6 feet high at north and west sides, and paling at south, and east, thorn quicked, with furze on top, cost of trees at 9*d.* each, three years old, approved sorts, pitting, planting, everything, £17 9*s.* 2*d.* Though the soil is a very heavy, retentive clayey, light surface, about eight inches, and quite unsuitable for tillage, the trees all grew well, and in sheltered places some ten to twelve are yielding *this year* as many as ten to eighteen apples each. The land will be meadowed as if it were not planted, and in five or six years' time it is expected the whole money will be made in fruit.

This instance tends to prove that, if sheltered from north-west, apple tress flourish in poor, cold land, which is not suitable for tillage; but, to encourage planting, trees should be provided for small occupiers at a much cheaper rate than 9*d.* each.

B.—NOTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING HELD BY THE LISTOWEL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL IN REFERENCE TO LARGE HOLDINGS.

The Listowel Rural District Council, in Special Meeting assembled this 3rd day of November, 1906, respectfully request the Right Honourable the Earl of Listowel, Lord Ormathwaite, and the Gentlemen named in the Return accompanying this Resolution to be so good as to let us know, at their convenience, whether they will be pleased to enter into negotiations with the Estates Commissioners, or, in the scheduled areas, with the Congested Districts Board, for the sale of the lands at present in their occupation, to be divided amongst competent persons who have no land and who are willing and able to till it and pay rent for it.

Lest our action in this matter may be misunderstood, we desire to say that by the Labourers Act, 1906, we are enabled to purchase portions of an estate for the use of agricultural labourers.

We submit the following for consideration:—

(1.) All parties in the country agree, as shown by the public Press, of every shade of opinion, here and in England also, that the question of Emigration has already become a serious economic question; and, as time passes, will become more serious still, if some real effort is not made to stop it.

(2.) One method, in conjunction with local or cottage industries, is the division of large holdings amongst those willing and able to cultivate land, which recent evidence before the Commission has shown to result in material improvement in Connaught.

(3.) On the question of whether small holdings are economic:—Taking the most progressive counties in Ireland—Armagh, Down and Londonderry—the proportion of large holdings in these counties of from 200 to 500 acres is—Armagh, less than half per cent.; Down, two per cent.; and Londonderry, three per cent.

(4.) In the County of Kerry the number is fourteen per cent.

(5.) Taking holdings of from five to thirty acres—where the workers and the producers are raised—Armagh has eight and a half per cent.; Down, over ten per cent.; Londonderry, six and a half per cent., and Antrim, eight per cent. of such small holdings.

(6.) Again compare with Kerry, which has only four per cent. in number of five to thirty-acre farms.

(7.) In the north-east of Ireland the rule is—tillage and no grazing of store cattle. The fertile south is a wilderness of grazing, and no tillage to speak of—even right up to the towns' undrained, unmanured, and "sour" land—deteriorating. Listowel Union is three times the size of Downpatrick Union, and the figures (Report, 2,722, page 124), taking one crop only, are—Potatoes, 12,809 acres in Downpatrick; 4,851 acres in Listowel. The proportion here is, allowing for total area of tillable land, acre for acre, nine times more tillage in the North.

(8.) Based on precise, ascertained facts, this tends to confirm the view that holdings of from five to thirty acres of average land, at a fair rent, can be made economic; and that being so, and the owners being willing to sell, the division of these large tracts of land amongst the workers—the sons of labourers and the sons of small farmers who have no land and whose only prospect of betterment is emigration—is only a matter of price.

(9.) Should business now result, our strong suggestion to the Commissioners or Board will be:—In selecting tenants, to take only working men who are sober and can prove thrift by an account, if only £2 or £3, in the Savings Bank, and in order to discourage laziness to put a smart rent of £2 to £3 an acre, on all grass or meadow, more than the holdings requires, and to charge 5*s.* an acre only for tillage, the local agent to be the sole judge of this.

(10.) Let it be understood that the proposal now made by this Council to the proprietors is a business one—will sale and division pay better than grazing? It is also quite a friendly one, and if there is any objection, of their own free-will, to sell, or to enter into negotiations as to the sale, the matter is at an end, so far as this Council is concerned. However, whether for or against the proposal, we invite an expression of opinion, as such can do no harm, and may possibly result in good business for all parties concerned.

(11.) We recall, with pleasure, that it was to this Council the Right Honourable the Earl of Listowel first made known his intention to sell his estate, and we should be very glad now also to learn, through his Lordship, that he would be prepared to sell his lands at Ennismore, etc., and thereby give a good lead to the other proprietors who are similarly situated.

(12.) Finally, this Council desires to acknowledge publicly that they have been met in a business-like and liberal spirit by the owners of land in Listowel Rural District, without exception, respecting the purchase of 180 plots this year, under the Labourers Acts, and whether they are now disposed to discuss terms with us or not these friendly relations, as far as we are concerned, continue unabated.

We are, my lords and gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

Signed on behalf of the Rural Council in Meeting assembled,

T. O'CONNELL, *Chairman.*

J. BOLAND, *Vice-Chairman.*

T. KEANE, *Chairman of Poor Law Board.*

Countersigned, M. O'CONNELL, *Clerk.*

3rd November, 1906.

APPENDIX I.

C.—LARGE TRACTS OF LAND EITHER UNTENANTED OR HELD BY TENANTS NOT RESIDING THEREON, AND USED FOR GRAZING.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Owner, &c.	Area.	Valuation.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Ardagh,				
Asdee,	Ballynoneen,	Reps. of Leslie Wren, in Chancery,	270 3 3	Bog
Do.,	Do.,	Jeremiah Keane,	54 2 5	17 0 0
Do.,	Kylatallin,	Mrs. Brew,	146 3 39	58 5 0
Ballyconry,	Ballyconry,	E. M. Stack, Esq.,	110 3 11	67 10 0
Do.,	Moybella,	Reps. A. Raymond,	90 3 25	34 0 0
Do.,	Meevoo,	E. M. Stack, Esq.,	132 3 11	49 5 0
Do.,	Toohanna,	Do.,	95 0 14	Bog
Ballyduff,	Bishopscourt South,	W. T. J. Gunn, Esq., B.L.,	48 3 24	29 0 0
Ballyegan,	Kiltean,	Lord Ormathwaite,	167 3 7	Bog 5 10 0
Ballyhorgan,	Ballyhorgan South,	R. G. Gentleman, Esq., J.P., (Demesne excluded),	200 1 28	60 10 0
Do.,	Ballyhorgan West,	Reps. Stephen Sandes,	218 0 20	121 0 0
Do.,	Clooncolla,	R. G. Gentleman, Esq., J.P.,	121 3 25	73 5 0
Do.,	Kilshenane,	Do.,	80 3 39	41 10 0
Do.,	Lissihane,	Lord Ormathwaite,	134 3 10	Bog 15 10 0
Ballinclogher,	Derryvrin,	Do.,	125 2 10	11 10 0
Beale,				
Carrig,	Rusheen,	J. D. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	154 2 2	75 10 0
Do.,	Carrig,	Reps. C. Sandes,	239 3 17	114 0 0
Causeway,				
Clountubrid,	Clountubrid South,	J. Sandes, Esq., B.L.,	211 1 14	73 15 0
Do.,	Kylebwee,	Lord Ormathwaite,	84 2 10	Bog 1 15 0
Do.,	Coolaclarig,	Do.,	57 3 18	22 5 0
Dromartin,	Dysert,	W. J. T. Gunne, Esq.,	139 2 14	13 5 0
Do.,	Rattoo,	Do.,	46 1 37	44 5 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	484 2 29	285 0 0
Duagh,		Do., (Demesne excluded),		
Ennismore,	Bawnacaulig,	Earl of Listowel, K.P. (sold to Estates Commrs.),	199 3 3	73 5 0
Do.,	Coolagown,	Do., do.,	266 2 15	170 10 0
Do.,	Ennismore,	Do., do.,	345 1 31	252 15 0
Do.,	Dromerin,	Reps. J. O'Connell,	318 3 28	134 8 0
Do.,	Gurtacrossane,	M. Leonard, Esq., J.P.,	349 3 17	137 6 0
Do.,	Scortleigh,	J. Sandes, Esq., B.L.,	38 0 30	27 10 0
Gullane,				
Gunsboro',	Derra West,	G. P. G. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	193 3 27	Bog 2 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	112 2 30	Bog 2 15 0
Do.,	Do.,	J. Sandes, Esq., B.L.,	73 2 30	Bog 2 15 0
Do.,	Inch,	G. P. G. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	248 2 27	Bog 11 0 0
Kilfeighney,	Crotta,	R. Savage.	220 0 5	129 15 0
Killehenny,	Ballybunion,	Scottish Provident Institution,	183 3 27	95 15 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	65 1 23	29 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	4 0 10	2 0 0
Do.,	Ballveagh,	Do.,	593 0 20	194 15 0
Killury,	Ballinclemesig,	J. W. Leehy, Esq., M.A.,	75 1 10	2 3 0
Do.,	Ballinascreena,	Reps. C. W. Stoughton,	33 3 20	21 5 0
Kilmeany,	Bunagara,	Sir W. J. Paul,	116 2 37	Bog 0 10 0
Do.,	Carhooeragh,	M. V. Blacker-Douglas, Esq., D.L.,	314 3 30	Bog 2 9 0
Do.,	Kilmeany,	G. P. G. Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	62 1 20	15 5 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	74 1 25	16 0 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	82 2 6	32 15 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do., (Demesne and Plantations excluded).	338 3 3	171 0 0
Kilshenane,	Very large areas, but all appear to be tenanted.			
Kiltomey,	Nearly the whole of this district appears to be purchased by the Congested Districts Board.			
Do.,	Ballinagar,	Reps. E. M. Bernard,	375 3 35	Bog 11 7 0
Liselton,	Tullahinnell North,	B. Douglas, Esq., D.L.,	218 0 10	57 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	William Wharton, Esq.,	178 0 9	43 5 0
Listowel Rural,	Ballinruddera,	Brindley Fitzgerald, Esq.,	162 0 17	112 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Knight of Kerry,	102 1 2	55 5 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	15 1 5	11 15 0
Do.,	Do.,	B. Fitzgerald, Esq.,	9 3 20	9 0 0
Do.,	Billerough,	Miss M. Hilliard,	42 3 25	22 5 0
Do.,	Dromin Lower,	B. Fitzgerald, Esq.,	22 3 30	25 0 0
Do.,	Dromin Upper,	Denis Gunn Browne, Esq.,	120 0 17	71 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	69 1 32	32 10 0
Do.,	Garryantanavally,	Mrs. M. Cooke,	117 2 15	106 0 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do., (Demesne, 128 acres, excluded),	25 2 5	22 10 0
Do.,	Gurtcreen,	M. Leonard, Esq., J.P.,	160 0 33	92 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	John Sandes, Esq., B.L. (now sold),	183 2 30	74 15 0
Listaughtin,	Listaughtin,	J. D. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.,	20 2 0	19 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	52 1 15	17 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	81 2 0	40 0 0
Lixnaw,				
Moynsha,				
Newtownsandes,				
Rathea,	Mountcole,	R. G. Gentleman, Esq., J.P.,	169 1 38	81 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	97 0 22	46 10 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	35 2 10	13 0 0
Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	62 1 29	
Do.,	Rathea,	J. H. Owens, Esq.,	226 1 10	43 0 0
Listowel Urban,	Cleveragh,	M. Leonard, Esq., J.P.,	140 1 16	74 10 0
Do.,	Listowel,	Earl of Listowel, K.P.,	101 0 0	80 0 0

D.—CORRESPONDENCE.

Non-Residential Holdings.

The following correspondence has passed in reply to Resolution of 3rd inst., herewith:—

Royal Commission on Congestion in Ireland.
Westminster Palace Hotel, London, W.,
14*th November*, 1906.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th and enclosures, which will be duly submitted to the Commission. The Commissioners will probably not sit in the County Kerry until about next May, and the arrangements for the Sittings there will not be made for some months.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Walter Callan, *Secretary.*

The Clerk,
Listowel Rural District Council.

From The Right Honourable The Earl of Listowel and J. D. Crosbie, Esq., D.L.
(912 acres and 308 acres respectively, arable.)

While Lord Listowel and I are both sympathetic with the very laudable efforts of your Board to stay the exhaustive drain of Emigration, we are compelled, by the unconscionable delays of the Estates Commissioners in completing sales, to decline to embark upon any further negotiations for sale until those pending have been disposed of.

I am, your faithfully,

James D. Crosbie.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

From M. V. Blacker-Douglas, Esq., D.L.
(Bog, 314 acres; arable, 218 acres.)

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 3rd, I offered all my land in Kerry, in my own occupation, to the Estates Commissioners last January, and I understand they are sending a Valuer now to report on the property.

Faithfully yours,

M. V. Blacker-Douglas.

The Clerk,
Listowel R.D.C.

From Sir W. J. Paul, Bart., Waterford.
(Bog, 116 acres.)

Dear Sir,

Re unoccupied lands near Listowel, I should be willing to sell the turf banks in my own occupation, but I have to bear in mind that it is expensive to sell a portion of an estate, and also that uncut turf banks, near the town of Listowel, must, sooner or later, be of considerable value. At one time when my father cut turf on his own hands, it produced £30 a year net profit.

Faithfully yours,

W. J. Paul.

Clerk of the Council, Listowel.

From G. F. Trench, Esq., J.P.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your circular I have nothing to do with any property in your list except that of Mr. Blacker-Douglas.

As regards the first item, the holding in Carrueragh has been already applotted to the tenants, on their purchase; and as regards the second item, at Tullihinell, I am already in communication with the Estates Commisioners regarding the applotment of it amongst occupiers in the neighbourhood.

Faithfully yours,

G. F. Trench.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

Richard Latchford, Esq., J.P., Tralee,

Notifies that he is prepared to sell his farm at Clieveragh, 35 acres, to the Congested Districts Board.

From the Scottish Provident Institution, Edinburgh.
(846 acres, tillage land.)

Sir,

The Scottish Provident Institution have handed us your letter of the 3rd, together with the schedule referred to in same, and in reply thereto we beg to inform you that we are now in communication with the Congested Districts Board relative to the lands on hands referred to in circular.

Faithfully yours,

S. S. & E. Reeves & Sons.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

From J. Sandes, Esq., B.L.

1, Raglan-road, Dublin,
17*th November*, 1906.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favour of the 15th inst., I beg to state that I am at present in communication with the Estates Commissioners *re* my untenanted land.

Yours faithfully,

John Sandes.

M. O'Connell, Esq.

E.—PARTICULARS AS TO THE COLLECTION OF SEED RATE.

I submit to you the result of the collection of Seed Rate, first instalment. Closed on 31st March last.

Collector.	Instalment.	Arrears.	Per cent. collected.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
O'Sullivan, ...	137 1 3	0 16 3	99⅛
O'Connell, ...	130 17 10	0 10 10	99½
Galvin, ...	148 16 2	0 5 5	99⅞
Flynn, ...	141 15 0	3 0 4	98
Keane, ...	177 5 9	1 1 8	99½
Walsh, ...	163 17 10	6 18 6	95⅞
Mulvihill, ...	87 3 0	1 7 1	98½
Total, ...	986 15 10	13 10 1	—

Upon the whole the amount actually collected and lodged is £98 11*s.*, out of every £100 worth of seed sold, and arrears £1 9*s.*, excluding one collector whose arrears is made up almost entirely of two peculiar cases, which still remain to be investigated, and about one of which I am far from being satisfied, the amount collected by six collectors is fully 99¼ per cent.

Decrees have been got for nearly all these small arrears. For instance, Mr. Flynn holds five decrees for £3 0*s.* 4*d.* which ought to be good to the extent of £2 16*s.*

Having regard to the rush at the distribution; to the want of patience by the great bulk of the recipients; to the fact that the railway company three times disappointed us in the way of delivery; and to the anxiety of the guardians to distribute the large supply, 444 tons, to two thousand applicants, in the shortest space of time, I venture to express the opinion

APPENDIX I.

that a collection of 99½ per cent. by six collectors is not bad.

Another thing of importance is proved conclusively by this collection—taking them generally, the recipients were very poor people—in many cases, the poorest of the poor, and it stands on record that these poor people in Listowel Union have met their liabilities in a manner, I think, that reflects credit upon them, and I shall take the occasion of bringing this fact to the notice of the Royal Commission on Congestion, which meets at Listowel on the 3rd July next.

This collection amply proves that these people may be trusted to meet their liabilities to the Congested Districts Board for small loans to enable them to improve their condition.

May 7th, 1907.

F.—PARTICULARS AS TO THE WORKING OF THE LABOURERS (I.) ACTS IN THE LISTOWEL RURAL DISTRICT.

1. No. of Cottages and Allotments provided 309
2. Rents reserved in the Lettings ... £722 13 6
3. No. of Cottages or Allotments unoccupied 1
4. (*a*) No. of Cottages or Allotments the Rent whereof is in arrear ... 142
   (*b*) The total amount of such arrears £85 4 0
5. (*a*) No. of Cottages applied for under last completed Scheme ... 226
   (*b*) No. of extra Half Acres applied for under last completed Scheme 70
   (*c*) No. of Cottages sanctioned under last completed Scheme ... 137
   (*d*) No. of extra Half Acres applied for under last completed Scheme 46
   (*e*) The total amount of expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and confirmation of the last completed Scheme ... £728 4 6
   [Total Loan, £21,210; 135 Cottages, 42 Half Acres, 8 Acres]. (Date of Order—5th December, 1905).
   Particulars of such expenses:—
   Official (Board of Works, L. G. Board) £228 8 6
   Legal—Inquiries, Privy Council, Appeals, &c. £157 0 0
   Engineering £160 0 0
   Clerical £108 0 0
   Incidental—Printing, Advertising, &c. £74 16 0
6. No. of cases where advances have been made to Agricultural Labourers under Section 2 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and Section 19 of the Labourers' Act, 1906 ... ... Nil
7. (*a*) Amount of Loans sanctioned for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots £65,999 0 0
   (*b*) Amount of Loans received for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots £56,789 0 0
   Amount of Loans due for 446 Cottages and 10 Village Plots £9,210 0 0
   (*c*) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans £2,108 0 0
   (Valuation, £56,800; outstanding, £43,626).
   (*d*) Poundage Rate necessary to raise amount specified at 7 (*c*) - 8¾*d.*
   (*e*) Poundage Rate actually levied under the Acts ... ... 4⅞*d.*

It is to be observed that under the Incorporated Acts—Landlord and Tenant Act—the rent shall be 40 days in arrear before a Summons to recover can be issued.

8. (*a*) Amount of Rents paid by Tenants of Cottages or Allotments during year ended 31st March, 1907 ... ... £728 9 7
   (*b*) Outlay during year ended 31st March, 1907, for:—
   Repairs £87 14 3
   Insurance ... ...
   Rent Collection £91 1 2
   Legal Proceedings against Tenants' Evictions ... £12 12 8
9. No. of Cottages with Half-acre Plots or less than Half-acre Plots 28
   No. of Cottages with more than Half and up to Three-quarters of an Acre ... ...
   No. of Cottages with more than Three-quarters of an Acre ... 281
10. (*a*) No. of Plots Let to Persons not Tenants to the Council of Dwelling-houses ... ...
   (*b*) Total Acreage of such Plots ...
   (*c*) No. of Tracts of Land Let in Allotments to Labourers living in neighbouring Villages or Towns 8
   (*d*) Total Acreage of such Tracts 4 acres
11. Details of any new Improvement Scheme proposed to be carried out:—

No. of Cottages, &c., to be provided.	Where Garden Allotment does not exceed half a statute acre.	Where Garden Allotment exceeds half an acre.	Estimated Cost.	Date of Scheme.
			£	
516	4	113	85,062	25th April, 1907

30th April, 1907.

BALLYCONNERY
DYSERT MARSHES
BALLYCONNERY MARSHES
BALLYCONNERY MOOR
BALLYCONNERY BOG
BALLYCONNERY MIDDLE
BALLYCONNERY WEST
BALLYCONNERY EAST
BALLYCONNERY NORTH
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-WEST
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH-WEST
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH-EAST
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-EAST
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-MOOR
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH-MOOR
BALLYCONNERY WEST-MOOR
BALLYCONNERY EAST-MOOR
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-BOG
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BALLYCONNERY NORTH-EAST-BOG
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-WEST-MIDDLE
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH-WEST-MIDDLE
BALLYCONNERY SOUTH-EAST-MIDDLE
BALLYCONNERY NORTH-EAST-MIDDLE

APPENDIX III.

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF AGRICULTURAL AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1901.

MAP put in by MR. GEORGE F. TRENCH, in connection with TABLE B, on opposite page.

N.B.—The figures shown on the above map refer to a list of societies which is given in the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for 1902. Since then several of these societies have been dissolved, and very many others have sprung up.

APPENDIX III.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. GEORGE TRENCH, in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—STATEMENT OF SALES OF TENANTS' INTEREST ON TWO TYPICAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTY KERRY.

(*a.*) M. V. BLACKER-DOUGLAS'S ESTATE.

(1.) Maurice de Courcey sold his interest in 1895 to Thomas O'Connor, a returned Australian, for £850. Area, 84 acres with a mountain.
Rent, £50—17 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £43 15*s.*
O'Connor sold his interest in 1898 for £600 to J. Hanlon, present tenant; 12 years' purchase.

(2.) Thomas Foran, Kilgarvin, sold his interest in 1896 to Thomas Corrydon for £145. Area, 21a 1r. 3p.
Judicial rent, £9—16 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £7 10*s.*

(3.) Thomas Relihan, Carrueragh, sold his interest in 1899 to Sarah Stack for £290. Area, 40a. 0r. 20p.
Rent, £17 2*s.*—17 years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £13 10*s.*

(4.) R. G. Gentleman, Farranawanna, sold his interest in 1900 to Pat Finucane for £500. Area, 212a. 2r. 6p.
Rent, £141 13*s.* 8*d.*—3½ years' purchase of the rent. Poor Law Valuation, £106 10*s.*

(*b.*) LINDSEY TALBOT-CROSBIE'S ESTATE.

(1.) John Wood, Ballysheen, sold his interest in 1892 to Daniel Pierce. First term rent, £233. Area, 282a. 3r. 6p. Poor Law Valuation, £176.
Price, £850—3⅔ years' purchase of the rent.

(2.) David Watson, Ballysheen, sold his interest in 1894 to Joseph Lovatt. First term rent, £167. Area, 247a. 2r. 7p. Poor Law Valuation, £108 5*s.*
Price, £550—3¼ years' purchase of the rent.

(3.) John Leslie, Cloonametagh, sold his interest in 1897 to Thomas Harty. First term rent, £24. Area, 30a. 0r. 15p. Poor Law Valuation, £14 15*s.*
Price, £300—12½ years' purchase of the rent.

(4.) John Talbot, Laccamore, sold his interest to John Hannifan. First term rent, £8 5*s.* Area, 19a. 1r. 2p. Poor Law Valuation, £8.
Price, £180—21¾ years' purchase of the rent.

B.—STATISTICS RELATING TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR (1) ALL IRELAND, (2) COUNTY KERRY.

(*a.*) STATISTICS FOR ALL IRELAND.

No.	Description.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
349	Creameries, ...	46,370	250,000	1,600,000
165	Agricultural Societies, ..	14,190	30,000	100,000
255	Credit Societies, ..	13,260	40,000	50,000
31	Poultry Societies, ..	5,084	10,000	50,000
57	Home Industries Societies.	2,850	3,500	15,000
13	Flax Societies, ..	611	5,000	20,000
46	Miscellaneous, ..	2,300	50,000	330,000
916		84,665	£388,500	£2,165,000

(*b.*) STATISTICS FOR COUNTY KERRY.

No.	Description.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
10	Creameries, ...	1,003	15,000	45,000
1	Agricultural Society, ..		(No returns.)	
16	Credit Societies, ..	800	2,500	3,000
2	Miscellaneous, ..	150	(No returns).	
29		1,953	£17,500	£48,000

(*c.*) GROWTH OF CREAMERIES IN KERRY.

Year.	No.	Members.	Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£
1894 ..	None.	—	—	—
1895 ..	5		(No statistics available).	
1896 ..	6		Do.	
1897 ..	6	368	2,862	29,464
1898 ..	7	832	4,801	35,594
1900 ..	7	822	4,558	36,940
1901 ..	7	763	5,714	37,045
1902 ..	8	1,003	6,308	34,218
1903 ..	9	1,009	8,637	27,593 (*a*)
1904 ..	9	1,054	13,845	45,946
1905 ..	10	1,003	15,000	45,000
1906 (*b*) ..	10	1,200	16,000	48,000

(*a*) Five societies only furnished returns.
(*b*) Approximate—returns not yet complete.

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV PAMPHLET put in by THE MCGILLYCUDDY OF THE REEKS, in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

"IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY."

TO ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL.

The old restraints on Irish industry have been removed, and the spirit that invoked them has passed away. Ireland is free to develop her own resources. A superb opportunity awaits her. But her need is industry, and those vital forces of industry—capital and trained direction. Labour she has in plenty. It is the purpose of this pamphlet to proclaim an opportunity that opens the way to the industrial regeneration of Ireland. and to appeal to English-speaking people throughout the world for the aid by which the opportunity may be grasped and the great work begun. No differences of race, religion, or politics can interpose. The cause is humanity; the task, the uplifting of a nation by the arts of peace.

Ireland's way to prosperity lies through the development of her fisheries. It is proposed to develop this natural wealth by co-operative labour. The various industries that will be thus revived, or created, will help Ireland where she most needs help—in the Congested Districts. The co-operative principle will enable her to reap and retain the full benefits of her labour; an inspiriting example will be set before the entire nation; Ireland will enter upon a new era and a new life.

The plan presented in these pages is an ambitious one, but it is practical. Its originator is a man of experience, courage, and untiring energy, and he is an Irishman, bearing an old and honoured Irish title—The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks.

Ireland's loftiest mountains rise above the matchless waters of Killarney and perpetuate the name of a tribal line once dominant in Kerry. The tribal legends still linger about MacGillycuddy's Reeks; what was best in the old customs of chiefship survives there, and the head of the Sept still dwells among his people.

Among his latest unaided efforts in developing the resources of his district has been a notable revival of industry among the salmon-fishers of the Laune, the Maine, and the Caragh rivers, and Castlemaine Bay. The MacGillycuddy, by securing markets and transportation for the catch, enabled these men to increase their earnings one hundred per cent. in a single season. And this was done against a fall in prices.

Encouraged by his success, the MacGillycuddy conceived the idea of establishing a Co-operative Association among the Irish fishermen. For eighteen months he made a careful study of the history of the Irish fisheries, of their present condition, and of the best means for developing them. The result is the plan presented in his appended address to the men.

In behalf of the great American journal which it is my privilege to represent, I accompanied the MacGillycuddy on an extended tour through the Irish fishing districts. The experiences of this journey were described in the *Boston Herald*. It is impossible to repeat within the limits of this pamphlet the story of our investigations, but I have done so in a little volume entitled "Self-Help for Ireland," which is already in the Press, and which will be published for the benefit of the proposed Association.

The world knows that the Irish waters are rich with fish, but it does not realise the extraordinary abundance of this wealth. Nor do Irishmen themselves appreciate the incalculable resources of their seas and streams. The Irish sea-fisheries to-day give uncertain and ill-paid employment to 22,000 men, of whom not more than 7,000 devote their entire attention to the work. The rest are small farmers, who, in endeavouring to follow two widely different occupations, make a success of neither. There are in Ireland only 395 fishing boats of the "first class," *i.e.*, rating above 15 tons. The remainder are indifferent row-boats and frail curraghs.

The Irishman's boats are primitive, and his gear is defective. In all Ireland there are but four net-making machines, and these are used by the boys in Father Davis' Fishery School at Baltimore. Fish-curing is almost a lost art; markets are for the most part, inaccessible; breakwaters, piers, and landing-slips are needed at almost every station. Through ignorance and inferior equipment, the Irishman is unable to compete with the foreigners who fish along his own coasts. Though he is quick to learn, and is willing to work, he is too poor to buy the necessary plant, and to provide for himself the requisite instruction. Capital has never interested itself in his behalf. He has been left to struggle as he could.

Fully one-half of the Irish catch is wasted, because there are no adequate facilities for transporting fresh fish, and because the men are ignorant of the arts of curing and salting. The Fishery Inspectors are hindered in their work by lack of funds, and even accurate statistics are not available. There are no figures extant showing the volume of the Irish catch. Even the sales are imperfectly recorded. The Blue Book for 1890 contains returns of the sales at 95 stations only. It appears that the men received £380,000 for the year. But these figures give no indication whatever of the *actual catch* at these 95 stations. This must have been at least twice as great as the quantity sold. My own investigations have convinced me that three-fourths of the Irish fish are wasted. But it is sufficient for present purposes to estimate the waste at one-half the catch.

The demand for fish as food is steadily increasing in all great centres of population. With proper facilities for reaching the markets the Irishmen can sell all the fish they catch. They could have sold £760,000 worth of fish in 1890—that is to say, the entire catch of the 95 stations which are fortunate enough to be mentioned in the Blue Book.

English, Scotch, Manx, and Frenchmen fish off the Irish coasts. It is fair to assume that, with their superior training and equipment, their fish-take is at least equal to that of the Irish crews. Add to the known hauls the returns for Irish salmon exported to eight large English towns in 1890, according to the Inspector's report, and we have the following figures which faintly indicate the immense wealth of the Irish waters, wealth which Ireland can easily make her own:—

Actual Irish *catch*, at least	...	£760,000
Catch of foreign crews in Irish waters	...	760,000
Irish salmon export, 1890	...	353,000
		£1,873,000

This is a very moderate estimate. But I am convinced that the first year's work of the proposed Co-operative Association would return to the Irish fishermen two million pounds. If the long-line fishing, which can be carried on throughout the year, were properly developed these figures would be greatly increased. The possibilities of growth are unlimited. In "Self-Help for Ireland" I have discussed them fully. I have also cited many instances of waste which came under my observation. I will mention but two here.

On one occasion I saw 100,000 mackerel brought to the strand by twelve row-boats working six seines. On another occasion I saw a single seine haul 16,000

mackerel. In both cases the boats hauled within a thousand yards of the shore, and about half a dozen miles inside the headlands of one of Ireland's finest bays. In both cases the fish were wasted. There were no buyers, and the men had no curing-sheds and no salt. Such woful instances are common at the Irish fishing stations, but they find no place in the official estimates of the Irish *catch*. At the time of which I speak, mackerel were selling in the London fish-shops for sixpence each.

From her own waters Ireland can draw great wealth. But she must first be able to provide a better fleet, and she must hire, or purchase, small steam vessels for carrying her fish to market. Should anyone deny Ireland's ability or inclination to grasp this opportunity with the means which it is hoped will be granted her, let him go to the Cape Clear region in County Cork and see what has been accomplished there by the aid of one of England's noblest women. Twelve years ago the Baroness Burdett-Coutts found at Cape Clear a destitute people. She loaned them capital, and to-day the entire region is as thrifty and prosperous as any fishing district in the world, and the "Capers" are said to be the most daring fishermen in the British Isles. What Father Davis has done at Baltimore (perhaps the most remarkable effort in Ireland during the nineteenth century) by establishing there the first Industrial Fishery School in the world, is another proof, if proof were needed, of what Irish brawn can do when it is guided by a wise brain.

From the public point of view the proposed Association deserves support, and at its inception substantial help. It is highly probable that the Association's steamers will be able to influence a considerable reduction in the railway rates on all classes of goods carried in the North, West and South-West of Ireland; the general work of the Association will remove a heavy burden from the rates and taxes; the congested districts will be permanently relieved; Co-operative Labour will restore the fallen fortunes of a country whose natural resources have been scarcely touched; Ireland will be awakened by industry, and her people will ensure for themselves a prosperous life in their native land.

It is intended that the Association shall be ready for active work at the opening of the spring fishing season in 1892. But this cannot be done unless public subscriptions help to supply the equipment necessary to begin the work. Once under way the Association can undoubtedly secure funds from the Congested Districts Board, from the Grand Juries, or County Councils, and from Government Loans and Grants. Meanwhile this appeal is made to the generous public. I have elsewhere shown how the Association can quickly become self-supporting.

An account has been opened in the name of "The Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association," at the National Bank, Limited, Killorglin, Kerry; and subscriptions may be sent to E. H. Hannigan, Esq., the Manager of the Bank.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen is being formed to assist in collecting and forwarding subscriptions.

The subscription list will be published from time to time.

Here, then, is Ireland's opportunity. The natural wealth awaits development; the labour awaits employment; the trained hands, and the directing heads have been selected; and they, too, await the starting signal—the liberal subscriptions of all who believe that industry exalts a nation.

ARTHUR WARREN.

FISHERMEN OF KERRY, CORK, AND THE WEST OF IRELAND.

Your earnest attention is called to a plan which is of vital importance to every man among you, because it is intended to make you prosperous by increasing your earnings and your opportunities, by developing your fisheries, by providing new and profitable employment—together with technical education—for your children, by protecting your rights, and by securing to you the full fruits of your labour.

Fishermen's Association.

You may have already heard that, in August and September, I addressed meetings of fishermen along the coasts of Kerry and Cork, having in view the foundation of a co-operative organisation to be called "The Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association." In order that the nature of this Association may be fully understood by those who were unable to attend the meetings, and by all whose co-operation it is desirable to enlist, this pamphlet has been issued.

What has been done.

The meetings referred to were held at Smerwick, Ballyferriter, Brandon, Dingle, Caherciveen, Valentia, Portmagee, Ballinskelligs, Waterville, Derrynane, Eyries, Ballydonegan, Allihies, Garinish, Castlegregory, the Cashen River, Limerick, and other important fishing stations, and they had the warm approval and support of the priests of those places—the Rev. Fathers O'Leary, Scannell, O'Sullivan, Murphy, O'Reilly, Foran, Martin, Larkin, Barton, O'Connel, M'Carthy, Trant, and Molyneux, who took the chair at the respective gatherings.

The next steps.

On each occasion, and without a dissentient voice, it was resolved to accept the plan herein set forth, and it was further agreed to call, later on, one or more general meetings of all the lake, river, and sea fishermen, and Fishery owners of Kerry, Cork, and the West Coast, for the purpose of founding the Association, which, it is hoped, will begin operations on St. Patrick's Day next, for the opening of the Spring season of 1892.

Invitation to Fishermen.

The General Meetings will be held at the most central and convenient places possible, and due notice will be given by advertisement and posters. All the riparian proprietors, and all the fishermen, from the fresh-water anglers to the crews of the sea-trawlers, are cordially invited to attend these meetings, either in person or by their appointed deputies. The railway companies will be asked to provide special trains and fares. It is important that there should be large and representative gatherings.

Co-operation.

The "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" will be a purely co-operative industrial body. It is estimated that on the salt and fresh waters from Kinsale, in Cork, to Achill Island, in Mayo, there are about 14,000 fishermen and 3,600 boats. Every one of these men should join the Association.

Self-help for Ireland.

The movement thus inaugurated is destined to become one of the greatest and most beneficial movements ever known in Ireland, for as an industrial organisation on a strictly co-operative basis, governing itself from within its own membership, and providing ample work for the very poorest of both sexes, it should expand into a larger and similar body comprising all the fishermen in Ireland and all persons needing employment along the Irish coasts, especially in the congested districts, thus furnishing a splendid example of self-help which must in time be adopted by all other workers in the country, and raise the people in thrift, intelligence, skill and prosperity.

As you are, and—as you can be.

Fishermen! You should remember that "Union is strength." This old saying embodies a truth which is as applicable to you as it is to other men. To-day, working individually, or in small groups, you are poor; but united, you can change your poverty into prosperity. To-day you lack the appliances and the knowledge requisite for catching and curing fish according to the best standards, and you are unable to compete with the fishermen of other countries; but united and directed you can have the best boats and the best gear; you can have the best curing establishments that money and industry can procure; you can have harbours, piers, break-waters, slips,

icehouses, and hulks, and lobster tanks, and all things needful to your calling; you can have training for yourselves, and training-schools for your children. To-day your catch of fish is limited by the small capacity of your inshore craft and appliances, but united and trained you can have deep sea boats, and you can thus follow the fish to sea and open new fishing grounds, and increase your catch in volume and variety. To-day your means for getting fish to market are uncertain, intermittent, and very costly; you have no check on the market sales, no guarantee that you will receive full value for your catch; but united you can provide continuous transport throughout the year, and on the lowest terms, and you can command the best prices in the best markets, and secure for yourselves many intermediate profits which are now made by others. To-day the greater portion of your catch is wasted, spoiled and unsold, and often, when your waters are filled with fish, it is useless for you to go out even with your small boats; but by co-operative union you can dispose with profit of all the fish of every sort that you can take by means of a training and equipment equal in every respect to those of the most prosperous and skilful fishermen of other countries.

Wealth of the Irish Seas.

You have the best fishing waters in the world. Your seas, rivers, and lakes are filled with incalculable wealth which can be greatly increased. For centuries the fishermen of other nations have envied you the possession of these sources of wealth. To-day foreign fishermen arrive in ever-increasing numbers and enrich themselves along your coasts. The time has come for you to develop this wealth for yourselves. This you can do by industrial co-operative union under trained direction.

Advantages of Industrial Union.

This is the age of industrial union. Irish industry must be organized and directed or the country will for ever lose its opportunity, and be drained of the best part of its population, whose emigrated labour, by competing elsewhere with your own at home, increases the odds against you in the battle of life. It has been said that "Whoever should make two blades of grass, or two ears of corn to grow upon a spot of ground where but one grew before, would deserve well of mankind, and render essential service to his country." Co-operative union will enable you to catch two fish—yes, and twenty—where one was caught before, to earn two pounds where you earned one before, and to benefit your families, your communities, and your country by the establishment of a variety of allied trades now unknown in Ireland. "God helps them that help themselves."

The "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" will be formed for co-operative, industrial, provident, and economic purposes; it will benefit all classes of fishermen and fishery owners, and it will be open to all of them. Its opportunities for profit and general helpfulness are so manifold that only an outline of them can be given here.

Stop Emigration.

The Association will do much to prevent the need for emigration which is fast draining Ireland of its best blood and brawn, as it will provide technical instruction and good employment for Irish boys and girls. It will also provide for the employment of all the able-bodied men at present in the fishing districts. It will take able-bodied persons of both sexes from the workhouses and so reduce the number of those institutions by enabling an amalgamation of Unions to take place, thereby rendering the vacated buildings available as co-operative centres—as Dairy, Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Schools, &c.—and relieving the present excessive burdens on the Poor Rates and County Cess.

Work for all at Home.

The necessity—hereafter described—of supplying the Association with timber, will encourage the reafforestation of the land, not only on the part of the Government, but also on the part of the peasant proprietors themselves. The Association will encourage and assist all organisations and individuals endeavouring to promote any form of Irish industry in the co-operative plan.

A wide scope for industrial development in Ireland is presented in the following statement of the

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

How to Increase your Earnings.

The first object is to develop the Irish Fisheries, and to retain for the profits of the fishermen every penny their fish make in the English, foreign, and home markets, beyond the cost of carriage and the commissions of salesmasters.

In view of the great bulk and variety of fish which the Association will be able to send to market in fast steam-carrying vessels (which will probably take return cargoes of goods or corn), the cost of carriage can be reduced to the lowest possible figure, the fish will be delivered regularly, without delay, and in the very best condition, and it is likely that the salemasters will find it to their advantage to make better terms.

Steam Carriers.

The Association will have (it may hire at first, until its own vessels can be built) a sufficient number of steam carriers, each capable of conveying from 200 to 500 tons of fish, and fitted with the latest improvements in engine power, as well as with wells or tanks for conveying lobsters and other live fish, and with cold air or refrigerating machines. These vessels will also be supplied with fishing gear, and they will be employed in fishing when they are not carrying.

New Markets.

These steamers will make a daily collection of the fish caught along the coast, and they will steam alongside the different markets, as the North Sea boats now do at Billingsgate. Direct, cheap and speedy communication will thus be established with the great food markets of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, &c., and with important railway termini such as Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Milford-Haven, Southampton, Rotterdam, Ostend, Havre, Bordeaux, and Lisbon, whence the fish can be despatched by train to large inland towns. The bruising and jarring of frequent transshipment will be avoided, the fish will be delivered in prime condition, and new markets will be opened.

The steamers of the Association will bring to Ireland return cargoes of goods and general supplies, and they can even do this from foreign ports—from Holland, France, Germany, Spain, and America—at certain seasons of the year when the catch decreases, or the export of cured fish increases.

Collecting the Fish.

The Association will have a number of steam launches (or electric launches in districts where there is abundant water-power to generate the motive current, and where coal is scarce), also fitted with tanks, to collect the fish in the different bays, after it has been taken by the fishermen, and convey it to points just off the headlands, and there transfer it immediately to the steam-carriers, in order to avoid delay and to enable the latter vessels to proceed without waiting, and without deviating from their course.

Railway Rates.

The Association will secure special railway rates for fish to inland towns throughout the United Kingdom, and for catches that may be too small to send by sea. What are called "coarse fish," for which there is already a demand in Irish towns (where it is now sold at exorbitant charges), could also be sent fresh through the country in this way, a home market created, and the food supply of Ireland increased.

Parcels Post.

It is also proposed to establish a Direct Supply System by Parcels Post to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ice.

The Association can build its own ice-houses. This can be done at small expense. At Killorglin, in Kerry, old limekilns have been successfully converted into ice-houses, containing ice sufficient for a year's

atch in that district. At Killorglin the women and children collect the ice from the ponds; and even when the ice was not more than an eighth of an inch thick, they have gathered three hundred tons in a day at an expense not greater than five shillings per ton. In other parts of Ireland ice has been collected at two shillings and sixpence a ton.

The same method of collecting ice can be adopted in other districts. The work will relieve the neediest portion of the population, at the hardest time of the year. Norwegian ice can hardly be bought here for less than twelve shillings per ton.

Ice-hulks can be obtained for stations where they will be suitable. They can be filled from the ice-houses belonging to the Association, or by ice which may be manufactured by machinery at certain stations, or which can be purchased elsewhere.

Storage.

Some ice-houses will contain chambers for storing fish during a glutted market, or for occasions when a catch is too heavy to be sent by one steamer, or when the weather is too stormy for the carriers to put to sea, and railway transport is not available. These cold-storage chambers will also be useful for preserving bait for long-line fishing.

Bait.

At present this bait is usually unprocurable when it is most wanted, and the long-line fishing, which can easily be carried on throughout the year, is stopped.

General Work.

The Association will have lobster and eel tanks in Ireland and England; it will have oyster and scallop beds along the Irish coast; it will have salmon hatcheries; it will rent small rivers now barren and stock them from the hatcheries; it will protect spawning fish and fry; it will have curing and smoking sheds, sheds for tinning fresh fish, as the Scotch and Americans have; sheds for making nets, boxes, barrels, lobster-pots, and gear generally; it will have sail-making sheds; and it will ultimately have its own timber yards and saw-mills, and its boat-building and repairing yards.

Harbour Boards.

The Association will establish Harbour Boards, as is done elsewhere. It will appoint a qualified engineer for consultation on important matters, for improving existing works, and for the construction of any new works required.

Value of Fish-Refuse.

The Association will supply fish-refuse as manure for the land. Huge amounts of this refuse are now wasted. Immense areas of worn-out land can be made valuable by its application. The dog-fish, which are so numerous and so destructive in many quarters, can be caught by special appliances, and their flesh utilized for this purpose. The skins and oil of dogfish are also valuable. The long-line fishing will then be relieved of its greatest pest.

Training Irish Labour.

The Association will provide able teachers to instruct Irish labour in the use of suitable machinery for making and repairing all nets, gear, sails, and clothes that the fishermen use, and all the boxes, barrels, smoking-apparatus, lobster-pots, direct supply bags, &c., incidental to the fishing industry. By trained direction it will enable the Irish fishermen to cure and smoke fish as well as the Scotch and Norwegians, and by sending out a high and even quality it can obtain a Government Brand which will enable shipments of Irish-cured fish to enter all ports without question or examination. This privilege has long been enjoyed by the Scotch shippers.

Deep-sea Boats.

The Association will enable its members to purchase first-class deep-sea boats and fishing gear, and it will provide skippers and hands to teach the new crews.

The Association will establish Industrial Fishery Schools on the model of the institution so worthily founded and successfully conducted by the Rev. Charles Davis at Baltimore. In these schools orphans and workhouse and reformatory children can be placed. Childhood will thus be disconnected from undesirable surroundings, and the burden on the community will be lightened. There will also be similar technical schools to which respctable boys can be sent by their parents. All the schools will be largely self-supporting, and while quickly relieving the rates and taxes, they will furnish Ireland with trained crews and mechanics for her future fishing fleet, and her varied industries.

Insurance.

The Association will establish a system of Insurance for lives, accidents, disablement, adulthood and old age. It will also provide for the insurance of the members' boats. Such systems are in operation in the English and Scotch fishing districts, and, in fact, in most large industrial communities, and their advantages are so obvious that they need no further explanation here.

Thrift and Recreation.

The Association will establish a Savings Bank, and it will promote temperance and thrift. It will encourage cottage industry, and it will open coffee, and reading and recreation rooms at the various stations.

Fishery Interests should be represented in Parliament.

The Association, while being in no sense political, will endeavour, *for the welfare of the fishermen*, to secure the adequate and continuous representation of the *fishery interests* in Parliament. It is necessary to inform successive Governments with regard to these interests; it is necessary to guide legislation with regard to them; it is necessary to secure Government assistance in great measure, as it is freely accorded in other countries. There are unnecessary limitations to be removed, and some necessary restrictions to be imposed—in the latter case such as relate to the regulation of over-fished areas, close seasons, and the saleable size of fish. The choking of rivers in the open season, and the pollution of streams must be prevented. The Government should be asked for larger and less restricted loans for boats, and for grants for harbours, piers, and landing-places, for buoys, and guiding-marks, for clearing channels for building railways and light-houses, for aiding technical schools, and for a scientific system of fish culture. Efforts should also be made to secure the extension of the Labourers' Cottages Acts to the housing of fishermen. Maps should be made of the sea, river and lake fishing-grounds, and charts for the spawning beds should be provided. Care should also be taken to secure to the fishery interests a proper share of the funds provided by the Congested Districts Bill.

A Peace-maker.

The Association will settle all disputes between fishermen; and it will closely watch and guard the fishery interests.

Security and Audit.

All persons through whose hands the funds of the Association shall pass in the management of its business, and who may have the care of its property, shall give reasonable security for the trustworthy performance of their duties; all accounts of the Association will be regularly examined by independent auditors; and all securities periodically inspected. The banking accounts will be kept in the name of the Association.

Development of Irish Industry.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Association will cause a widespread revival, and an increasing development, of various Irish industries. For this reason its efforts should be aided and encouraged not only by the fishermen themselves, but by the Government, and by all who wish well by Ireland and her people.

FUNDS.

Assessment of Members.

1st. To provide funds for the work of the Association it will be necessary, in the first instance, to call upon the members, *i.e.*, the fishermen and fishery

APPENDIX IV.

owners themselves, for a subscription which may not be less than £1 per man, and which will doubtless increase in proportion to the size of the boat represented, and to the benefit to be derived. It is not likely that the whole subscription will be called up at one time.

Government Aid.

2nd. The Association, representing so many thousands of men, should be able to secure funds from the Congested Districts Board, and from the Grand Juries, or County Councils, and from Government loans and grants; it can also raise loans on reasonable terms on the general security of these sources, and on that of its combined membership and plant.

Help from Philanthropists.

3rd. Substantial financial help has already been foreshadowed by wealthy and influential people who merely wait to know that the Association has been formed, and that the fishermen are really determined to help themselves, and to prove the sincerity of their desire by subscribing their dues to the Co-operative Association, and thus pledging their best endeavours to secure its success.

Public Subscriptions.

4th. Appeals for funds for working capital will also be made to the public in England and America, and to philathropists who have always shown their willingness to help men who will help themselves.

The Association when once established will be able quickly to extend its fleet and its work.

Existing Assets.

5th. Fishermen already possess in their own labour, experience, and present outfit, fully forty per cent. of the capital necessary to begin the work.

ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT.

Membership.

None but fishermen and fishery owners will be admitted to membership, except by presentation of the Freedom of the Association, on the vote of the Central Council. The Association will not spread until it has grown strong enough to conquer all the fishermen's difficulties, when it will extend its membership and benefits inland to embrace the farmers, townsmen, and all others in Ireland as quickly as can be done with safety from overloading, or trying to do too much.

One Vote.

Each member will have one vote, and one vote only.

Local Councils.

There will be a Local Council at each fishing station. This Council will be elected solely by the members of the Association residing at the station, or within the district comprised by it. The number of members on each Local Council will be in proportion to the number of members of the Association residing at the station—say one representative on the Local Council for every twenty members in the district.

The Local Councils will acquire and record all information concerning the work and requirements of their respective stations, and will administer the local affairs of the Association under the direction of the Central Council.

The Central Council will be elected by the Local Council from among the members of the latter, each Local Council sending one or more representatives in proportion to numbers.

Central Council.—Its Duties.

The Central Council will receive, consider, and take whatever action is necessary upon the reports of the Local Councils; and it will issue working directions to the latter, and provide for the execution of the instructions. It will also obtain all available information relating to Fisheries, home and foreign; it will publish and circulate such information derived from these sources as may be of importance to the Association; it will establish a Reference Library of Fishery Publications; it will have charge of the training schools, the curing establishments, and all the property of the Association; it will regulate all matters relating to sales and transport, and, in fact, all the working of the Association, of which it will be the governing body.

Trustees.

The Central Council will conduct experiments relating to fish culture and the curing and carriage of fish; it will frame Parliamentary Bills when necessary; and it will endeavour to secure the election of efficient and faithful Boards of Conservators; it will accept and administer all aid given by the well wishing. The members of the Central Council will act as Trustees for the property of the Association.

President's Veto.

A President and a Vice-President will be elected by the Central Council, and will be co-trustees with the members thereof. The President will have the power of vetoing any measure passed by the Central Council if he considers it opposed to the best interests of the Association, and matters so vetoed will be referred to the general vote of the Association for decision.

His Duties.

The signature of the President will be necessary to ratify all proceedings of the Central Council, which proceedings thus ratified, will for all purposes of this Association, become fishermen's law. The President will, with sufficient assistance, manage and direct the business and the affairs of the Association.

Safeguard.

As a general safeguard, the Central Council, with its President, and the Local Councils, sitting together in General Assembly, shall have the power of suspending for a period, or of expelling after one warning, any member of the Association who is found, after proper investigation and hearing, to have abused his membership privileges, or to have willingly acted against the interests of the Association. For such General Assembly one member from each Local Council will be sufficient to represent his Council. The Central Council will appoint standing committees from among its members, and a committee of each Local Council, to provide for the different branches of the Association's work, and one-third of each committee will retire each year.

Terms of Office.

The same privilege of retirement in rotation will be observed in the membership of the Central and Local Councils, thus ensuring continuous practice in administration. The retiring members will be eligible for re-election.

The members of the Central Council will serve for two years, and the members of the Local Councils for one year.

The President of the Association, who will also be its General Manager, will hold office for three years. The Vice-President will hold office for eighteen months and will then be eligible for re-election for a second term of eighteen months. This will ensure a reserve of several men qualified by practice to fill the Presidency.

The President will have the power to order a general election for the Central Council, but only in the event of some now unforeseen danger which may threaten the existence of the Association as a free co-operative body.

Rules.

Articles of Association, and Rules and By-laws, will be prepared, and every member of the Association will subscribe to them when joining.

Aiding Members.

The Association will act as guarantor for those of its members who, being approved by the Councils, desire to use the Fishery Loans, or to raise other funds, for procuring boats and gear. Thus, industry will be encouraged.

A list will be kept (with prices) of all boats for sale in the British Isles.

A proportion of the offices of the Association will be filled by the most competent graduates of its training schools.

Sketch of Working Plan.

The Association will be founded, and its affairs conducted, on a purely co-operative basis. The accounts of every member, and of every boat, will be kept separate and distinct at the respective stations, and a full return for the fish accurately and promptly rendered.

To describe the method in brief: each boat will have a numbered locker on the strand, or slip, at its fishing station; and in its own receptacle the boat's fish will be placed. The Local Manager, who will be responsible to the Local Council, will have a duplicate key for each receptacle and will render a daily account of the fish to the owner, or owners, of the boats; he, and his assistants, will pack the fish and deliver it to the collecting-launch for transfer to the steam-carrying vessel which will take the catch direct to market, where the fish will be sold. Accuracy of count will thus be ensured, and the full market value of the fish will then be returned to the men who caught it, the only deduction being for the cost of carriage, the salesmasters' commission, and a small percentage for current working expenses. There will be a similar plan for the lake and river fishermen. Thus great loss of time to boats landing fish will be saved; which they can employ to continue fishing, instead of waiting idle till unloaded.

Cost of Carriage.

The charge for carriage in the Association's vessels will be much less than by any existing carriers, and less than any other vessels can carry for. The earnings of the carriers will go to the treasury of the Association, and thus pay for these vessels, assist the Reserve, Depreciation, and Insurance Funds respectively, and help to augment the revenue for the general work.

Salesmasters' Commissions.

The Salesmasters' commissions will be of no greater percentage than now. In view of the immense bulk of fish, the probability is that the rate of commission will be lessened. This will undoubtedly be the case if the Association can deal through agents of its own election.

A number of fishing boats will be gradually bought by the Association as a body, and the earnings of all these boats will be entirely devoted to the work and profit of the Association, in the benefits of which all the members will share. They can be manned by crews graduating out of the Fishery Schools, who can, later, buy them with their savings and the Association's help.

Division of Profts.

There will be a yearly or half-yearly division among the members of the profits derived from the steam-carriers and fishing-boats, and from the other property and work of the Association. Should there be any loss it will fall lightly among so many members. But it is almost certain that no loss can ensue.

Efforts will be made to secure from the Government a Post and Telegraph office at each fishing station.

The Association will have its own flag.

Future Fishing Fleets.

Time is, of course, necessary for the growth of the Association, and for the full development of its work. But there is every reason to believe that well within ten years everything herein anticipated will have been accomplished, and that Ireland will have 20,000 good fishing boats of all classes, instead of 5,000 (mostly inferior) boats as now; and that she will have 100,000 trained fishermen instead of 22,000 unskilled men, as now.

PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

First Steps.

The first steps in organizing the "Kerry, Cork, and West of Ireland Fishermen's Association" are to be taken at the General Meetings, which will be called at an early date, and to which all the fishermen and fishery owners from Kinsale, in Cork, to Achill Island in Mayo, are invited. The men at the stations named on page 211 have promised to attend, or to send their representatives. Once under way, the organization will be extended to other districts, and will ultimately embrace all the fishermen of Ireland. When this has been done we shall have "The Irish Fishermen's Association."

At these preliminary General Meetings, committees will be appointed to approve the preliminary rules and by-laws which will be submitted, and to arrange for the election of a Local Council at each station.

Send your Best Men.

Do not fail to send the most intelligent and trustworthy men among you, to help in establishing the Co-operative Association, which must inevitably be productive of great benefit to you and to the country.

With Lists of Boats and Crew.

Be sure that you, or your representatives, at the General Meetings, bring correct lists of all the boats and fishermen at your respective stations.

Meanwhile, I will gladly furnish further information to any one who will communicate with me, and I will welcome any helpful suggestions.

McGILLICUDDY,

The Reeks, Beaufort,

Kerry.

November 1st, 1891.

APPENDIX. V.

APPENDIX V.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. W. J. DELAP, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—STATISTICS as to PAYMENT of RENTS on ESTATES in COUNTY KERRY managed by Witness.

County. (1.)	Estate. (2.)	Period. (3.)	Rental for the period in Col. (3). (4.)	Rents received in the period in Col. (3). (5.)	Average Yearly Rent per Tenant. (6.)
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kerry, ...	"A."	Average for ten years ended 25th March, 1906.	2,251 13 6	2,279 11 0	6 15 3
Do., ...	"B."	Average for eleven years ended 1st November, 1904.	1,819 15 8	1,819 13 7	7 10 4
Do., ...	"C."	Average for ten years ended 1st May, 1906,	404 5 2	408 5 9	9 0 0
Do., ...	"D."	Average for ten years ended 29th September, 1906.	387 4 4	367 14 8	10 9 4
Do., ...	"E."	Average for ten years ended 1st May, 1902,	180 13 8	178 14 0	12 1 0
Do., ...	"F."	Average for seven years ended 1st November, 1906.	65 9 4	65 9 4	10 18 3
Do., ...	"H."	Average for ten years ended 25th March, 1906.	312 3 3	306 12 1	26 0 3
Do., ...	"I."	Average for ten years ended September, 1906.	113 18 0	114 7 0	16 5 5
Do., ...	"K."	Average for ten years ended November, 1906.	82 5 7	73 17 4	6 6 7
Do., ...	"L."	Average for seven years ended September, 1896.	88 5 0	77 16 6	17 13 0
Do., ...	"M."	Average for ten years ended November, 1906.	689 14 0	675 1 0	14 5 4
Do., ...	"N."	Average for eleven years ended November, 1900.	480 8 9	483 13 9	14 2 7
Do., ...	"O."	Average for seven years ended November, 1906.	554 13 0	555 19 5	11 6 4
Do., ...	"P."	Average for ten years ended 1st November, 1906.	248 17 0	244 5 3	8 3 0
Do., ...	"Q."	Average for eight years ended 29th September, 1895.	780 0 7	824 12 1	18 11 6
		Average for nine years ended 29th September, 1904.	592 11 10	587 12 5	17 19 1
		Average for two years ended 29th September, 1906.	300 12 0	313 7 6	20 1 0
Do., ...	"R."	Average for twelve years ended November, 1906.	32 8 5	33 2 7	10 16 2
Do., ...	"S."	Average for twelve years ended November, 1906.	165 6 6	166 9 2	11 8 0

B.—SALES of TENANTS' INTERESTS on ESTATES in COUNTY KERRY managed by Witness since 1st January, 1882.

No.	Townland.	Griffith's Valuation.	Judicial Rent.	Rent If Judicial Rent, insert date when fixed.	Date of Sale of the Tenancy	Amount obtained for the Tenancy.		Number of years' purchase of the Rent.	OBSERVATIONS. (*Inter alia* information would be useful to quality and condition of land buildings at date of sale, and whether improved or deteriorated by the going Tenant).
						Net Price.	Fees.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.		
1	Garranebown,	5 15 0	7 2 6	1st Term, by Agreement.	1884	170	8 10 0	25·14	Grass of four cows and four Collop mountain, within 1 mile of Cahirciv
2	Garraneragh,	10 0 0	14 10 0	1st Term, 1884, ..	1884	150	7 10 0	10·9	Very poor and neglected farm at time sale, within 1 mile of Cahirciveen
3	Garranebown,	9 15 0	17 14 6	1st Term, 1883, ..	1901	305	15 5 0	18·0	Grass of six cows, no outlet.
4	Derreen, ..	4 10 0	5 16 6	1st Term, 1899, ..	1904	255	12 15 0	46·16	Grass of five cows, no outlet, 4 miles f Cahirciveen.
5	Obermong, ..	3 10 0	3 2 6	1st Term, 1901, ..	1905	160	8 6 0	54·2	Grass of three cows, boggy poor lan miles from Cahirciveen.
6	Do.,	4 15 0	6 19 6	1st Term, 1899, ..	1906	295	14 15 0	44	Grass of six cows, boggy poor land, 3 m from Cahirciveen.
7	Derreen, ..	3 5 0	4 12 6	Yearly Tenancy, ..	1906	157	8 17 0	36	Grass of three cows, 4 miles from C civeen.
8	Cappagh, ..	12 5 0	12 12 0	2nd Term, 1899, ..	1907	385	19 5 0	36	Grass of nine cows, boggy land, 3 m from Cahirciveen.
9	Do., ..	13 0 0	15 15 0	1st Term, ? ..	1896	348	17 8 0	23·11	Rough rocky land, much waste, 3 m from Cahirciveen.
10	Laharn North,	8 15 0	12 0 0	1st Term, ? ..	1905	250	12 10 0	21·8	Fairly good grass of six cows, 4 m from Cahirciveen.
11	Emlagh, ..	18 15 0	26 0 0	?	1896	348	17 8 0	14	Rough rocky land, 3 miles from C civeen.
12	Clahanlinehan,	5 0 0	6 5 10	?	1906	340	17 0 0	56·66	Grass of eight cows, reclaimed bog miles from Cahirciveen.
13	Ballycarbery,	26 0 0	28 0 0	?	1904	405 (gross).	—	14·46	Fair land, fourteen cows' grass, 1½ m from Cahirciveen.

APPENDIX VI.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. ROBERT M'CLURE, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—LANDLORD'S IMPROVEMENTS.

EXTRACT from the *Kerry Evening Post* of 31*st October*, 1883.

KERRY LAND COMMISSION.

KILLARNEY, SATURDAY.

Mr. Commissioner MacCarthy attended here in the Courthouse to-day, with Mr. Oliver J. Bourke, B.L., Registrar, and delivered the following judgments in the land cases heard recently in Kenmare:—

Estate of RICHARD J. MAHONY, of Dromore.

This estate is of a class which is, unfortunately, rare in Irish agricultural life. Too frequently it has been our duty to deal with estates in which the tenants seem to have been viewed merely as machines for the production of rent—in which rents were increased on almost every occasion of death, of marriage, of change of occupancy, and of change of proprietory—and in which no respect seemed to have been paid to the rights of tenants to improvements effected by them—rights which, though formerly doubtful in law, were never doubtful in morals. In such cases the judicial remedy, though sharp, was simple. The rent was reduced to what, on careful field-to-field inspection, appeared to be a fair rent—the tenant's improvements being exempted from rent in the manner and to the extent provided by the statutes—and the protection of the law being given to their future position. In another class of cases (generally arising on estates of great absentee proprietors), the rents were found to be, on the whole, moderate; but the estate was neglected, its management almost limited to the collection of rent, and nothing of importance for the improvement of the land done by either landlords or tenants. In such cases the problem was still simpler. The rents needed little revision; and the main operation of the statute was to give the tenant that security of tenure and protection for improvements which, when based on a fair rent, ought to induce him to rise from the lethargy of the past, and achieve the results of intelligent industry in the future. But on Mr. Richard Mahony's estate we have a condition of things quite different from both the classes of cases which I have mentioned. Here the landlord is a resident gentleman of high intelligence, and of generous devotion to his proprietorial duties. For what is ordinarily counted a generation he has applied himself to the improvement of his estate. He has opened it up by a great series of roads; he has connected it by many bridges; he has made many miles of drains and fences; he has built farm-houses and farm-offices; he has reclaimed hundreds of acres; he has stimulated his tenants' improvements, and respected whatever rights were thus created; he has helped his tenants in their troubles with his advice, his capital, and his command of banking facilities; he has established model farms and model dairies, introduced better breeds of cattle, and by his own admirable example, showed his tenants how to improve their stock, their dairies, and their culture. His rents rarely exceed the reduced rents which were fixed at the time of the Famine. To deal with an estate thus managed, as we would deal with the estate of a greedy rack-renter or a neglectful absentee, would be a flagrant violation of justice. For personal acts of kindness to his tenantry Mr. Mahony can have, like other men, only the reward of a good conscience and the gratitude which such acts ought to insure. But it is our duty to see that he shall have a fair pecuniary return for every pound of his expenditure in the improvement of the holdings submitted to our adjudication. So far as such improvements has been proved by evidence, and as on inspection, it has appeared to be suitable to the holding and to increase its letting value, this we have done to the best of our ability, and certainly with scrupulous care. If the result of our inquiries and of my colleagues' inspection showed that the rents ought to be increased, we would unhesitatingly have increased them. As it is, we leave them in most cases unaltered. In some cases a small reduction seems to be necessary. A few cases have been adjourned for survey or for inspection. A considerable number appeared to have been settled out of court. I venture to express a hope that the operation of the statutes, instead of disturbing, will cement the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the landlord and his tenants. Mr. Mahony need not regret that his tenants have received by law the security of tenure which he has always practically accorded to them. It is not hard to admit *de jure* what he has long recognised *de facto*. His tenants should punctually pay rents which an impartial tribunal declares to be fair. They ought to prove by their patient, intelligent, and energetic industry that they are worthy of the opportunities now secured to them by the law, and of those other advantages afforded to them by the kindness and good example of their landlord, which no law could secure to them.

Tenant.	Old Rent.	New Rent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Daniel Kelly, ...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jeremiah Sullivan, ..	35 15 0	35 15 0
Daniel Cronin, ...	7 10 0	7 10 0
Mary Doyle, ...	14 5 0	12 0 0
John Breen, ...	27 9 0	27 9 0
John Nash, ...	44 19 0	40 10 0
John Sullivan, ...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Geoffrey Mahony, ...	26 0 0	26 0 0
Do., ...	28 0 0	28 0 0
Thomas Connor, ...	28 0 0	25 0 0
Myles Sullivan, ...	32 0 0	32 0 0
Do., ...	45 0 0	40 0 0
John Shea, ...	12 8 0	12 8 0

APPENDIX VI.

B.—SALES of Tenants' Interests in Small Holdings on the Ventry Estate, County Kerry, since 1st January, 1882.

Townland.	Name of Tenant (Vendor).	Area, Statute Measure.	Griffith's Valuation.	Rent.		If Judicial Rent, insert date when fixed.	Date of Sale of the Tenancy.	Amount obtained for the Tenancy.	Number of Years Purchase of the
				Old Rent.	Judicial Rent.				
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	8.)	(9.)	(10.)
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Barleymount, ..	Timothy Kissane,	18 1 16	5 5 0	—	7 6 8	Judicial, 12th August, 1882.	20th May, 1891, ..	47 10 0	
Laharan, ..	Daniel Kissane, ..	2 0 16	0 6 0	0 5 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	3rd April, 1894, ..	49 0 0	19
Martramane, ..	J. W. Busteed, ..	7 0 30	5 15 0	7 19 3	—	Do., ...	27th October, 1894,	105 0 0	13
Do., ..	Mary Callaghan, ..	11 3 18	10 0 0	18 0 0	14 0 0	Judicial, Nov., 1894,	7th November, 1894,	240 0 0	17
Castleconway, ..	Johanna Breen, ..	13 2 4	10 10 0	16 13 6	—	Non-judicial, ..	21st February, 1895,	185 0 0	11
Tullig, ..	Michael Moriarty,	5 1 20	4 0 0	—	6 10 0	Judicial, 12th Nov., 1896.	12th Nov., 1896,	110 0 0	17
Castlegregory, ..	Eugene Eagan, ..	4 3 30	4 2 0	5 5 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	22nd January, 1897,	116 0 0	23
Ballymacprior,	Michael Moroney,	37 1 38	29 15 0	35 0 0	—	Future Tenancy, ..	12th August, 1897,	265 0 0	7
Laharan, ..	Thomas Linshan, ..	12 2 15	3 10 0	3 14 0	—	Non-Judicial, ..	4th July, 1898, ..	175 0 0	47
Cromane Lower,	—	10 3 7	4 9 0	6 0 0	—	Do., ...	12th August, 1898,	40 0 0	6
Rathmore, ..	Thomas Curtin, ..	19 3 10	5 0 0	7 0 0	—	Future Tenancy, ..	25th October, 1898,	145 0 0	24
Laharan, ..	Patrick Egan, ..	14 2 36	0 9 0	1 0 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	18th Nov., 1898, ..	35 0 0	35
Martramane, ..	Mary Callaghan, ..	1 1 16	1 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	Judicial, 4th Feb., 1899.	31st January, 1899,	80 0 0	40
Laharan, ..	Maurice M'Carthy,	3 0 37	1 0 0	1 12 0	—	Non-judicial, ..	12th May, 1900, ..	46 0 0	23
Do., ..	John Sweeney, ..	2 3 23	0 5 0	0 15 0	—	Do., ...	12th May, 1900, ..	20 0 0	26
Coolroe, ..	Robert Goodwin,	0 3 9	0 10 0	0 9 8	—	Do., ...	17th August, 1901,	35 0 0	70
Laharan, ..	Margaret Lyne, ..	4 2 37	1 10 0	—	2 10 4	Judicial, 16th June, 1883.	20th March, 1903,	47 0 0	18
Do., ..	Maurice Langney, ..	5 1 17	0 5 0	0 12 0	—	Non-judicial,	September, 1904, ..	75 0 0	75
Tulligmore, ..	Do.,	1 3 12	None.	0 8 0	—	Do., ..			
Laharan, ..	Denis Corkery, ..	10 3 17	3 17 0	6 0 0	4 16 0	Judicial, 18th June, 1883.	23rd Dec., 1893, ..	80 0 0	16
Farranflaherty, Cullinagh.	Patrick Lynch, ..	20 1 14	17 15 0	39 0 8	—	Yearly, ...	1906, ..	390 0 0	16

C.—A FEW HINTS for Dairy Farmers in South Dunkerron.

1. It is most important to have clean dairies; no manure or filth of any kind should be allowed near a dairy.

The walls should be roughly plastered, and the ceilings lined with a few half-inch deal boards.

The floors should be concrete; and if a farmer is too poor to provide a concrete floor, the next best thing is to make a floor of lime mortar, and coat it with well-boiled tar laid on while hot, and on this, while fresh, sprinkle powdered lime or fine sea sand, such as is used for land. Thatched roofs are as good as any.

2. Keep only good milkers, and feed them well in summer and winter, so as to obtain the greatest produce possible. Food can be grown on the land itself.

Rye, rape, cabbage, vetches, clover, and mangolds, sown in small quantities at a time and in the proper seasons, will enable a farmer to keep a larger number of better fed cows, and at the same time double the produce of the cow, and produce a higher class of butter. If cows are well fed their calves are more valuable than those of half-starved animals. I know many who read these hints will say, "Oh, where is the manure to come from to grow these crops?" My answer is that, if a beginning is made the difficulty will be solved.

Begin to grow the crops, even on a small scale, and you will find as you go on increasing the extent of green crops that the better-fed cows give you the necessary supply of manure: of course the cattle should be housed during the heat of the day in summer, and at night in autumn, winter, and spring. Bog, if open-drained (by no means an expensive operation), will yield the heaviest green crops.

3. Be careful to breed from bulls of good shapes, whether Kerries or mixed breeds, and on no account put dairy cows to a badly-shaped, ugly animal; for, remember, it costs more to feed a bad calf than a good one, while a bad calf will not bring half the price of a good one.

4. Dairy farming in this country requires better management and greater exertion than in past years, for other countries have learned improved ways of making a first-class butter; and these countries are pouring into the English markets butter which is far superior to ours.

Unless we change our system of managing our dairy farming we shall not be able to sell our butter in the English markets, and get the prices foreigners now get.

England consumes annually from eleven to twelve million pounds' worth of foreign butter. Foreign countries have learned that Englishmen like nice, clean packages, and a palatable butter. Irishmen still put butter, tainted with turf-smoke, rotten water, dirt, and impure coarse salt into dirty brown packages, and wonder why they cannot get the old prices. While we have been slumbering other countries, such as France, Denmark, and Holland, have been making headway against us.

Butterine, which is made partly of refined fat, is more palatable than our badly-made dairy butter; and while butterine can be purchased by the middle and lower class consumers in England at sixpence per lb. they will not agree to give us more for our butter.

5. The creameries, which are now being introduced, are calculated to do much good; but really good results cannot be obtained, even through the instrumentality of creameries, unless we observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in our dairies where the cream is produced, and unless we learn to feed our cattle in the way I have described already.

These hints are very simple, and their observance absolutely essential to our success as dairy farmers.

If they are followed the results will be satisfactory and profitable to ourselves; for, instead of producing now one firkin of butter to the cow and selling it at £2, or perhaps less, the produce may be easily doubled, and the price also almost doubled, and the value of the calves certainly doubled. To put this

tatement in plain figures, I shall take the case of a nan having now eight cows badly fed. The produce f these, allowing a firkin per cow, on mountain land ill be as things were last year—

Eight cows, at £2, . .	£16	0	0
Say, six calves, at £1 5*s.*, .	7	10	0
	£23	10	0

The produce of eight cows on same description of and under a better system, such as I have endeavoured to explain, would be—

Eight cows (2 firkins to a cow), at £4,	£64	0	0
Six calves, ...	15	0	0
	£79	0	0

Here we have a difference of £55 10*s.* in dairy farmers' favour, or, in other words, he can, by means entirely within his own power, earn £79 by following ny simple suggestions, instead of having only a produce of £23 10*s.* by starving and unenlightened management.

The whole thing is proved at Inishfea beyond yea or nay. Last year 34 cows' butter sold for £530, besides which there were twenty-five calves reared. The butter produce of each cow was nearly £16. This high average is probably beyond the range of small farmers, but surely half of it, viz., £8, which is my calculation, is not.

As we are now beginning a system of dairy co-operation in this district, we must endeavour, by every means we can, to make it a success, and success means prosperity. In order to succeed, we must give up the old ways of management, no matter what the women, who think they know best, say; and we must begin at once to do as the people of France, Denmark, and Holland have been taught, by their own interest, to do. The chief things to observe are— APPENDIX VI.

Cleanliness,
Better feeding of cattle,
Attention to breeding,
Perseverance and honesty,

and the result must be—

Success and prosperity.

The old ways will always find us living from hand to mouth, and sometimes with empty hands and hungry mouths.

I give you these few simple facts, because nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see you both prosperous and happy, and I believe you have it in your own power to be both.

Remember that no laws can make a man independent.

Industry, perseverance, and honesty are the characteristics of a prosperous nation as well as of a prosperous individual; stripped of these, individuals as well as nations rapidly decay. This I believe a fundamental law of nature.

11*th May*, 1886.

APPENDIX VII.

APPENDIX VII

Document put in by Mr. WILLIAM ROCHFORT, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

TABLE showing Area and Valuation of Untenanted Land on Estate of Lord Lansdowne in County Kerry

—	Colour reference to Map.	Area.	Valuation. Closely approximate.	—
		Acres.	£	
GLANAROUGHT BARONY:				
Total Area and Valuation of Estate, excluding town of Kenmare.	—	68,264	6,482	
LANDS ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S HANDS:				
(3.) Demesne Lands (excluding plantations attached to the residences of Derreen, Sheen Falls, and Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare.)	Pink.	212	199	This valuation includes buildings.
(4.) Town parks and other grazing lands suitable for arable purposes or profitable grazing. *Purple* represents lands in Lord Lansdowne's own occupation. *Yellow* represents lands let for short periods for grazing.	Purple and Yellow.	652	196	This valuation includes buildings. Less than half of this 652 acres is suitable for tillage.
(2.) Woods and plantations, ...	Green,	1,689	257	
(1.) Rough mountain, ...	Blue,	2,673	45	
		5,226	697	These "total" figures are taken from Parliamentary Return (Untenanted Lands—Ireland) ordered by House of Commons on 12th July, 1906. Where figures in Return are inaccurate, they are corrected in this table; but the Return is substantially accurate.
IVERAGH AND DUNKERRON N. BARONIES:				
Total Area and Valuation of Estate, ...	—	25,354	2,479	
LANDS ON LORD LANSDOWNE'S HANDS:				
(4.) Grazing lands suitable for arable purposes, or profitable grazing (*yellow* represents lands *let* for grazing for short periods).	Purple and Yellow.	79	26	
(2.) Woods and Plantations, ...	Green,	112	10	
		191	36	

Taken from Parliamentary Paper, No. 250 of 1906.

APPENDIX VIII.

APPENDIX VIII.—STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. KERRY.

A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Kerry have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of Valuation (see pp. 224–6), the Registrar-General (see pp. 228–43), and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (see pp. 244–51), and certain returns have been furnished at the request of the Commission by the Local Governmont Board and the Congested Districts Board. Other information about County Kerry is available in different publications, *e.g.*, the Census Returns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the Estates Commissioners, the Congested Districts Board, &c.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated and explanatory notes have been added where required (*e.g.*, pp. 223, 227, 256, 270, and 279), with a view of forming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Kerry which may prove of assistance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Kerry, and subsequently be helpful to readers of the evidence.

WALTER CALLAN,

26th June, 1907. *Secretary.*

B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901. COUNTY KERRY BOOK [CD. 1059–IV., 1902, pp. vii. and viii.].

The (Administrative) County of Kerry covers an area of 1,189,787 statute acres, or 5·7 per cent. of the total area of the country.

The number of persons in the County of Kerry according to the Census was—in 1881, 201,039; in 1891 179,136; and according to the recent Census, 165,726 (84,427 Males and 81,299 Females), or 7·5 per cent less than in 1891.

The number of distinct Families in the County at the time of the late enumeration was 29,254, the average number of persons in a family being thus 5·6; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 28,270, showing an average of 5·8 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the Special Inmates of Public Institutions have been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts, as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the number of persons in 1891 and 1901; and the increase or decrease during the decade :—

COUNTY DISTRICTS.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
Killarney Urban, ..	5,510	5,656	146	—	2·6
Listowel Urban, ..	3,566	3,605	39	—	1·1
Tralee Urban, ..	9,318	9,867	549	—	5·9
Cahersiveen Rural, ..	23,854	22,435	—	1,419	5·9
Dingle Rural, ..	19,021	18,274	—	747	3·9
Kenmare Rural, ..	16,319	14,642	—	1,677	10·3
Killarney Rural, ..	35,050	31,440	—	3,610	10·3
Listowel No. 1 Rural, ..	31,031	27,789	—	3,242	10·4
Tralee Rural, ..	35,467	32,018	—	3,449	9·7
Total, ..	179,136	165,726	—	13,410	7·5

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there was an increase in each of the Urban Districts and a decrease in each of the Rural Districts. The highest percentage of decrease took place in Listowel No. 1 Rural, viz., 10·4, and in Killarney Rural and Kenmare Rural with 10·3 each.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 2,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains four such Areas, viz. :—Killarney, Listowel, Tralee, and Caherciveen. In 1891 the population of these Areas amounted to 20,381; in 1901 it was 21,141, showing an increase of 760 persons, or 3·7 per cent.; in the Rural portions of the County the decrease was 8·9 per cent.

APPENDIX VIII.

The following statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County of Kerry in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the degrees of elementary education, relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms, the numbers on which the percentages are based being those for the County as constituted in the respective years :—

Degrees of Elementary Education.	Rate per cent. of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write,	60·6	69·8
Read only,	6·6	4·2
Illiterate,	32·8	26·0
Total,	100	100

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 60·6 per cent. of the inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901, 69·8 per cent. could do so ; that the percentage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 6·6, and in 1901, 4·2 ; and that the percentage of the "illiterate" fell from 32·8 in 1891 to 26·0 in 1901.

In 1891 24·6 per cent. of the inhabitants, aged five years and upwards, were illiterate (22·3 per cent. of the males and 26·9 of the females); in 1901 the percentage was but 17·1 (15·8 of the males, and 18·4 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County of Kerry, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May), was 34,172, or 48·2 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted ; in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May) was 29,371, or 50·5 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County of Kerry (as then constituted) returned as Sick on the night of the Census was 1,317, or one in every 136 of the population ; in 1901 the number so returned was 1,210, or one in every 137 of the population ; of the latter number 671 were at their own homes, and 539 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law system was 5,178, or one in every 35 of the population ; of this number, 1,312 were inmates of Workhouses, and 3,866 were in receipt of outdoor relief ; in 1901 the number returned was 4,755, or one in every 35 of the population ; 1,261 of these were in Workhouses, and 3,494 on outdoor relief.

According to the returns of the Registrar-General, the number of Marriages registered in the County of Kerry during the ten years ended the 31st March, 1901, was 6,797, equal to an average annual rate of 3·9 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period affords an annual average rate of 4·8 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County during the ten years was 40,599, affording an average annual rate of 23·5 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23·0 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 24,463, being equal to an average annual rate of 14·2 per 1,000 ; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18·2 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County of Kerry, amounted to 38,599 (17,430 males and 21,169 females) ; the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 50,855 ; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 27,036 ; for that ending with March, 1871, 40,480 ; and for that ending with March, 1861, 54,672, making a total of 211,642 for the fifty years.

C.—Return showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per head of Population in each Poor Law Union in County Kerry containing Congested Districts.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

County.	Union.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per head of Population according to Census of 1901.		
		Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	In Entire Union.	In Congested Districts.	In Non-congested Districts.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kerry and Limerick.	Listowel,	8,499	27,196	35,695	47,664	142,512	190,176	12,618	56,967	69,585	1 18 11	1 9 8	2 1 10
Kerry,	Tralee,	10,154	31,731	41,885	80,818	140,995	221,813	12,909	63,047	75,956	1 16 3	1 5 5	1 19 8
„	Dingle,	16,327	1,947	18,274	102,527	23,932	126,459	19,499	3,865	23,364	1 5 7	1 3 10	1 19 8
„	Killarney,	10,843	26,253	37,096	79,067	172,363	251,430	12,995	68,355	81,350	2 3 10	1 3 11	2 12 0
„	Cahirciveen,	22,435	—	22,435	198,130	—	198,130	26,713	—	26,713	1 3 10	1 3 10	—
„	Kenmare,	12,051	2,591	14,642	154,689	43,727	198,416	16,534	5,000	21,534	1 9 5	1 7 5	1 18 7

APPENDIX VIII.

D.—List of Electoral Divisions scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Kerry, showing Ratio of Populati to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.*

**** *Where the average valuation per head was in* 1901 *not less than* 30*s. the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.*

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901. On Agricultural Land.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901. On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF LISTOWEL.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	In the £. s. d.	In the £. s. d.
Ardagh, ...	1,332	1,265	0 19 0	1,215	1,273	1 0 11		
Ballyconry, ...	730	1,084	1 9 8	617	1,091	1 15 4		
Causeway, ...	830	1,192	1 8 9	751	1,200	1 11 11		
Duagh, ...	952	1,196	1 5 2	832	1,200	1 8 10		
Gullane, ...	754	1,101	1 9 2	682	1,107	1 12 5		
Kilfeighny, ...	1,615	2,297	1 8 5	1,375	2,284	1 13 2	4 2	6 8
Killury, ...	1,024	1,509	1 9 6	935	1,524	1 12 7		
Kilshenane, ...	520	484	0 18 7	541	486	0 17 11		
Kiltomey, ...	773	1,079	1 7 11	721	1,118	1 11 0		
Leitrim (Glin), ...	970	1,330	1 7 3	830	1,335	1 12 2		
Totals, ...	9,500	12,537	1 6 4	8,499	12,618	1 9 8		
UNION OF TRALEE.								
Ballyheigue, ...	1,297	1,672	1 5 9	1,081	1,695	1 11 4		
Baurtregaun, ...	580	817	1 8 2	516	800	1 11 0		
Brosna, ...	1,502	1,644	1 1 11	1,312	1,688	1 5 8		
Derreen, ...	522	704	1 7 0	486	706	1 9 0		
Gneeves, ...	761	993	1 6 1	750	1,002	1 6 8		
Kerryhead, ...	1,011	778	0 15 5	936	767	0 16 4	3 4	5 8
Kilflynn, ...	669	699	1 0 11	584	715	1 4 5		
Kilgarrylander, ...	1,212	1,188	0 19 7	1,144	1,187	1 0 9		
Kilmurry,† ...	568	956	1 13 8	510	960	1 17 7		
Knocknagoshel, ...	1,774	1,728	0 19 6	1,613	1,735	1 1 6		
Millbrook, ...	956	1,096	1 1 9	802	1 106	1 7 6		
Mount Eagle, ...	466	542	1 3 3	420	548	1 6 0		
Totals, ...	11,318	12,817	1 2 7	10,154	12,909	1 5 5		
UNION OF DINGLE.								
Ballinvoher, ...	963	1,299	1 7 0	854	1,330	1 11 1		
Ballinacourty, ...	723	966	1 6 9	666	978	1 9 4		
Brandon, ...	558	404	0 14 6	618	418	0 13 6		
Castlegregory, ...	1,800	1,663	0 18 6	1,655	1,698	1 0 6		
Cloghane, ...	777	683	0 17 7	723	699	0 19 4		
Deelis, ...	923	798	0 17 3	857	807	0 18 9		
Dingle, ...	4,148	5,743	1 7 8	4,050	5,947	1 9 4		
Dunquin, ...	635	534	0 16 10	626	539	0 17 2	3 6	6 4
Dunurlin,† ...	767	1,199	1 11 3	797	1,211	1 10 4		
Kilmalkedar, ...	1,128	924	0 16 4	1,200	934	0 15 6		
Kilquane, ...	1,054	945	0 17 11	1,124	959	0 17 0		
Kinard, ...	1,006	1,212	1 4 1	877	1,233	1 8 1		
Lack, ...	614	600	0 19 7	550	613	1 2 3		
Marhin, ...	556	715	1 5 8	554	717	1 5 10		
Ventry, ...	1,258	1,408	1 2 4	1,176	1,416	1 4 0		
Totals, ...	16,910	19,093	1 2 6	16,327	19,499	1 3 10		
UNION OF KILLARNEY.								
Caragh, ...	1,687	910	0 10 9	1,606	1,380	0 17 2		
Clydagh, ...	459	588	1 5 2	400	632	1 11 7		
Coolies, ...	610	878	1 8 9	581	891	1 10 8		
Coom, ...	2,986	3,379	1 2 8	2,572	3,387	1 6 4	3 4	5 4
Curraghmore, ...	829	973	1 3 6	768	980	1 5 6		
Doocarrig, ...	999	1,384	1 7 8	920	1,217	1 6 5		
Killorglin, ...	4,487	3,613	0 16 1	3,996	4,508	1 2 6		
Totals, ...	12,057	11,725	1 0 3	10,843	12 995	1 3 11		

* This return is taken from a similar return for all Counties containing Congested Districts, which was prepared by the Congested District Board, and published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 289, *et seq.*

† Included by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

LIST OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Kerry, showing Rates of Population Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901—*con.*

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF CAHERCIVEEN.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	in the £ s. d.	In the £ s. d.
ghs ...	745	817	1 1 11	705	834	1 3 7		
iskelligs, ...	1,688	1,209	0 14 4	1,550	1,426	0 18 4		
brack, ...	372	402	1 1 7	310	453	1 9 2		
, ...	3,388	3,181	0 18 9	3,414	3,799	1 2 3		
daniel, ...	1,041	846	0 16 3	938	840	0 17 10		
g, ...	693	580	0 16 9	643	588	0 18 3		
equin, ...	1,417	1,909	1 6 11	1,395	2,364	1 13 11		
, ...	246	329	1 6 9	241	333	1 7 7		
ghbeg, ...	652	787	1 4 2	618	794	1 5 8		
nane, ...	885	947	1 1 5	822	945	1 2 11		
ana, ...	784	909	1 3 2	725	911	1 5 1		
gh, ...	1,621	1,680	1 0 9	1,620	2,050	1 5 3	6 10	4 0
ehy, ...	2,607	1,478	0 11 4	2,208	2,295	1 0 9		
nane, ...	1,041	971	0 18 8	887	1,589	1 15 9		
en, ...	365	299	0 16 5	370	300	0 16 2		
hcurrane, ...	1,000	1,027	1 0 6	1,135	1,357	1 3 10		
rgeehy, ...	402	545	1 7 1	405	552	1 7 4		
n, ...	586	728	1 4 10	525	732	1 7 10		
nagee, ...	908	750	0 16 6	829	741	0 17 10		
inan's, ...	515	622	1 4 2	456	611	1 6 9		
nearagh, ...	848	849	1 0 0	775	850	1 1 11		
icia, ...	2,050	2,053	1 0 0	1,864	2,349	1 5 2		
Totals, ...	23,854	22,918	0 19 2	22,485	26,713	1 3 9		
UNION OF KENMARE.								
a, ...	916	1,045	1 2 10	856	1,051	1 4 6		
wn, ...	790	986	1 5 0	723	986	1 7 3		
ecove, ...	1,857	1,341	0 14 5	1,522	1,354	0 17 9		
ros, ...	792	1,102	1 7 10	717	1,118	1 11 2		
tee, ...	509	653	1 5 8	470	659	1 8 0		
lough, ...	602	784	1 6 1	524	799	1 10 5	6 10	4 0
nore, ...	995	916	0 18 5	855	912	1 1 4		
nare, ...	2,661	3,412	1 5 8	2,473	3,994	1 12 3		
rvan, ...	1,563	1,889	1 4 2	1,489	2,759	1 17 0		
n, ...	1,548	1,535	0 19 11	1,460	1,781	1 4 4		
la, ...	1,100	1,123	1 0 5	962	1,121	1 3 3		
Totals, ...	13,333	14,786	1 2 2	12,051	16,534	1 7 5		
in respect of the Congested Districts in Co. Kerry.	86,972	93,876	1 1 8	80,309	101,268	1 5 2		

E.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN CO. KERRY, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.*

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (specially prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation), shows the Total rateable valuation 1906), the population (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division in Co. Kerry.

(1.) Where that average is under 30*s.*

(2.) Where that average is between 30*s.* and 50*s.*, but is brought below 30*s.* by the exclusion from the dividend (*i.e.*, the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50. In these cases the acreage and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division, though scheduled as congested, does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Kerry is 165, of which 162 are rural and 3 urban. The total number of electoral divisions comprised in this return is 87, all rural. Of these, 10 are are not scheduled as congested, and are distinguished by an asterisk.

The total number of divisions in Co. Kerry scheduled in 1891 as congested was 77, of which 2 were then not below 30*s.* in point of average valuation per head of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the average valuation rose 20 per cent. (owing mainly to the decrease in population), and of the 77 divisions, 20 are now not below 30*s.* Of these 20 divisions, 9 are not below 30*s.* normally, but are when the total valuation of all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 11 are above 30*s.* even after these exclusions. The names of these divisions are printed in italics.

* This return is taken from a similar return for the whole of Ireland, which was published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 356 *et seq.*

APPENDIX VIII

RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHERCIVEEN.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population. (Census 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 60s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A P.	£ s. d.	
Bahaghs,	837 10 0	705	1 3 9	—	—	—	
Ballinskelligs,	1,441 10 0	1,550	0 18 7	—	—	—	
Ballybrack,	462 10 0	310	1 9 10	—	—	—	
Caher,	3,944 13 0	3,414	1 3 1	—	—	—	
Caherdaniel,	834 0 0	938	0 17 10	—	—	—	
Canuig,	588 12 0	643	0 18 4	—	—	—	
Cloon,	333 2 0	241	1 7 8	—	—	—	
Curraghbeg,	791 12 0	618	1 5 7	—	—	—	
Darrynane,	943 13 0	822	1 3 0	—	—	—	
Derriana,	911 0 0	725	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Emlagh,	2,095 5 0	1,620	1 5 10	—	—	—	
Glanbehy,	2,327 2 0	2,208	1 1 1	—	—	—	
Lickeen,	301 14 0	370	0 16 4	—	—	—	
Lough Currane,	1,357 2 0	1,135	1 3 11	—	—	—	
Mastergeehy,	551 10 0	405	1 7 3	—	—	—	
Maum,	731 0 0	525	1 7 10	—	—	—	
Portmagee,	745 0 0	829	0 18 0	—	—	—	
St. Finan's,	610 15 0	456	1 6 9	—	—	—	
Teeranearagh,	852 10 0	775	1 2 0	—	—	—	
Valencia	2,346 13 0	1,864	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Killinane,	1,600 17 0	887	1 16 1	1 3 1	7 2 31 23 2 4 16 2 3 8 2 37 17 2 21	63 0 0 164 0 0 109 10 0 126 10 0 113 15 0	Railway
Castlequin,	2,377 10 0	1,395	1 14 1	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	26,985 0 0	22,435	1 4 1				

RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE.

Ballynacourty,	980 14 0	666	1 9 5	—	—	—	
Brandon,	435 19 0	618	0 14 1	—	—	—	
Castlegregory,	1,721 1 0	1,655	1 0 9	—	—	—	
Cloghane,	713 0 0	723	0 19 9	—	—	—	
Deelis,	814 3 0	857	0 19 0	—	—	—	
Dunquin,	536 15 0	626	0 17 2	—	—	—	
Kilmalkedar,	946 16 0	1,200	0 15 9	—	—	—	
Kilquane,	984 8 0	1,124	0 17 6	—	—	—	
Kinard,	1,236 11 0	877	1 8 2	—	—	—	
Lack,	635 12 0	550	1 3 1	—	—	—	
Marhin,	730 19 0	554	1 6 5	—	—	—	
Ventry,	1,419 14 0	1,176	1 4 2	—	—	—	
Dingle,	6,036 18 0	4,050	1 10 1	1 6 7	440 2 12 476 1 2 171 2 11 85 0 36 97 3 25 70 2 33 119 1 22	136 10 0 119 0 0 183 15 0 55 10 0 56 0 0 54 10 0 106 0 0	
Dunurlin,	1,221 7 0	797	1 10 8	1 9 0	246 1 17	67 5 0	
Ballinvoher,	1,341 11 0	854	1 11 5	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	3,881 19 0	1,947	1 19 11				
Total of Rural District,	23,697 7 0	18,274	1 5 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population. (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Ardea,	1,078 12 0	856	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Banawn,	988 0 0	723	1 7 4	—	—	—	
Castle Cove,	1,359 8 0	1,522	0 17 10	—	—	—	
Glanlee,	681 10 0	470	1 9 0	—	—	—	
Glanmore,	913 18 0	855	1 1 8	—	—	—	
Sneem,	1,820 7 0	1,460	1 4 11	—	—	—	
Tahilla,	1,122 5 0	962	1 3 4	—	—	—	
*Dromore,	1,113 4 0	551	2 0 5	1 8 1	436 1 30 165 2 30	287 15 0 51 15 0	
Kenmare,	4,186 18 0	2,473	1 13 10	1 9 4	325 3 28 5 2 3 8 0 12 4 0 0 5 0 4	50 10 0 64 15 0 173 10 0 214 0 0 59 15 0	Railway. do. Hotel. Railway.
Kilgarvan,	2,832 10 0	1,489	1 18 1	1 6 10	114 1 29 57 0 30 11 2 4 12 1 22 13 3 11 7 2 0 14 2 4 9 1 38	72 0 0 80 15 0 117 0 0 122 15 0 164 5 0 76 15 0 107 5 0 91 10 0	Railway. do. do. do. do. do.
Dawros,	1,125 10 0	717	1 11 5	—	—	—	
Glanlough,	799 9 0	524	1 10 6	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	3,886 13 0	2,040	1 18 1				
Total of Rural District,	21,908 4 0	14,642	1 9 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY.

Caragh,	1,421 5 0	1,606	0 17 8	—	—	—	
Coom,	3,422 14 0	2,572	1 6 7	—	—	—	
Curraghmore,	990 15 0	768	1 5 10	—	—	—	
Doocarrig,	1,200 7 0	920	1 6 1	—	—	—	
Killorglin,	4,731 4 0	3,996	1 3 8	—	—	—	
Coolies,	892 8 0	581	1 10 9	1 6 3	23 3 0 81 0 39	65 0 0 65 0 0	
*Dunloe,	1,410 10 0	692	2 0 9	1 8 11	125 3 4 35 0 0 85 2 2 74 3 30 136 3 32 95 1 22	96 5 0 63 0 0 60 15 0 58 15 0 58 0 0 77 10 0	
*Headfort,	1,586 14 0	848	1 17 5	1 5 10	9 0 33 8 3 27 135 0 0 7 3 14	197 0 0 125 0 0 61 15 0 106 5 0	Railway and station. do. Railway.
*Rathmore,	3,692 5 0	1,977	1 17 4	1 4 11	5 2 13 209 0 33 9 1 26 12 2 28 7 0 20 16 1 6 23 1 36 5 2 2	92 0 0 67 5 0 71 15 0 185 5 0 118 0 0 241 5 0 382 10 0 68 5 0	Railway. do. do. do. do. Railway and station. Railway.
Clydagh,	634 18 0	400	1 11 9	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	53,354 2 0	17,080	3 2 6				
Total of Rural District,	73,337 2 0	31,440	2 6 8				

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation, per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Ardagh,	1,273 0 0	1,215	1 0 11	—	—	—	
Duagh,	1,200 10 0	832	1 8 10	—	—	—	
Kilshenane,	486 0 0	541	0 18 0	—	—	—	
Kiltomy,	1,032 13 0	721	1 8 8	—	—	—	
*Astee,	2,259 13 0	1,065	2 2 5	1 9 0	190 1 13 116 2 4 132 0 35 97 0 0 — 127 0 0 90 3 20 146 3 39 105 1 25 128 0 28	103 0 0 77 5 0 79 0 0 50 5 0 60 0 0 66 0 0 82 15 0 58 5 0 71 15 0 65 0 0	Fishery.
*Carrig,	1,072 18 0	527	2 0 9	1 7 11	150 1 35 239 3 17 154 2 2 77 1 31	98 10 0 114 0 0 75 10 0 50 5 0	
*Cloontubbrid,	972 10 0	528	1 16 10	1 9 10	211 1 14 268 3 8	73 15 0 110 10 0	
Gullane,	1,108 3 0	682	1 12 6	1 8 11	130 0 21 132 3 0	62 0 0 61 0 0	
*Killehenny,	2,419 4 0	1,266	1 18 3	1 4 9	183 3 27 593 0 20 156 1 16 226 3 13 172 3 13 142 2 16 162 1 32 247 1 22 206 1 1	95 15 0 194 15 0 56 15 0 120 0 0 68 0 0 60 15 0 85 15 0 78 5 0 93 5 0	
*Trienearagh,	1,727 5 0	1,048	1 13 0	1 9 2	110 2 4 103 2 1 161 2 8	61 15 0 69 15 0 78 0 0	
Ballyconry,	1,096 15 0	617	1 15 7	—	—	—	
Causeway,	1,207 14 0	751	1 12 2	—	—	—	
Kilfeighny,	2,285 0 0	1,375	1 13 3	—	—	—	
Killury,	1,523 16 0	935	1 12 7	—	—	—	
Leitrim,	1,334 12 0	830	1 12 2	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	35,575 1 0	14,856	2 7 11				
Total of Rural District,	56,574 14 0	27,789	2 0 9				

RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE.

Brosna,	1,725 18 0	1,312	1 6 4	—	—	—	
Derreen,	705 10 0	486	1 9 0	—	—	—	
Gneeves,	1,000 10 0	750	1 6 8	—	—	—	
Kerryhead,	777 0 0	936	0 16 7	—	—	—	
Kilflyn,	716 1 0	584	1 4 6	—	—	—	
Kilgarrylander,	1,186 15 0	1,144	1 0 9	—	—	—	
Knocknagashel,	1,743 17 0	1,613	1 1 7	—	—	—	
Millbrook,	1,108 6 0	802	1 7 8	—	—	—	
Mount Eagle,	553 15 0	420	1 6 4	—	—	—	
Ballyheige,	1,747 12 0	1,081	1 12 4	1 8 2	327 3 30 10 0 20	169 0 0 57 15 0	
Baurtregaum,	799 10 0	516	1 11 0	1 8 7	234 3 24	61 10 0	
*Blennerville,	857 15 0	415	2 1 4	1 6 1	274 1 17 61 3 15 46 1 30 48 3 28	150 10 0 58 5 0 52 10 0 54 10 0	
Kilmurry,	963 17 0	510	1 17 10	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	62,483 3 0	21,449	2 18 3				
Total of Rural District,	76,369 9 0	32,018	2 7 8				
Total of Rural Districts in County.	278,871 16 0	146,598	1 18 1				

F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS, AND TO THE CHIEF DIVISIONS OF THE LAND IN COUNTY KERRY.

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables I.-IV. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—*e.g.*, a man has in County Kerry six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—*e.g.*, in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Kerry one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns, where one man has several holdings in County Kerry, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the entire is allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Kerry), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus, the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, having considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

The information contained in Tables V. and VI. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland from the office summaries of the Agricultural Statistics of 1906. Their importance and interpretation were touched upon in the memorandum to which reference has been already made, and it will suffice to remark here that the difference between the number of holdings given in Table V. and the number given in Table I. is accounted for by the following causes:—

(1) Table V. is a return of holdings, and Table I. a return of landholders.

(2) Table I. refers to agricultural holdings only, and Table V. includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens; and

(3) Differences of classification and adjustment.

APPENDIX VIII.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CAHERSIVEEN.												
*Bahaghs,	95	17	45	27	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	216	91	109	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	45	8	24	7	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Caher,	236	81	114	26	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Caherdaniel,	146	76	55	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	98	28	63	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	207	54	92	31	19	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
*Cloon,	37	4	21	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	74	10	40	15	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	122	49	55	10	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Derriana,	103	15	63	11	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	201	61	99	25	9	4	1	—	1	—	1	—
*Glanbehy,	380	285	76	10	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
*Killinane,	142	48	71	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	56	20	32	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane,	88	28	39	9	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
*Mastergeehy,	49	3	21	17	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	88	27	38	11	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	106	63	30	6	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
*St. Finan's,	62	7	34	12	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	119	33	64	12	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	168	65	65	15	9	7	3	2	1	—	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,838	1,073	1,250	307	109	61	15	11	7	2	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,838	1,073	1,250	307	109	61	15	11	7	2	2	1
DINGLE.												
*Ballinvoher,	91	9	31	24	12	11	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	46	2	5	9	7	11	11	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty,	89	11	38	22	8	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	46	5	25	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory,	200	110	47	16	11	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
*Cloghane,	71	3	34	27	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	121	72	20	13	8	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Dingle,	295	42	101	75	28	25	13	3	4	4	—	—
*Dunquin,	92	60	19	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	78	5	28	15	12	13	3	1	1	—	—	—
Inch,	45	6	13	14	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	112	37	38	22	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	118	26	58	24	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	111	9	57	16	18	8	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Lack,	68	20	28	11	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Marhin,	71	5	46	14	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Minard,	80	4	30	25	11	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
Stradbally,	45	4	1	11	12	9	4	2	2	—	—	—
*Ventry	133	20	67	19	17	8	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,696	434	637	320	146	103	28	9	14	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	216	16	49	59	34	28	20	6	4	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,912	450	686	379	180	131	48	15	18	5	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

ND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KENMARE.												
.. .. ..	126	44	61	10	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	111	15	63	22	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	113	20	52	21	11	6	1	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	249	124	104	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	128	27	64	23	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	80	11	47	14	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
.. .. ..	62	7	30	11	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	75	6	37	18	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	112	29	64	14	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	63	5	31	16	2	3	4	—	—	—	2	—
.. .. ..	201	40	93	32	12	11	7	1	3	1	1	—
.. .. ..	151	19	60	35	14	17	3	—	2	1	—	—
.. .. ..	78	12	31	16	12	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	55	15	22	7	5	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	169	60	79	20	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
.. .. ..	144	68	44	21	3	5	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,528	439	699	222	84	52	17	2	8	3	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	389	63	183	74	32	18	9	1	5	1	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,917	502	882	296	116	70	26	3	13	4	4	1
KILLARNEY.												
.. .. ..	48	4	8	7	8	5	5	3	6	2	—	—
.. .. ..	48	2	6	13	10	9	2	1	4	—	1	—
.. .. ..	29	1	2	1	—	12	6	2	1	4	—	—
.. .. ..	94	12	43	16	14	4	3	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	276	241	27	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	87	21	23	10	10	14	5	2	1	—	1	—
.. .. ..	64	9	33	17	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	82	32	24	9	1	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	338	110	96	72	25	20	10	3	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	120	26	61	19	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	50	16	2	3	7	2	4	3	13	—	—	—
.. .. ..	136	48	65	14	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	114	15	12	26	15	25	13	3	3	2	—	—
.. .. ..	88	16	35	14	5	8	3	1	6	—	—	—
.. .. ..	70	7	25	12	9	13	2	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	94	7	42	27	9	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	106	27	9	19	15	22	8	1	5	—	—	—
.. .. ..	187	49	34	29	20	37	6	6	5	1	—	—
.. .. ..	63	4	6	10	7	20	8	2	5	1	—	—
.. .. ..	168	62	47	21	11	9	6	4	6	2	—	—
ural	294	76	83	38	25	19	13	11	18	10	—	1
rban, ...	75	10	25	14	4	9	5	3	4	—	—	1
, ...	162	33	33	28	16	28	10	8	5	—	—	1
.. .. ..	488	359	67	24	16	14	3	2	2	1	—	—
.. .. ..	192	54	20	18	25	26	19	8	20	2	—	—
.. .. ..	62	6	28	8	10	7	2	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	50	—	2	2	2	12	12	5	10	4	1	—
.. .. ..	174	40	32	30	21	25	8	6	10	1	1	—
.. . .	223	72	29	37	24	25	11	9	13	3	—	—
.. . ..	71	9	14	8	8	16	7	2	3	2	1	1
.. .. ..	274	76	106	59	14	15	1	2	1	—	—	—
.. .. * ..	42	6	3	3	8	10	3	7	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,504	825	373	158	61	52	20	6	7	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,865	625	669	453	297	379	163	90	146	34	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,369	1,450	1,042	611	358	431	183	96	153	36	5	4

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
LISTOWEL.											
*Ardagh, ...	154	85	24	24	8	6	5	—	2	—	—
Astee, ...	170	82	36	10	9	15	7	1	7	2	1
Ballincloher, ...	75	34	8	2	6	14	5	2	4	—	—
*Ballyconry, ...	94	45	15	9	4	10	6	4	1	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	115	53	17	13	7	14	8	—	3	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	31	12	—	2	3	4	2	3	5	—	—
Ballyhorgan, ...	73	21	2	5	9	15	9	4	6	1	—
Beal, ...	65	24	8	12	7	7	5	1	—	1	—
Carrig, ...	65	18	15	19	5	4	1	—	1	2	—
*Causeway, ...	94	40	19	10	6	10	6	2	1	—	—
Cloontubbrid, ...	73	31	8	5	16	8	1	1	3	—	—
Drommartin, ...	118	41	32	12	5	13	8	1	5	—	—
*Duagh, ...	126	54	32	8	15	10	3	3	1	—	—
Ennismore, ...	130	82	8	12	1	8	4	2	7	5	1
*Gullane, ...	124	70	8	15	12	13	4	—	2	—	—
Gunsborough, ...	76	28	9	6	9	10	3	3	7	1	—
Killehenny, ...	134	85	11	6	6	12	5	2	4	2	—
*Kilfeighny, ...	184	86	25	18	19	17	10	5	3	1	—
*Killury, ...	130	43	35	25	7	12	5	2	1	—	—
Kilmeany, ...	134	59	17	16	10	22	3	4	2	—	—
*Kilshenane, ...	79	39	32	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy, ...	101	61	10	3	6	13	3	1	4	—	—
*Leitrim, ...	131	41	49	20	9	4	6	2	—	—	—
Lislaughtin, ...	119	37	18	20	19	13	5	2	4	1	—
Lisselton, ...	101	39	21	21	3	7	2	6	2	—	—
Listowel Rural, ...	169	73	26	18	10	15	6	7	10	3	—
Listowel Urban, ...	91	45	22	6	2	7	1	—	5	2	—
Lixnaw, ...	79	41	5	1	1	9	6	10	6	—	—
Moynsha, ...	88	15	17	10	26	14	3	1	2	—	—
Newtownsandes, ...	169	67	14	12	12	34	10	7	11	2	—
Rathea, ...	88	28	8	12	13	11	10	3	1	2	—
Shronowen, ...	81	24	9	18	10	12	4	1	2	1	—
Tarbert, ...	115	38	23	12	11	12	6	4	5	2	1
Tarmon, ...	173	88	38	16	7	9	7	3	4	—	1
Trienearagh, ...	149	59	28	18	13	17	6	3	5	—	—
Urlee, ...	94	59	5	1	7	7	7	3	5	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,217	564	249	135	88	98	48	19	15	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,775	1,183	405	285	227	313	134	74	116	27	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,992	1,747	654	420	315	411	182	93	131	28	4
TRALEE.											
Abbeydorney, ...	143	63	24	8	12	12	7	7	6	4	—
Arabela, ...	185	61	34	15	12	24	16	6	13	3	—
Ardfert, ...	51	31	6	—	5	1	1	2	2	1	—
Ballyegan, ...	53	3	7	4	7	12	9	6	4	—	—
*Ballyheige, ...	151	49	58	18	12	5	6	2	—	1	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	152	45	15	6	14	31	13	7	14	1	—
Ballynorig, ...	95	20	6	15	12	19	12	6	3	2	—
Ballyseedy, ...	134	62	20	8	5	14	6	6	10	2	—
Banna, ...	124	47	19	10	12	13	8	6	5	4	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued*.

...AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
...LEE—*continued*.												
...n, ...	77	27	25	10	2	6	3	3	1	—	—	—
...e, ...	62	32	16	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	—	—
.. .. ..	99	43	17	11	11	7	6	1	3	—	—	—
.. .. ..	136	53	31	13	16	15	7	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	95	14	28	19	10	16	5	2	1	—	—	—
...l, ...	172	32	34	10	8	19	16	13	33	7	—	—
...n, ...	151	52	12	10	12	21	12	8	21	3	—	—
.. .. ..	59	6	25	5	7	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	59	9	23	7	6	4	2	3	5	—	—	—
.. .. ..	52	8	13	11	7	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	57	8	5	19	12	6	2	3	1	—	1	—
.. .. ..	80	14	22	17	12	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
..., ...	138	75	48	10	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	76	36	18	6	7	4	3	2	—	—	—	—
...nder, ...	166	76	57	23	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	78	23	21	10	9	10	1	2	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	88	38	5	5	5	13	11	4	6	1	—	—
.. .. ..	61	12	13	14	8	4	6	1	3	—	—	—
.. .. ..	80	14	9	9	9	12	9	6	10	2	—	—
...s, ...	52	16	2	6	11	7	6	1	3	—	—	—
...ashel, ...	180	57	61	30	14	12	3	2	1	—	—	—
...l, ...	107	45	22	5	9	17	6	3	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	102	16	37	30	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
...gle, ...	51	11	19	12	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	84	13	22	19	7	8	5	3	6	1	—	—
...l, ...	97	21	22	22	12	10	1	4	5	—	—	—
.. .. ..	84	25	6	12	10	8	7	3	12	1	—	—
..., ...	58	6	8	2	1	12	9	7	13	—	—	—
...ural, ...	185	29	36	14	15	19	26	13	24	7	2	—
...ban.	23	8	7	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	171	62	18	14	19	26	13	8	8	3	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,270	434	402	194	96	84	33	14	7	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,798	828	469	267	253	358	220	134	216	44	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,068	1,262	871	461	349	442	258	148	223	45	5	4
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,053	3,769	3,610	1,336	584	450	166	61	58	14	4	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	9,043	2,715	1,775	1,138	843	1,096	546	305	487	106	16	16
Total of County, ..	19,096	6,484	5,385	2,474	1,427	1,546	712	366	545	120	20	17

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Cahersiveen.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Bahaghs,	8,871	699	3,219	3,688	997	177	—	91	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	7,458	1,764	4,620 ½	1,020	—	54	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	7,099	386	3,327	2,108	1,122	144	—	—	12	—	—
*Caher,	9,508	1,939	4,160	1,643	448	1,306	—	—	—	12	—
*Caherdaniel,	5,249	1,462	1,994	1,546	151	—	96	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	7,585	1,184	5,166	1,132	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	8,639	1,280	3,547	1,569	1,313	669	206	55	—	—	—
*Cloon,	7,434	408	2,714	1,525	2,787	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	8,854	538	3,797	1,902	1,072	1,035	270	240	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	6,661	1,186	2,557	774	72	1,604	—	—	—	468	—
*Derriana,	21,711	1,087	11,020	3,249	5,544	255	556	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	8,212	1,090	4,180	1,515	747	446	68	—	150	—	16
*Glanbehy,	7,728	3,647	2,256	509	464	164	125	67	496	—	—
*Killinane,	8,629	1,209	4,032	2,142	—	1,246	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	8,644	1,372	5,393	1,583	—	—	—	296	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane,	7,658	725	2,903	484	702	461	109	4	48	—	2,222
*Mastergeehy,	7,538	15	3,688	2,375	556	904	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	7,842	516	3,943	1,422	435	1,526	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	2,549	846	864	274	148	—	206	155	56	—	—
*St. Finan's	3,384	202	1,546	692	368	454	61	61	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	6,378	921	3,005	1,057	635	665	95	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	5,914	768	1,448	583	655	362	334	196	117	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	173,545	23,244	79,379	32,792	18,319	11,472	2,126	1,165	879	480	2,238
Total of Electoral Divisions,	173,545	23,244	79,379	32,792	18,319	11,472	2,126	1,165	879	480	2,238
Dingle.											
*Ballinvoher,	4,398	77	865	1,192	807	962	495	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	8,130	5	335	1,931	917	4,027	822	93	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty,	4,011	185	1,219	981	727	752	147	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	4,394	120	1,279	2,575	307	113	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory,	4,224	1,581	840	275	295	298	119	107	709	—	—
*Cloghane,	9,483	33	3,419	4,236	1,589	206	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	7,702	975	1,063	788	473	3,453	325	466	159	—	—
*Dingle,	14,899	428	2,799	3,977	1,716	2,237	1,322	280	980	1,160	—
*Dunquin,	3,560	1,913	665	731	102	—	—	149	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	4,692	75	891	777	968	1,142	390	168	281	—	—
Inch,	3,805	99	650	687	212	437	390	225	1,105	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	4,969	651	1,324	1,393	722	593	221	65	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	9,702	741	4,235	1,975	980	717	1,054	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	7,245	284	2,628	1,417	1,329	1,215	75	—	297	—	—
*Lack,	2,470	144	827	565	252	345	—	163	174	—	—
*Marhin,	3,403	72	1,880	758	225	70	—	—	398	—	—
Minard,	5,401	94	1,077	1,846	713	494	704	175	298	—	—
Stradbally	4,217	16	15	688	680	1,228	894	391	305	—	—
*Ventry,	5,689	314	2,140	985	1,095	666	—	—	241	248	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,841	7,593	26,074	22,625	11,587	12,769	4,148	1,398	3,239	1,408	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,553	214	2,077	5,152	2,622	6,186	2,810	884	1,708	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	112,394	7,807	28,151	27,777	14,109	18,955	6,958	2,282	4,947	1,408	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

...ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.. .. ..	5,722	637	2,078	709	302	1,490	287	—	219	—	—	—
...n, ...	16,309	1,257	8,520	3,467	2,534	531	—	—	—	—	—	—
...h, ...	9,659	537	4,071	2,126	1,266	768	104	—	787	—	—	—
...love, ...	15,239	2,385	9,152	2,378	407	917	—	—	—	—	—	—
...n, ...	8,394	916	3,100	2,562	649	859	—	308	—	—	—	—
...re, ...	5,402	180	2,234	1,322	216	483	203	—	—	318	—	446
...s, ...	15,233	463	6,227	2,520	4,197	367	1,459	—	—	—	—	—
...ugh, ...	10,200	1,039	3,633	2,356	2,206	966	—	—	—	—	—	—
...bore, ...	6,816	1,023	3,428	1,292	547	—	526	—	—	—	—	—
...ne, ...	10,570	89	2,028	2,874	124	653	1,498	—	—	—	3,304	—
...re, ...	13,776	1,002	4,609	2,720	1,826	1,286	780	162	1,250	136	5	—
...van, ...	14,914	641	4,566	4,553	2,421	1,882	454	—	179	218	—	—
...brin, ...	15,248	258	4,014	3,235	3,730	1,090	677	842	1,402	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,482	352	1,681	554	340	218	—	—	337	—	—	—
.. .. ..	16,559	1,463	8,277	3,410	1,614	—	135	—	—	1,590	70	—
.. .. ..	10,246	1,729	3,295	2,974	456	1,134	224	—	434	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	133,408	12,555	56,285	28,941	17,159	9,432	3,865	470	2,082	1,944	75	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,361	1,416	14,028	10,111	5,676	3,212	2,482	842	2,526	318	3,304	446
Total of Electoral Divisions,	177,769	13,971	70,913	39,052	22,835	12,644	6,347	1,312	4,608	2,262	3,379	446
Killarney.												
...oe, ...	2,598	21	158	309	281	286	403	230	690	220	—	—
... .	2,465	10	97	359	371	439	111	79	506	—	493	—
...ar, ...	2,273	2	39	28	—	711	451	120	82	840	—	—
...terfield, ...	6,896	292	2,640	1,432	1,355	169	867	—	141	—	—	—
..., ...	6,181	4,217	1,356	99	97	26	66	—	300	20	—	—
...town, ...	6,776	840	2,484	669	1,126	731	305	133	98	—	390	—
...gh, ...	14,808	830	5,155	4,987	1,669	1,722	445	—	—	—	—	—
..., ...	3,137	377	641	701	47	804	294	168	105	—	—	—
... .	16,636	1,671	3,549	4,704	2,050	1,826	1,870	439	527	—	—	—
...hmore, ...	11,938	605	5,568	1,151	1,707	592	1,515	—	—	—	—	—
...s	2,611	58	32	108	264	90	247	249	1,563	—	—	—
...rig, ...	8,738	1,399	4,642	1,134	797	536	230	—	—	—	—	—
...in, ...	5,034	73	263	748	668	1,376	982	275	263	386	—	—
...e, ...	9,820	342	3,142	4,750	256	514	154	55	607	—	—	—
.. .. ..	13,710	1,371	2,722	2,352	1,743	4,847	418	104	153	—	—	—
...fort, ...	4,363	95	1,737	1,116	605	549	127	—	134	—	—	—
...nane, ...	3,675	202	210	711	558	771	488	116	619	—	—	—
...mmin, ...	8,016	469	997	1,186	1,044	2,443	470	651	515	241	—	—
...in, ...	2,872	86	103	295	276	1,048	469	123	463	9	—	—
...bnet, ...	6,366	832	1,499	971	572	629	486	405	628	344	—	—
...rney Rural, ...	12,446	708	2,466	1,406	1,370	952	721	1,104	1,993	1,463	—	263
...rney Urban, ...	1,587	20	126	138	49	173	130	130	212	—	—	609
...entierna, ...	8,149	544	1,263	1,004	687	2,128	682	902	628	—	—	311
...rglin, ...	7,758	3,893	1,618	576	474	586	180	105	192	134	—	—
...anare, ...	8,150	206	393	493	857	1,206	1,274	658	2,339	724	—	—
...knahoe	3,943	202	1,236	557	848	727	226	—	152	—	—	—
...rd.	4,536	—	14	80	114	778	870	437	1,148	727	368	—
...own, ...	6,778	107	629	874	873	1,295	578	486	1,324	190	422	—
...hiffe, ...	8,727	312	774	1,087	1,150	1,492	906	1,042	1,411	553	—	—
...kross, ...	23,243	450	2,779	1,456	4,793	8,058	1,099	552	2,798	270	329	659
...more, ...	9,549	508	3,364	3,113	837	1,257	60	206	204	—	—	—
...field, ...	1,996	41	51	89	286	521	191	552	265	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	69,196	12,992	22,529	14,152	6,841	6,092	4,600	712	1,124	154	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	166,584	7,791	29,218	25,331	20,983	33,190	12,715	8,609	18,936	5,967	2,002	1,842
Total of Electoral Divisions,	235,780	20,783	51,747	39,483	27,824	39,282	17,315	9,321	20,060	6,121	2,002	1,842

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
Listowel.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Ardagh,	3,748	736	604	994	334	417	421	—	242	—	—	—
Astee,	5,578	317	813	552	360	1,238	528	123	866	458	323	—
Ballincloher,	2,693	169	298	85	338	818	290	189	506	—	—	—
*Ballyconry,	2,859	107	333	310	278	705	556	372	198	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	2,712	189	343	389	323	684	481	—	303	—	—	—
Ballyegan,	3,046	86	—	119	218	341	428	476	1,378	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan,	4,592	57	31	192	378	993	629	424	857	216	—	8
Beal,	1,915	36	259	270	269	406	312	100	—	263	—	—
Carrig,	2,185	34	311	695	209	346	74	—	108	408	—	—
*Causeway,	2,676	157	397	330	328	577	529	218	140	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid,	2,965	362	278	217	313	538	78	129	550	—	—	—
Drommartin,	4,478	258	881	455	212	677	668	68	668	—	—	5
*Duagh,	3,364	214	729	336	775	579	230	262	239	—	—	—
Ennismore,	3,718	432	148	295	24	364	242	130	884	858	341	—
*Gullane,	3,550	376	297	647	654	1,014	309	—	253	—	—	—
Gunsborough,	3,541	138	163	207	422	737	337	477	910	150	—	—
Killehenny,	4,539	391	195	181	137	781	478	202	714	634	—	8
*Kilfeighny,	8,198	818	892	908	886	2,110	1,162	613	544	265	—	—
*Killury,	4,648	444	975	1,042	402	853	486	231	215	—	—	—
Kilmeany,	6,271	253	575	771	457	1,756	222	553	1,073	—	—	6
*Kilshenane,	8,004	1,842	4,364	555	376	867	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy,	3,127	452	281	77	276	876	401	189	575	—	—	—
*Leitrim,	4,499	448	1,587	880	667	238	452	227	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin,	6,329	65	536	1,131	1,634	919	505	270	994	275	—	—
Lisselton,	5,089	377	728	1,244	224	873	229	974	440	—	—	—
Listowel Rural,	6,434	226	446	662	460	709	631	579	1,677	658	—	3
Listowel Urban,	2,406	193	221	88	51	296	49	—	502	348	—	6
Lixnaw,	2,414	92	23	42	18	458	422	751	608	—	—	—
Moynsha,	4,872	131	912	573	1,612	899	330	93	322	—	—	—
Newtownsandes,	8,646	397	328	366	602	2,246	871	811	2,516	509	—	—
Rathea,	5,091	154	452	815	853	723	1,074	302	142	576	—	—
Shronowen,	3,615	60	407	692	573	599	647	107	234	296	—	—
Tarbert,	4,421	104	281	287	338	604	370	342	667	453	359	6
Tarmon,	4,391	429	634	607	300	459	497	518	498	—	449	—
Trienearagh,	7,589	439	1,376	1,023	1,243	1,675	880	228	725	—	—	—
Urlee,	3,200	613	120	33	452	432	575	430	545	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,673	5,594	10,459	6,079	4,976	8,236	4,546	2,112	2,406	265	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	112,730	6,002	10,759	11,991	12,520	20,571	11,847	8,276	18,687	6,102	1,472	4,5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	157,403	11,596	21,218	18,070	17,496	28,807	16,393	10,388	21,093	6,367	1,472	4,5
Tralee.												
Abbeydorney,	6,313	551	775	506	644	708	396	660	1,208	865	—	—
Arabela,	6,675	511	753	369	387	1,134	1,097	390	1,221	620	193	—
Ardfert,	2,123	65	108	—	82	3	45	142	266	176	332	8
Ballyegan,	3,349	3	295	135	350	578	462	398	469	—	—	6
*Ballyheige,	5,217	277	1,694	781	677	441	602	415	—	330	—	—
Ballynahaglish,	4,761	61	226	99	317	1,078	843	416	1,200	288	—	2
Ballynorig,	4,354	58	117	489	526	952	828	500	376	508	—	—
Ballyseedy	4,569	530	410	397	188	529	288	405	637	213	—	9
Banna,	4,296	200	497	216	391	587	498	515	689	703	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tralee—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
gaun, ...	2,971	303	787	517	82	437	206	408	231	—	—	—
ville, ...	1,448	260	278	92	37	82	59	53	271	316	—	—
ns, ...	2,621	244	261	376	322	248	407	69	694	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5,871	572	1,221	688	1,024	1,430	736	200	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4,889	142	1,193	945	701	1,047	478	232	151	—	—	—
land, ...	9,073	89	496	253	234	932	1,106	960	3,710	1,293	—	—
brien, ...	5,354	113	199	281	404	924	640	638	1,740	415	—	—
.. .. ..	5,130	155	1,443	395	373	1,547	345	511	356	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,993	260	1,103	387	613	790	159	162	519	—	—	—
, ...	5,495	148	1,040	1,702	749	1,527	165	164	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,494	27	107	669	542	310	157	247	174	—	261	—
s, ...	6,155	473	1,522	1,117	1,288	1,609	146	—	—	—	—	—
ead, ...	3,307	1,103	1,360	342	—	100	151	251	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4,572	944	1,487	449	431	693	291	277	—	—	—	—
vlander, ...	2,589	493	895	538	73	190	131	—	269	—	—	—
an, ...	7,643	557	2,452	1,042	692	1,178	131	324	1,267	—	—	—
n, ...	3,708	175	98	231	149	577	773	641	662	382	—	—
ry, ...	6,257	326	1,208	2,044	1,158	687	560	41	233	—	—	—
gh, ...	4,137	18	225	365	402	609	609	742	951	216	—	—
lass, ...	2,512	39	44	140	402	569	947	11	360	—	—	—
nagashel, ...	9,309	1,576	2,409	1,852	1,048	1,081	486	347	510	—	—	—
aun, ...	6,878	1,960	1,730	222	472	1,383	658	453	—	—	—	—
ok, ...	7,737	287	2,870	2,418	1,022	752	388	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle, ...	8,746	690	2,425	2,696	1,090	1,037	284	524	—	—	—	—
l, ...	5,638	306	1,910	1,412	624	438	213	204	437	94	—	—
nan, ...	5,878	484	1,116	1,502	585	999	73	189	930	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,960	274	147	358	662	454	466	243	1,246	110	—	—
lin, ...	4,944	71	153	64	36	948	723	776	2,173	—	—	—
Rural, ...	5,290	100	369	252	336	350	785	398	1,360	826	514	—
Urban, ...	220	15	24	—	—	60	18	39	—	64	—	—
.. .. ..	6,474	185	377	437	728	1,488	904	686	932	737	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,226	7,192	15,918	15,144	8,642	9,984	4,146	2,627	1,243	330	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	128,724	7,453	16,906	11,634	11,204	20,502	14,108	11,004	24,019	7,826	1,350	2,718
Total of Electoral Divisions,	196,950	14,645	35,824	26,778	19,846	30,486	18,254	13,631	25,262	8,156	1,350	2,718
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	579,889	69,170	214,244	119,733	67,524	57,985	23,431	8,484	10,973	4,581	2,313	1 451
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	473,952	22,876	72,988	64,219	52,905	83,661	43,962	29,615	65,876	20,213	8,128	9,502
Total of County, ...	1,053,841	92,046	287,232	183,952	120,429	141,646	67,393	38,099	76,849	24,794	10,441	10,960

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Cahersiveen.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Bahaghs,	813	41	316	322	69	24	—	41	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	1,135	220	707	186	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	461	26	177	86	52	45	—	—	75	—	—
*Caher,	1,662	200	722	320	87	217	—	—	—	116	—
*Caherdaniel,	778	214	332	145	53	—	34	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	555	68	403	68	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	1,713	139	634	377	331	88	103	41	—	—	—
*Cloon,	317	5	157	91	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	699	23	283	180	86	48	34	45	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	868	144	331	116	17	155	—	—	—	105	—
*Derriana,	874	42	446	134	200	21	31	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	1,739	155	686	323	157	109	40	—	64	—	205
*Glanbehy,	1,426	538	458	114	73	23	34	41	145	—	—
*Killinane,	860	119	442	231	—	68	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	327	60	181	36	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane,	1,022	68	285	135	101	44	31	47	65	—	246
*Mastergeehy,	545	4	158	213	68	102	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	703	54	266	140	126	117	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	627	142	174	80	59	—	33	86	53	—	—
*St. Finan's,	599	18	226	145	69	66	33	42	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	846	76	421	145	104	68	32	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	1,720	167	427	180	159	172	105	91	67	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,289	2,523	8,232	3,767	1,891	1,389	510	484	469	221	451
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,289	2,523	8,232	3,767	1,891	1,389	510	484	469	221	451
Dingle.											
*Ballinvoher,	1,234	15	215	333	208	319	144	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	984	5	35	121	123	280	373	47	—	—	—
*Ballymacourty,	929	29	252	270	138	209	31	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	384	13	146	149	51	25	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory,	1,531	215	340	197	192	261	101	48	177	—	—
*Cloghane,	683	8	222	330	82	41	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	811	77	155	162	142	114	37	42	82	—	—
*Dingle,	4,281	103	705	971	493	631	464	135	251	528	—
*Dunquin,	489	169	121	119	34	—	—	46	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	1,167	16	205	189	216	335	98	41	67	—	—
Inch,	671	10	84	178	71	50	105	83	90	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	925	74	264	270	150	91	32	44	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	957	78	382	286	118	56	37	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	1,279	18	406	197	319	181	32	—	126	—	—
*Lack,	625	39	202	138	50	98	—	46	52	—	—
*Marhin,	696	16	308	176	50	26	—	—	120	—	—
Minard,	1,068	11	213	296	203	153	66	46	80	—	—
Stradbally,	998	8	5	142	204	242	139	88	170	—	—
*Ventry,	1,446	47	443	231	290	207	—	—	90	133	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,437	917	4,371	4,018	2,533	2,594	976	402	965	661	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,721	34	337	737	601	725	683	264	340	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,158	951	4,708	4,755	3,134	3,319	1,659	666	1,305	661	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...t, ...	945	127	402	124	70	112	34	—	76	—	—	—
...wn, ...	969	47	433	268	124	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
...agh, ...	1,256	53	389	261	190	138	33	—	192	—	—	—
...ecove, ...	1,281	325	657	202	74	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
...os, ...	1,116	87	442	274	168	100	—	45	—	—	—	—
...ore, ...	1,085	26	330	162	33	50	64	—	—	108	—	312
...lee, ...	631	21	213	139	181	42	35	—	—	—	—	—
...lough, ...	771	19	278	219	181	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
...more, ...	807	83	410	175	36	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
...nane, ...	1,122	12	215	195	35	73	140	—	—	—	452	—
...mare, ...	2,353	118	623	385	210	253	206	56	160	128	214	—
...arvan, ...	1,925	49	424	422	241	402	99	—	154	134	—	—
...ghbrin, ...	892	26	227	199	205	69	61	45	60	—	—	—
...h, ...	619	39	139	82	89	111	—	—	159	—	—	—
...em, ...	1,455	126	505	248	121	—	35	—	—	200	220	—
...illa	1,018	152	289	257	52	110	31	—	127	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,271	1,154	4,676	2,713	1,458	1,213	543	101	517	462	434	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,974	156	1,300	899	552	441	298	45	411	108	452	312
Total of Electoral Divisions	18,245	1,310	5,976	3,612	2,010	1,654	841	146	928	570	886	312
Killarney.												
...adoe, ...	1,387	10	56	98	130	121	183	144	414	231	—	—
...sh, ...	1,251	5	39	163	165	213	68	44	261	—	293	—
...yhar, ...	1,174	2	15	11	—	315	198	86	74	473	—	—
...waterfield, ...	1,108	21	293	210	248	97	104	—	135	—	—	—
...agh, ...	893	400	184	38	18	24	39	—	52	138	—	—
...rchtown, ...	1,411	57	154	112	169	347	175	86	51	—	260	—
...dagh, ...	607	23	268	198	35	50	33	—	—	—	—	—
...lies, ...	882	74	159	103	16	248	108	44	130	—	—	—
...m, ...	3,282	202	685	892	415	484	340	134	130	—	—	—
...raghmore, ...	965	69	401	227	194	43	31	—	—	—	—	—
...rans, ...	1,459	25	14	43	110	57	145	130	935	—	—	—
...carrig, ...	899	101	424	177	84	74	39	—	—	—	—	—
...min, ...	2,287	21	89	320	269	611	458	130	162	227	—	—
...nloe, ...	1,264	37	225	162	82	181	105	45	427	—	—	—
...sk, ...	937	13	123	155	157	318	71	42	58	—	—	—
...adfort, ...	1,083	15	314	320	160	167	38	—	69	—	—	—
...bonane, ...	1,856	29	63	247	274	563	279	49	352	—	—	—
...cummin, ...	2,823	58	231	373	353	901	214	263	299	131	—	—
...felin, ...	1,589	6	37	128	121	500	271	89	328	109	—	—
...gobnet, ...	2,489	122	663	271	202	225	210	179	370	247	—	—
Killarney Rural, ...	5,836	148	604	430	439	461	469	483	1,344	1,137	—	321
Killarney Urban, ...	1,793	30	163	178	67	218	170	138	241	—	—	588
Killentierna, ...	2,790	54	247	324	290	669	231	350	324	—	—	301
Killorglin, ...	2,380	638	410	302	270	331	109	88	123	109	—	—
Kinanare, ...	4,103	64	160	231	427	651	663	368	1,282	257	—	—
Knocknahoe, ...	828	13	225	96	166	198	70	—	60	—	—	—
...hard, ...	2,496	—	11	24	38	279	417	226	700	600	201	—
...iltown, ...	3,303	66	257	333	371	620	297	262	710	117	270	—
Lolahiffe, ...	3,740	83	203	399	421	635	373	400	802	424	—	—
Luckross, ...	2,150	16	99	97	148	411	252	87	219	293	221	307
Lathmore, ...	2,338	119	734	679	233	374	32	92	75	—	—	—
Lockfield, ...	1,047	11	22	35	143	259	110	321	146	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,908	1,507	2,531	1,937	1,032	1,254	699	266	435	247	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	52,542	1,025	5,041	5,439	5,183	9,391	5,603	4,014	9,838	4,246	1,245	1,517
Total of Electoral Divisions,	62,450	2,532	7,572	7,376	6,215	10,645	6,302	4,280	10,273	4,493	1,245	1,517

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in valu
Listowel.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Ardagh,	1,204	145	184	290	136	159	184	—	106	—	—	—
Astee,	2,196	124	226	126	157	337	244	48	466	234	234	—
Ballincloher,	1,057	38	51	26	113	344	173	92	220	—	—	—
*Ballyconry,	1,060	48	124	113	75	245	195	177	83	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	1,285	80	124	172	117	340	236	—	216	—	—	—
Ballyegan,	722	9	—	24	53	101	66	129	340	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan,	1,985	30	14	67	155	373	313	168	428	121	—	31
Beal,	880	29	57	147	122	190	184	48	—	103	—	—
Carrig,	894	27	120	235	84	96	40	—	63	229	—	—
*Causeway,	1,054	70	148	128	104	242	207	86	69	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid,	941	42	61	71	273	202	34	50	208	—	—	—
Drommartin,	1,813	73	213	153	81	310	278	49	316	—	—	34
*Duagh,	1,301	92	229	91	275	251	115	150	98	—	—	—
Ennismore,	2,085	89	51	149	19	204	144	90	496	616	227	—
*Gullane,	1,099	62	59	199	203	319	133	—	124	—	—	—
Gunsborough,	1,319	40	55	68	153	241	109	131	418	104	—	—
Killehenny,	1,883	110	72	82	104	309	169	88	284	284	—	38
*Kilfeighny,	2,245	134	161	239	338	433	350	223	199	168	—	—
*Killury,	1,439	102	248	312	127	299	171	92	88	—	—	—
Kilmeany,	1,874	57	130	220	167	567	99	198	135	—	—	36
*Kilshenane,	442	69	235	33	38	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy,	993	52	67	37	101	316	105	41	274	—	—	—
*Leitrim,	1,269	77	389	248	176	88	200	91	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin,	1,791	53	139	262	320	329	174	86	265	163	—	—
Lisselton,	1,207	86	156	269	56	178	64	278	120	—	—	—
Listowel Rural,	2,920	68	176	220	173	373	197	311	762	332	—	30
Listowel Urban,	1,505	118	131	77	31	172	34	—	393	243	—	30
Lixnaw,	1,364	54	25	15	17	231	203	456	363	—	—	—
Moynsha,	1,345	32	119	136	470	324	109	47	108	—	—	—
Newtownsandes,	2,941	86	84	152	198	819	352	313	679	258	—	—
Rathea,	1,543	38	69	147	218	271	343	141	51	265	—	—
Shronowen,	1,250	21	62	229	175	297	134	49	129	154	—	—
Tarbert,	2,527	100	160	158	202	319	202	193	340	261	239	35
Tarmon,	1,721	107	253	203	119	207	239	132	234	—	227	—
Trienearagh,	1,787	56	203	215	226	400	216	125	346	—	—	—
Urlee,	1,064	61	34	14	118	176	257	129	275	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,106	851	1,844	1,690	1,573	2,419	1,660	860	1,041	168	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	41,899	1,628	2,785	3,637	3,921	7,710	4,613	3,351	7,655	3,367	927	2,30
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,005	2,479	4,629	5,327	5,494	10,129	6,273	4,211	8,696	3,535	927	2,30
Tralee.												
Abbeydorney,	2,389	92	157	101	211	305	252	313	459	499	—	—
Arabela,	3,627	111	214	180	210	604	558	260	820	429	241	—
Ardfert,	1,566	43	44	—	88	22	31	94	125	102	283	73
Ballyegan,	1,865	4	52	55	121	292	315	280	282	—	—	46
*Ballyheige,	1,479	70	399	208	209	127	203	94	—	169	—	—
Ballynahaglish,	3,610	50	111	73	251	760	629	315	932	188	—	30
Ballynorig,	2,009	34	40	160	217	475	419	269	156	239	—	—
Ballyseedy,	2,575	118	115	99	90	358	212	280	589	278	—	43
Banna,	2,299	81	121	125	209	321	280	271	371	520	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

...ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tralee—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...egaun, ...	816	29	211	120	34	152	66	140	64	—	—	—
...rville, ...	804	79	108	24	19	72	71	46	226	159	—	—
...ens, ...	1,142	88	127	140	203	175	205	41	163	—	—	—
,, ...	1,405	93	211	162	281	373	235	50	—	—	—	—
, ...	1,334	19	197	243	172	380	175	93	55	—	—	—
...sland, ...	5,492	59	223	128	146	485	548	571	2,433	899	—	—
...rbrien, ...	3,481	84	85	134	202	516	382	359	1,350	369	—	—
. .. .	838	15	170	67	116	224	98	44	104	—	—	—
, ...	1,040	23	178	91	104	95	61	141	347	—	—	—
...n, ...	732	14	94	150	124	276	32	42	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,087	14	36	199	205	159	65	132	69	—	208	—
...s, ...	989	23	168	217	202	348	31	—	—	—	—	—
...ead, ...	707	135	296	117	—	41	70	48	—	—	—	—
..., ...	679	75	111	83	117	96	103	94	—	—	—	—
...rylander.	1,165	174	391	263	39	94	68	—	136	—	—	—
...ban, ...	949	17	163	144	160	219	33	83	130	—	—	—
...an, ...	1,652	42	32	64	89	320	366	173	376	190	—	—
...rry, ...	938	28	81	174	144	93	207	43	168	—	—	—
...agh, ...	2,140	10	66	116	159	298	308	259	691	233	—	—
...glass, ...	961	17	20	75	185	171	209	41	243	—	—	—
...nagashel, ...	1,746	99	435	386	247	288	112	87	92	—	—	—
...baun, ...	1,190	75	139	68	164	417	190	137	—	—	—	—
...ook, ...	1,076	36	251	376	211	97	105	—	—	—	—	—
...Eagle, ...	542	30	133	161	66	77	31	44	—	—	—	—
...al, ...	1,495	17	144	207	132	190	165	132	386	122	—	—
...inan, ...	1,459	24	152	263	201	243	38	176	362	—	—	—
..., ...	1,893	25	44	155	171	195	236	135	818	114	—	—
...glin, ...	1,886	7	55	25	20	299	318	328	834	—	—	—
...Rural, ...	5,324	57	237	172	266	503	890	549	1,313	829	508	—
...Urban, ...	415	22	46	—	—	109	33	93	—	112	—	—
..., ...	3,092	89	123	173	327	664	402	359	533	422	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,274	806	2,781	2,417	1,674	2,062	1,263	642	460	169	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,614	1,316	3,199	3,281	4,438	8,871	7,489	5,974	14,167	5,704	1,240	1,935
Total of Electoral Divisions,	69,888	2,122	5,980	5,698	6,112	10,933	8,752	6,616	14,627	5,873	1,240	1,935
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	85,285	7,758	24,435	16,542	10,161	10,931	5,651	2,755	3,887	1,928	885	352
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	160,750	4,159	12,662	13,993	14,695	27,138	18,686	13,648	32,411	13,425	3,864	6,069
Total of County, ...	246,035	11,917	37,097	30,535	24,856	38,069	24,337	16,403	36,298	15,353	4,749	6,421

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
Cahersiveen.												
*Bahaghs,	576	86	272	172	29	10	—	7	—	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	1,311	479	718	104	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	283	37	153	56	21	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
*Caher	1,403	409	684	199	31	72	—	—	—	8	—	—
*Caherdaniel,	875	402	366	81	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	634	124	442	56	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	1,267	297	562	191	130	56	22	9	—	—	—	—
*Cloon,	241	21	136	58	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	621	77	293	142	41	20	18	30	—	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	786	291	338	69	6	42	—	—	—	40	—	—
*Derriana,	707	88	447	78	81	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	1,549	353	722	218	79	92	8	—	7	—	70	—
*Glanbehy,	2,088	1,415	512	68	20	15	11	19	28	—	—	—
*Killinane,	858	229	449	143	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	370	133	211	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane	993	158	309	81	102	18	12	13	45	—	255	—
*Mastergeehy,	405	17	143	156	33	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	522	121	223	89	55	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	549	291	170	42	21	—	11	10	4	—	—	—
*St. Finan's,	423	39	214	106	26	25	8	5	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	736	199	388	76	42	25	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	1,320	407	433	111	69	46	47	50	23	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,517	5,673	8,185	2,320	844	573	155	145	115	48	325	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,517	5,673	8,185	2,320	844	573	155	145	115	48	325	—
Dingle.												
*Ballinvoher,	605	44	173	144	106	115	23	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	340	10	25	57	52	98	89	9	—	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty,	595	58	242	156	66	63	10	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	371	37	189	103	29	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory	1,198	573	268	130	77	94	20	11	25	—	—	—
*Cloghane,	508	10	235	211	39	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	822	393	154	98	93	50	9	13	12	—	—	—
*Dingle,	1,644	109	455	521	202	198	64	22	34	39	—	—
*Dunquin,	574	368	115	60	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	631	48	191	128	105	131	20	8	—	—	—	—
Inch,	376	44	101	132	14	20	31	19	15	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	1,093	281	377	240	91	47	22	35	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	1,116	179	568	236	119	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	868	30	417	138	185	71	10	—	17	—	—	—
*Lack,	525	129	222	79	25	43	—	14	13	—	—	—
*Marhin,	564	42	345	122	27	10	—	—	18	—	—	—
Minard,	577	30	178	200	91	48	11	10	9	—	—	—
Stradbally,	430	11	4	88	115	129	39	18	26	—	—	—
*Ventry,	1,046	118	452	169	152	102	—	—	28	25	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,160	2,419	4,403	2,538	1,337	961	178	113	147	64	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,723	95	308	477	272	295	170	56	50	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,883	2,514	4,711	3,015	1,609	1,256	348	169	197	64	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Popu a ion on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KENMARE.												
...a, ...	856	264	399	89	29	35	31	—	9	—	—	—
...awn, ...	723	85	389	148	56	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
...bagh, ...	755	75	333	155	74	41	8	—	69	—	—	—
...lecove, ...	1,484	635	666	127	46	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ros, ...	713	104	356	158	44	34	—	17	—	—	—	—
...more, ...	533	52	276	87	10	15	45	—	—	23	—	25
...dee, ...	436	30	218	89	81	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
...lough	510	36	239	133	74	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
...more, ...	838	189	440	129	15	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
...nane, ...	428	17	202	100	8	25	45	—	—	—	31	—
...mare, ...	1,193	115	496	254	93	71	45	9	33	53	24	—
...arvan, ...	1,142	90	414	272	133	134	34	—	36	29	—	—
...ghbrin, ...	556	46	219	140	90	31	23	6	1	—	—	—
...n, ...	323	50	128	44	43	22	—	—	36	—	—	—
...m, ...	992	255	508	134	39	—	2	—	—	34	20	—
...illa, ...	871	337	294	154	20	40	14	—	12	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,758	2,140	4,419	1,687	630	410	196	26	90	116	44	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	2,595	240	1,158	526	225	134	121	6	106	23	31	25
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,353	2,380	5,577	2,213	855	544	317	32	196	139	75	25
KILLARNEY.												
...adoe, ...	447	13	54	39	72	40	56	26	109	38	—	—
...sh, ...	366	10	40	81	64	57	8	12	31	—	63	—
...yhar, ...	256	6	9	5	—	107	42	12	13	62	—	—
...waterfield, ...	609	51	286	112	93	24	16	—	27	—	—	—
...gh, ...	1,604	1,344	210	7	5	7	6	—	9	16	—	—
...rchtown, ...	688	131	152	85	91	128	47	16	19	—	19	—
...lagh, ...	409	65	202	92	20	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
...lies, ...	581	144	140	62	9	71	18	13	124	—	—	—
...m, ...	2,051	526	610	482	165	142	83	21	22	—	—	—
...raghmore, ...	716	124	363	129	75	9	16	—	—	—	—	—
...rans, ...	361	39	2	10	30	18	37	31	194	—	—	—
...carrig, ...	857	254	434	108	34	22	5	—	—	—	—	—
...min, ...	829	71	59	166	112	211	102	28	32	48	—	—
...loe, ...	607	67	238	110	32	72	30	—	58	—	—	—
...k, ...	486	30	154	85	65	110	19	17	6	—	—	—
...dfort	710	40	280	204	88	61	17	—	20	—	—	—
...bonane, ...	760	124	65	146	94	170	90	13	58	—	—	—
...cummin, ...	1,210	236	204	182	119	295	47	57	52	18	—	—
...elin, ...	503	22	43	62	38	188	72	22	44	12	—	—
...gobnet, ...	1,107	334	320	121	67	85	52	35	59	34	—	—
...larney Rural, ...	1,754	307	503	247	135	114	90	70	175	98	—	15
...larney Urban, ...	1,920	23	505	41	12	778	32	193	22	—	—	314
...leentierna, ...	1,189	181	213	197	104	238	93	77	37	—	—	49
...lorglin, ...	2,985	2,052	385	139	157	151	10	5	45	41	—	—
...nanare, ...	1,131	220	112	113	161	165	126	52	157	25	—	—
...locknahoe, ...	458	42	172	64	96	59	13	—	12	—	—	—
...hard, ...	466	—	7	8	16	99	98	33	120	65	20	—
...ltown, ...	1,129	124	122	156	154	158	100	32	177	91	15	—
...lahiffe, ...	1,337	271	157	237	159	169	93	76	131	44	—	—
...ckross, ...	467	30	63	48	29	80	67	7	19	90	16	18
...thmore, ...	1,746	412	678	405	92	124	9	23	3	—	—	—
...ckfield	297	14	21	13	52	78	26	63	30	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,203	4,509	2,344	1,019	465	417	153	39	200	57	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,833	2,798	4,459	2,937	1,975	3,628	1,382	895	1,605	625	133	396
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,036	7,307	6,803	3,956	2,440	4,045	1,535	934	1,805	682	133	396

[a] Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LISTOWEL.												
*Ardagh, ...	1,224	508	190	192	71	116	90	—	57	—	—	—
Astee, ...	1,059	354	222	52	58	140	61	12	96	35	29	—
Ballincloher, ...	518	150	63	9	41	158	33	26	38	—	—	—
*Ballyconry, ...	516	209	81	55	24	70	48	19	10	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	625	261	84	60	55	69	60	—	36	—	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	202	63	—	13	16	29	17	16	48	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan, ...	584	121	12	34	75	111	63	31	76	10	—	51
Beal, ...	390	133	45	66	42	51	33	10	—	10	—	—
Carrig, ...	337	52	77	110	38	28	8	—	6	18	—	—
*Causeway, ...	521	139	114	79	37	68	63	21	—	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid, ...	513	184	42	32	118	58	8	11	60	—	—	—
Drommartin, ...	802	189	208	79	35	87	91	5	66	—	—	42
*Duagh, ...	650	183	166	63	104	72	28	26	8	—	—	—
Ennismore, ...	726	396	48	54	—	64	30	13	54	61	6	—
*Gullane, ...	669	345	34	79	56	111	28	—	16	—	—	—
Gunsborough, ...	423	124	27	31	61	63	27	23	57	10	—	—
Killehenny, ...	955	408	102	48	21	108	45	8	74	57	—	84
*Kilfeighny, ...	1,358	463	188	141	116	179	118	98	39	16	—	—
*Killury, ...	935	259	222	183	58	125	33	26	29	—	—	—
Kilmeany, ...	873	266	108	95	81	163	24	59	51	—	—	26
*Klishenane, ...	523	240	222	31	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy, ...	644	364	51	18	40	93	26	9	43	—	—	—
*Leitrim, ...	801	184	326	130	58	25	55	23	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin, ...	586	78	89	130	122	87	27	11	41	1	—	—
Liscalton, ...	612	[183	143	145	33	49	13	46	—	—	—	—
Listowel Rural, ...	1,063	[285	166	111	47	84	61	106	154	23	—	21
Listowel Urban, ...	498	66	85	11	—	48	10	—	155	31	—	91
Lixnaw, ...	420	118	15	13	5	54	62	73	80	—	—	—
Moynsha, ...	565	79	94	58	151	108	27	18	30	—	—	—
Newtownsandes, ...	1,258	319	64	59	86	401	114	82	183	50	—	—
Rathea, ...	707	170	73	118	95	88	100	18	8	37	—	—
Shronowen, ...	527	127	62	101	80	86	25	5	27	14	—	—
Tarbert, ...	633	174	90	68	58	66	43	22	39	10	22	41
Tarmon, ...	882	383	236	72	36	48	40	13	31	—	23	—
Trienearagh, ...	1,043	299	216	139	121	136	59	23	45	—	—	—
Ulree, ...	531	299	33	6	44	47	54	18	30	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,841	2,894	1,594	971	577	876	489	222	202	16	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,332	5,281	2,404	1,714	1,519	2,331	1,135	654	1,485	367	80	36
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,173	8,175	3,998	2,685	2,096	3,207	1,624	876	1,687	383	80	36
TRALEE.												
Abbeydorney, ...	929	311	109	60	85	93	74	68	65	64	—	—
Arabela, ...	1,157	253	174	77	70	167	130	53	129	84	20	—
Ardfert, ...	378	135	21	—	33	4	4	15	20	9	27	11
Ballyegan, ...	360	15	51	20	28	69	41	46	48	—	—	4
*Ballyheige, ...	942	208	344	131	72	81	52	23	—	31	—	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	1,358	308	190	40	87	201	161	81	174	84	—	8
Ballynorig, ...	810	122	37	123	111	126	134	62	40	55	—	—
Ballyseedy, ...	867	310	132	51	38	106	28	44	84	40	—	3
Banna, ...	727	228	95	59	61	91	71	31	44	47	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value.
TRALEE—*continued.*												
rtregaun, ...	521	149	178	65	19	64	20	26	—	—	—	—
nnerville, ...	404	187	95	19	4	21	9	6	38	25	—	—
lteens, ...	656	196	132	56	95	61	89	5	22	—	—	—
sna, ...	1,026	263	241	121	142	174	71	14	—	—	—	—
ker, ...	707	65	238	129	57	130	53	26	9	—	—	—
tleisland, ...	979	98	58	34	27	94	120	125	349	74	—	—
gherbrien, ...	928	206	60	57	76	145	90	67	193	34	—	—
dal, ...	473	42	184	39	48	108	30	9	13	—	—	—
nny, ...	432	46	161	45	46	56	8	27	43	—	—	—
reen, ...	490	39	113	104	62	137	9	26	—	—	—	—
on, ...	381	31	24	128	86	44	19	17	13	—	19	—
eves, ...	746	99	190	138	143	164	12	—	—	—	—	—
ryhead, ...	933	466	337	82	—	12	27	9	—	—	—	—
flyn, ...	570	225	133	47	62	59	26	18	—	—	—	—
garrylander, ...	1,131	477	404	154	15	47	11	—	23	—	—	—
gobban, ...	362	28	121	64	51	61	9	15	13	—	—	—
lahan, ...	596	181	14	40	58	92	68	62	48	33	—	—
murry, ...	504	68	109	127	82	37	50	4	27	—	—	—
tallagh, ...	470	71	36	66	40	71	67	52	61	6	—	—
ockglass, ...	443	88	19	23	79	42	50	15	127	—	—	—
ocknagashel, ...	1,374	285	384	275	126	208	33	37	26	—	—	—
kabaun, ...	729	261	162	35	74	116	59	22	—	—	—	—
lbrook, ...	792	80	233	244	127	47	61	—	—	—	—	—
unt Eagle, ...	412	82	118	105	51	33	13	10	—	—	—	—
haval, ...	608	43	173	134	51	53	33	30	65	26	—	—
Brennan, ...	685	122	147	149	96	80	8	34	49	—	—	—
tass, ...	466	100	37	42	54	47	67	17	102	—	—	—
rtaglin, ...	561	39	50	12	10	93	90	83	184	—	—	—
lee Rural, ...	1,024	129	161	47	58	94	124	94	156	90	71	—
lee Urban, ...	49	31	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
brid, ...	985	258	81	71	132	174	106	52	77	34	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,441	2,441	2,784	1,593	901	1,063	385	167	76	31	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,524	3,904	2,771	1,620	1,655	2,439	1,742	1,167	2,166	655	137	268
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,965	6,345	5,555	3,213	2,556	3,502	2,127	1,334	2,242	686	137	268
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	66,920	20,076	23,729	10,128	4,754	4,300	1,556	712	830	332	369	134
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	61,007	12,318	11,100	7,274	5,646	8,827	4,550	2,778	5,412	1,670	381	1,051
Total of County, ...	127,927	32,394	34,829	17,402	10,400	13,127	6,106	3,490	6,242	2,002	750	1,185

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII

V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
Caherciveen Union.										
*Bahags,	1	2	6	8	21	25	21	11	—	95
*Ballinskelligs,	—	3	52	63	35	43	9	1	—	206
*Ballybrack,	—	2	1	6	9	5	9	13	2	47
*Caher,	11	34	38	69	69	33	10	8	—	272
*Caherdaniel,	—	7	29	58	33	18	1	1	1	145
*Canuig,	2	3	—	9	10	54	20	3	—	101
*Castlequin,	—	6	29	59	61	60	14	2	—	231
*Cloon,	—	—	—	—	1	15	7	8	4	35
*Curraghbeg,	—	—	2	7	20	32	16	8	1	86
*Darrynane,	—	7	7	56	38	11	6	5	1	131
*Derriana,	—	1	4	—	4	18	41	33	9	110
*Emlagh,	—	6	17	54	72	46	9	—	—	204
*Glanbehy,	16	66	170	87	47	10	7	1	—	404
*Killinane,	—	—	6	20	38	44	27	6	1	142
*Lickeen,	—	—	—	6	7	11	19	9	3	55
*Loughcurrane.	16	5	13	26	20	15	4	6	—	105
*Mastergeehy,	—	1	2	—	1	19	19	5	4	51
*Maum,	—	1	21	11	17	15	15	11	—	91
*Portmagee,	35	7	36	29	18	14	4	1	—	144
*St. Finan's,	—	2	6	16	9	26	8	—	—	67
*Teeranearagh	—	1	7	24	40	32	13	2	—	119
*Valencia,	3	20	54	66	22	12	6	3	1	187
Total of Union (all Congested)	84	174	500	674	592	558	285	137	27	3,031
Dingle Union.										
*Ballinvoher,	1	4	3	35	16	30	5	—	—	94
Ballyduff,	—	2	1	5	7	23	4	3	5	50
*Ballynacourty,	—	2	8	34	21	19	7	—	—	91
*Brandon,	—	13	3	11	16	11	3	1	1	59
*Castlegregory,	29	48	80	61	13	12	3	5	—	251
*Cloghane,	20	1	1	20	18	9	9	13	2	93
*Deeles,	4	39	30	16	15	16	10	2	2	134
*Dingle,	32	34	49	80	70	54	24	7	—	350
*Dunquin,	—	2	19	28	12	28	6	—	—	95
*Dunurlin,	3	4	4	9	21	37	4	2	—	84
Inch,	1	4	7	8	17	9	8	1	1	56
*Kilmalkedar,	6	9	6	41	28	20	10	—	—	120
*Kilquaine,	—	—	2	14	41	29	19	6	2	113
*Kinard,	—	2	2	29	24	44	6	4	—	111
*Lack,	1	11	20	24	8	10	5	—	—	79
*Marhin,	—	5	6	25	24	12	9	—	—	81
Minard,	—	3	8	27	23	30	5	1	2	99
Stradbally,	7	—	4	10	11	17	7	3	—	59
*Ventry,	10	5	4	39	44	30	7	1	—	140
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	106	179	237	466	371	361	127	41	7	1,895
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	8	9	20	50	58	79	24	8	8	264
Total of Union, ..	114	188	257	516	429	440	151	49	15	2,159

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

and Electoral Divisions.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
Kenmare Union.										
.. .. ..	—	4	41	41	25	12	5	3	1	132
.. .. ..	3	2	—	1	13	47	26	25	2	119
.. .. ..	2	4	4	15	28	35	28	9	—	125
ve, ...	1	12	73	61	49	54	28	2	4	284
.. .. ..	—	2	3	36	34	44	13	6	1	139
.. .. ..	4	2	3	28	15	24	10	3	—	89
.. .. ..	1	—	—	2	4	14	25	9	9	64
gh, ...	—	—	3	4	14	26	24	12	1	84
ce, ...	—	—	9	34	25	44	7	2	1	122
le, ...	2	1	7	11	8	13	21	6	2	71
le, ...	20	13	37	55	46	42	24	10	—	247
an, ...	5	4	13	15	41	42	29	12	2	163
rin, ...	1	5	4	4	4	20	23	27	1	89
.. .. ..	1	1	4	13	18	7	6	3	2	55
.. .. ..	28	17	32	26	27	37	28	17	1	213
.. .. ..	—	1	16	32	23	32	30	6	—	140
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	58	55	227	307	301	394	239	104	22	1,707
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10	13	22	71	73	99	88	48	5	429
Total of Union, ..	68	68	249	378	374	493	327	152	27	2,136
Killarney Union.										
oe, ...	14	2	13	9	11	16	5	—	—	70
.. .. ..	6	7	5	17	21	8	1	1	—	66
ar, ...	7	2	—	4	4	18	4	1	—	40
erfield, ...	4	3	2	17	26	23	17	2	1	95
, ...	2	29	125	75	36	14	—	1	—	282
.town, ...	12	1	3	20	21	21	13	7	—	98
h, ...	2	—	—	1	5	12	17	23	4	64
, ...	13	2	25	18	13	12	7	—	—	90
.. .. ..	41	72	31	57	97	64	36	2	—	400
hmore, ...	4	4	29	29	14	20	13	11	4	128
s, ...	7	5	6	7	11	12	5	1	—	54
rig, ...	17	8	11	20	28	32	29	2	—	147
n, ...	15	6	11	30	36	30	5	1	—	134
, ...	24	1	14	17	20	14	10	6	6	112
.. .. ..	3	—	3	2	5	15	18	20	2	68
ord, ...	9	7	6	28	41	18	8	—	—	117
ane, ...	21	14	9	18	44	15	5	—	—	126
nmin, ...	17	15	15	49	57	51	9	1	1	215
m, ...	—	6	10	16	23	14	4	—	—	73
onet	20	12	35	47	41	34	8	1	—	198
ney, ...	213	44	73	97	76	59	17	3	—	582
nteerna, ...	14	13	27	29	44	42	17	2	—	188
glin, ...	43	58	236	138	38	6	3	—	—	522
more, ...	17	48	15	39	38	38	17	4	—	216
knahoe, ...	—	2	3	7	13	33	6	1	—	65
rd, ...	27	4	4	4	4	34	12	—	—	89
wn, ...	86	27	29	53	36	43	5	—	—	279
liffe, ...	35	34	22	38	52	44	17	2	—	244

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

V.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
Killarney Union—*continued.*										
Muckross, ..	38	6	11	8	6	8	5	7	7	
Rathmore, ...	59	25	18	67	74	57	6	—	—	
Rockfield, ...	6	1	4	7	10	19	1	1	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	122	173	457	338	231	160	105	39	8	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	654	285	338	630	714	666	215	61	17	
Total of Union, ..	776	458	795	968	945	826	320	100	25	
Listowel Union.										
*Ardagh, ...	13	20	42	34	21	20	2	—	—	
Astee, ...	32	43	34	36	17	28	14	—	—	
Ballinloher, ...	7	14	20	6	12	24	3	—	—	
*Ballyconry, ...	32	17	7	14	10	13	6	—	—	
Ballyduff, ...	16	15	25	33	28	13	—	—	—	
Ballyegan, ...	7	16	4	5	3	3	5	6	—	
Ballyhorgan, ...	18	8	3	9	10	27	10	2	—	
Beal, ...	11	15	8	10	15	11	2	—	—	
Carrig, ...	13	19	7	15	15	9	3	1	—	
*Causeway, ...	17	14	19	17	15	15	3	—	—	
Clontubbrid, ...	8	13	10	12	22	13	4	1	—	
Dromartin, ...	12	17	32	27	24	13	8	1	—	
*Duagh, ...	28	22	29	27	17	18	3	1	—	
Ennismore, ...	27	38	29	18	14	15	4	5	—	
*Gullane, ...	11	36	20	11	23	23	4	—	—	
Gunsborough, ...	14	14	11	10	8	16	10	3	—	
*Kilfeighny, ...	35	37	22	22	37	36	19	6	—	
Kilshenny, ...	76	26	30	13	10	13	8	4	1	
*Killury, ...	11	14	34	32	23	25	3	—	—	
Kilmeany, ...	24	25	9	14	28	22	11	1	1	
*Kilshenane, ...	2	7	2	2	12	24	26	7	—	
*Kiltomey, ...	11	23	35	13	18	11	8	—	—	
*Leitrim (Glen), ...	15	16	24	31	31	25	6	—	—	
Lislaughton, ...	24	14	8	12	26	28	15	2	—	
Lisselton, ...	20	15	18	16	19	17	11	4	—	
Listowel, ...	56	84	76	37	34	34	13	3	—	
Lixnaw, ...	20	25	10	3	11	22	2	1	—	
Moynsha, ...	4	4	6	12	21	39	6	—	—	
Newtownsandes, ...	28	38	36	22	32	38	16	4	1	
Rathea, ...	14	9	11	9	18	22	14	5	—	
Shronowen, ...	7	13	5	18	20	8	10	1	—	
Tarbert, ...	70	25	28	25	13	27	2	2	—	
Tarmon, ...	29	54	33	35	30	17	6	1	—	
Triencaragh, ...	27	11	4	21	18	41	16	2	—	
Urlee, ...	20	25	20	5	12	20	2	1	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	175	206	234	203	207	210	80	14	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	584	580	477	418	460	520	195	50	3	
Total of Union, ..	759	786	711	621	667	730	275	64	3	

* Scheduled as Congested.

—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.* APPENDIX VIII.

AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
TRALEE UNION.										
rney, ...	44	16	26	26	28	37	6	4	—	187
, ...	27	33	55	35	37	35	9	—	—	231
.. .. ..	71	12	10	8	2	4	3	2	—	112
n, ...	2	1	5	7	24	18	5	1	—	63
ge, ...	12	19	28	39	28	24	3	3	—	156
nglish, ...	43	20	20	36	44	13	6	1	—	183
g, ...	18	4	14	16	23	30	4	2	—	111
dy, ...	7	12	51	36	29	14	2	1	—	152
.. .. ..	23	24	10	44	29	16	7	—	—	153
gaun, ...	6	6	9	21	23	11	2	2	—	80
ville, ...	17	7	31	15	7	3	—	1	—	81
n, ...	—	14	33	32	17	15	—	2	—	113
.. .. ..	7	20	25	14	27	41	9	—	—	143
.. .. ..	7	12	6	14	31	33	9	—	—	112
and, ...	93	23	38	28	28	49	19	3	—	281
rien, ...	35	35	14	36	28	35	7	—	—	190
.. .. ..	12	2	1	5	22	18	11	2	2	75
.. .. ..	16	4	4	4	16	26	10	—	—	80
, ...	2	9	2	3	7	16	18	2	1	60
.. .. ..	6	6	5	10	25	11	4	—	—	67
, ...	2	4	9	10	17	26	21	—	—	89
ad, ...	3	15	28	67	18	5	2	—	—	138
.. .. ..	5	11	—	17	20	18	11	1	—	83
lander, ...	8	35	89	45	12	6	—	—	—	195
an, ...	—	1	—	5	8	10	27	8	1	60
n, ...	11	14	26	11	13	17	6	1	—	99
y, ...	4	4	3	4	24	13	11	8	—	71
gh, ...	16	8	5	5	26	26	9	—	—	95
lass, ...	2	8	3	12	11	6	1	1	1	45
agashel, ...	2	11	15	45	55	62	10	1	—	201
awn, ...	4	3	12	10	17	39	16	3	1	105
ok, ...	9	3	5	7	23	40	20	3	—	110
agle, ...	—	2	1	5	1	23	3	15	2	52
l, ...	5	—	1	9	22	22	14	4	—	77
nan, ...	11	7	7	16	20	23	16	3	1	104
.. .. ..	21	13	10	10	23	23	5	2	—	107
den, ...	5	9	7	3	6	19	18	4	—	71
.. .. ..	236	64	62	60	34	16	5	1	1	479
, ...	29	34	23	32	30	38	7	1	—	194
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	60	139	214	277	255	285	110	35	3	1,378
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	761	386	479	525	600	596	226	47	7	3,627
Total of Union, ..	821	525	693	802	855	881	336	82	10	5,005
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	605	926	1,869	2,265	1,957	1,968	946	370	67	10,973
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	2,017	1,273	1,336	1,694	1,905	1,960	748	214	40	11,187
Total of County Kerry, ..	2,622	2,199	3,205	3,959	3,862	3,928	1,694	584	107	22,160

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres under:—								
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.	
									Grazed.	Barren.
Caherciveen Union.										
*Bahags,	9,668	668	4,664	—	—	12	2,283	401	1,278	—
*Ballinskelligs,	7,564	1,132	3,432	—	—	—	525	296	887	982
*Ballybrack,	7,129	255	1,539	—	—	28	60	130	2,947	1,940
*Caher,	10,919	1,321	6,734	—	—	27	692	182	1,445	—
*Caherdaniel,	5,302	663	2,467	—	—	5	160	124	931	679
*Canuig,	8,150	501	5,667	—	—	—	757	677	312	—
*Castlequin,	13,709	1,646	6,121	—	—	14	323	264	2,517	2,184
*Cloon,	7,533	202	122	—	—	—	148	268	4,215	2,387
*Curraghbeg,	8,796	541	458	—	—	391	186	1,716	4,046	1,037
*Darrynane,	7,114	715	3,153	—	—	137	30	5	1,972	891
*Derriana,	23,102	571	8,010	—	—	67	1,010	1,653	8,812	2,406
*Emlagh,	8,863	1,259	5,411	—	—	3	751	674	408	—
*Glanbehy,	15,337	1,180	2,663	—	—	156	222	284	7,896	2,249
*Killinane,	12,755	683	6,723	—	—	59	347	430	3,391	—
*Lickeen,	8,633	172	282	—	—	650	216	117	4,749	2,224
*Loughcurrane,	5,339	471	2,430	4	—	17	208	98	1,899	—
*Mastergeehy,	7,531	304	4,400	—	—	6	778	352	1,579	—
*Maum,	9,862	525	810	—	—	—	887	1,005	4,240	1,825
*Portmagee,	4,144	599	1,527	—	—	—	201	—	1,647	23
*St. Finans,	3,660	325	1,650	—	—	—	—	—	1,451	115
*Teeranearagh,	6,515	706	2,872	—	—	7	742	343	1,362	287
*Valencia,	6,505	1,039	3,199	—	—	52	190	414	1,387	53
Total of Union (all congested).	198,130	15,478	74,334	4	—	1,631	11,216	9,433	59,421	19,282
Dingle Union.										
*Ballinvoher,	6,092	797	2,899	—	—	—	86	186	1,779	212
Ballyduff,	8,154	539	1,169	—	—	6	119	1,093	4,789	140
*Ballynacourty,	5,509	932	2,093	—	—	—	81	63	2,061	157
*Brandon,	5,772	195	854	—	—	—	—	43	2,379	2,159
*Castlegregory,	5,962	968	3,185	—	—	—	19	184	1,162	117
*Cloghane,	8,699	355	1,412	—	—	—	461	480	4548	1,096
*Deeles,	8,278	683	2,043	—	—	—	220	206	3804	187
*Dingle,	15,924	1,561	9,904	3	—	69	368	362	1,987	773
*Dunquin,	4,702	159	560	—	—	—	—	—	1,654	2,077
*Dunurlin,	4,823	443	3,648	—	—	—	73	5	477	51
Inch,	5,148	344	2,830	—	—	—	68	299	641	680
*Kilmalkedar,	4,964	560	3,020	—	—	—	296	35	893	2
*Kilquaine,	9,867	624	3,715	—	—	—	628	—	4,706	—
*Kinard,	7,125	773	3,431	—	—	—	252	52	2,329	7
*Lack,	5,686	382	1,504	—	—	—	—	142	1,212	2,294
*Marhin,	3,497	539	1,576	—	—	—	445	52	740	21
Minard,	6,112	636	3,525	—	—	14	67	15	1,614	20
Stradbally,	4,518	376	1,922	—	—	46	58	218	1,645	49
*Ventry,	5,627	790	3,387	—	—	—	172	65	976	31
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	102,527	9,761	43,231	3	—	69	3,101	1,875	30,707	9,184
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,932	1,895	9,446	—	—	66	312	1,625	8,689	889
Total of Union,	126,459	11,656	52,677	3	—	135	3,413	3,500	39,396	10,073

* Scheduled as Congested.

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

CTORAL DIVISIONS AND POOR LAW UNIONS IN WHICH SITUATED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER:—									
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
KENMARE UNION.											
ica, ...	8,442	663	2,088	—	—	407	63	302	2,704	1,722	493
nawn, ...	16,377	877	8,079	2	1	97	344	204	5,233	468	1,072
ppagh, ...	10,018	1,039	3,109	1	—	72	171	166	4,528	622	310
stlecove, ...	16,339	1,149	5,263	—	—	18	631	2,443	5,726	747	362
wros, ...	12,827	868	2,632	—	—	23	104	275	5,798	2542	585
omore, ...	5,183	638	2,093	—	—	341	229	387	1,162	—	333
nlee, ...	15,281	622	2,961	—	—	184	484	410	6,725	3,592	303
nlough, ...	10,387	779	3,862	—	—	—	228	231	3,176	1,726	385
nmore, ...	18,160	652	3,858	—	—	242	154	107	3,473	9,092	582
eenane, ...	7,883	655	2,744	2	—	126	199	455	2,765	688	249
nmare, ...	13,444	1,470	5,901	11	—	317	111	275	4,550	523	286
garvan, ...	16,740	1,359	5,263	—	—	165	324	167	6,309	2,484	669
ughbrin, ...	15,438	697	2,199	—	—	23	1,128	1,770	7,400	1,675	546
en, ...	5,205	354	1,539	—	—	55	147	167	2,782	98	63
eem, ...	16,290	933	5,995	1	—	97	838	2,019	6,151	27	229
hilla, ...	10,402	1,150	3,191	—	—	134	233	2,180	3,327	—	187
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	154,689	10,522	49,093	14	1	1,684	3,514	8,613	53,172	22,923	5,153
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	43,727	3,383	11,684	3	—	617	1,874	2,945	18,637	3,083	1,501
Total of Union, ..	198,416	13,905	60,777	17	1	2,301	5,388	11,558	71,809	26,006	6,654
KILLARNEY UNION.											
ghadoe, ...	2,584	628	1,573	1	—	121	40	144	6	—	71
glish, ...	2,167	546	1,486	1	—	5	32	30	—	—	67
llyhar, ...	2,140	536	1,418	4	—	4	25	84	—	—	78
ewsterfield, ...	6,967	936	2,364	—	—	13	145	—	2,066	1,192	251
ragh, ...	8,016	841	2,356	—	—	45	1,637	408	1,930	367	432
urchtown, ...	6,661	652	1,784	2	—	29	167	15	3,340	437	185
ydagh, ...	14,948	632	3,465	—	—	—	1,998	20	6,643	2,020	170
olies, ...	7157	570	1,245	—	—	55	285	136	1,791	2,569	506
om, ...	17,524	3,338	9,954	—	—	12	2,052	1686	194	25	263
rraghmore, ...	13,013	636	1,628	2	—	14	106	242	7,180	2,814	391
rrans, ...	2,505	650	1,643	1	—	—	16	71	29	—	95
oocarrig, ...	9,510	997	3,245	—	—	—	601	382	3,300	708	277
romin, ...	5,176	1,242	3,409	3	—	—	69	168	12	—	273
unloe, ...	10,150	432	1,605	3	—	240	173	125	5,176	2,129	267
lesk, ...	14,029	782	6,134	—	—	491	172	41	4,099	1,883	427
leadford, ...	4,524	1,194	2,368	—	—	17	451	1	100	80	313
ilbonane, ...	3,953	1,148	2,512	4	—	—	50	79	—	—	160
ilcummin, ...	9,526	1,965	5,304	—	—	95	321	277	1,299	26	239
ilfelim, ...	2,864	695	1,817	—	—	—	114	116	—	—	122
ilgobnet, ...	7,109	1,321	4,109	2	—	23	607	285	370	—	392
illarney, ...	14,862	2 771	7308	7	—	1,864	253	906	802	163	788
illeenteerna, ...	8,341	2,196	4,539	6	—	11	406	125	581	—	477
illorglin, ...	8,900	1,920	4,271	1	—	23	662	1,303	165	13	542
ilnamore, ...	9,161	1,893	6,059	7	—	13	32	147	395	275	340
nocknahoe, ...	4,161	685	2,280	—	—	16	368	210	413	56	133
ahard, ...	4,556	1,190	3,070	5	—	27	56	39	10	—	159
iltown, ...	6,800	1,943	4,234	27	—	239	63	85	3	—	201
olahiffe, ...	8,840	2,279	5,658	8	—	3	62	8	230	—	592
uckross, ...	23,170	429	963	3	—	4,826	1,081	257	12,755	2,297	559
athmore, ...	9,733	2,253	5,571	—	—	7	458	927	198	—	319
ockfield, ...	2,374	478	1,794	—	—	1	3	26	—	—	72
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	79,068	8,934	26,164	3	—	149	7,341	4,177	21,203	8,516	2,581
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	172,362	28,849	79,002	84	—	8,045	5,164	4,166	31,884	8,588	6,580
Total of Union, ..	251,439	37,783	105,166	87	—	8,194	12505	8,343	53,087	17,104	9,161

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres Under:—								
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.	
									Grazed.	Barren.
Listowel Union.										
*Ardagh,	3,801	1,366	2,205	—	—	—	—	—	30	87
Astee,	5,714	1,734	3,441	—	—	34	182	5	177	—
Ballinloher,	3,068	797	1,685	—	—	—	417	92	—	—
*Ballyconry,	2,738	704	1,691	—	—	1	130	74	8	18
Ballyduff,	3,029	1,088	1,810	2	—	12	—	1	—	—
Ballyegan,	3,245	459	1,092	—	—	—	630	498	130	373
Ballyhorgan,	4,492	936	2,814	3	—	24	353	52	81	—
Beal,	1,981	488	1,268	—	—	—	—	—	144	—
Carrig,	2,592	764	1,491	1	—	37	155	12	—	—
*Causeway,	2,837	1,190	1,501	1	—	—	—	20	—	37
Clontubbrid,	3,120	657	2,071	—	—	5	258	—	—	—
Dromartin,	4,380	1,268	2,845	2	—	10	60	44	16	—
*Duagh,	3,450	1,156	2,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennismore,	4,401	834	2,684	13	—	12	649	9	—	43
*Gullane,	3,830	923	2,341	—	—	—	32	6	190	196
Gunsborough,	4,122	1,142	2,008	—	—	4	686	17	70	—
*Kilfeighny,	9,147	1,708	3,941	2	—	35	524	33	2,400	23
Kilshenny,	4,732	1,269	3,041	—	—	—	9	95	140	9
*Killury,	4,604	1,495	2,516	—	—	2	180	—	91	139
Kilmeany,	6,358	1,144	3,478	2	—	63	578	—	592	247
*Kilshenane,	8,266	1,114	1,744	—	—	2	966	256	3,807	—
*Kiltomey,	4,118	928	1,806	—	—	—	940	291	—	—
*Leitrim (Glin),	4,872	1,042	2,903	—	—	—	124	10	252	271
Lislaughtin,	6,297	1,400	3,709	—	—	—	284	330	275	48
Lisselton,	5,180	1,026	2,935	—	—	6	341	148	239	264
Listowel,	8,559	2,569	5,325	14	—	224	104	130	—	—
Lixnaw,	2,889	906	1,554	—	—	—	133	194	—	—
Moynsha,	4,983	1,356	3,277	—	—	15	48	23	6	4
Newtownsandes,	9,225	1,948	5,743	—	—	16	538	—	390	137
Rathea,	5,878	1,055	3,023	1	—	49	869	18	602	—
Shronowen,	3,763	634	1,703	—	—	1	1,160	12	81	27
Tarbert,	4,185	1,200	2,567	6	—	83	—	21	—	—
Tarmon,	5,000	1,216	3,257	2	—	68	172	14	—	—
Trienearagh,	7,533	1,404	4,275	—	—	15	414	25	1,055	35
Urlee,	3,115	984	1,511	—	—	3	22	43	142	264
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	47,663	11,626	22,769	3	—	40	2,896	690	6,778	776
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	117,841	28,278	68,607	46	—	691	8,062	1,783	4,140	1,451
Total of Union.	165,504	39,904	91,376	49	—	731	10,958	2,473	10,918	2,227
Tralee Union.										
Abbeydorney,	6,386	1,682	3,851	—	—	—	92	36	418	—
Arabella,	6,665	1,675	4,124	10	—	58	108	259	131	—
Ardfert,	1,974	435	1,257	7	—	79	20	103	—	—
Ballyegan,	3,503	946	2,136	—	2	8	88	49	154	10
*Ballyheige,	5,720	1,316	3,057	4	—	52	134	131	469	363
Ballynahaglish,	4,766	1,842	2,639	5	—	6	—	19	—	—
Ballinarig,	4,406	1,310	2,277	—	—	—	191	349	—	—
Ballyseedy,	5,109	894	2,734	7	—	143	216	9	91	861
Banna,	4,915	1,658	1,735	—	—	—	—	451	413	427
*Baurtregaun,	6,399	359	2,002	—	—	—	—	160	3,743	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

VI.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Kerry in the year 1906.—*continued.*

ORAL DIVISIONS AND POOR AW UNIONS IN WHICH TUATED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER :—									
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
ALEE UNION—*continued.*											
erville, ...	3,181	377	895	1	—	—	—	23	23	1,797	65
een, ...	5,337	824	2,117	1	—	12	217	108	1,898	—	160
a, ...	5,840	1,315	3,960	—	—	50	84	32	75	2	322
r, ...	5,349	1,233	3,110	—	—	3	218	100	420	3	262
sland, ...	8,977	2,694	5,542	5	—	82	64	38	32	—	520
erbrien, ...	5,582	1,411	3,798	5	—	11	—	34	—	—	323
l, ...	5,870	963	1,495	—	—	—	493	57	2,604	73	185
y, ...	4,138	863	1,796	—	—	7	813	75	370	21	193
en, ...	5,322	829	2,370	—	—	—	204	7	943	696	270	
, ...	2,575	632	1,764	—	—	—	4	33	—	—	142
es, ...	6,115	1,401	3,247	—	—	17	699	8	291	23	429
yhead, ...	5,385	716	2,014	—	—	9	71	37	321	2,135	82
yn, ...	4,699	723	2383	—	—	16	68	63	1,215	—	231
arrylander, ...	8,185	1,036	1,662	—	—	11	25	20	5,298	—	133
bban	8,190	607	3,006	—	6	141	436	5	3,107	220	662
han, ...	3,685	1,002	1,898	—	—	—	373	145	—	—	267
urry, ...	6,120	1,028	2,292	—	—	24	1,843	104	538	114	177
llagh, ...	4,742	1,092	2,269	13	—	—	—	3	1,163	—	202
ckglass, ...	2,230	243	1,322	—	—	8	—	—	463	—	194
cknagashel, ...	10,185	2,054	5,776	1	—	72	750	28	586	660	258
cabawn, ...	7,208	1,079	2,848	—	—	—	811	42	2,025	143	255
rook, ...	7,787	1,380	4,203	—	—	—	408	233	1,088	20	455
nteagle, ...	9,062	695	2,246	—	—	20	1,722	52	3,573	484	270
oval, ...	6,171	977	1,740	8	—	229	898	29	1,868	152	270
rennan, ...	7,279	1,054	2,622	—	—	15	1,497	335	944	596	216
ass, ...	4,060	991	2,566	1	—	37	99	102	87	8	169
taglen, ...	5,100	1,160	3,213	—	—	—	249	3	146	19	310
lee, ...	7,430	1,355	3,598	18	—	160	141	6	9	1,739	434
rid, ...	6,136	1,640	4,051	3	—	5	13	135	—	—	289
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	80,819	12,952	35,112	5	—	271	6,008	875	18,143	4,497	2,956
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	140,994	30,539	70,503	84	8	1,004	7,041	2,543	16,366	6,074	6,827
Total of Union, ..	221,813	43,491	105,615	89	8	1,275	13,049	3,423	34,509	10,571	9,783
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	662,896	69,273	250,703	32	1	3,844	34,076	25,663	189,424	65,178	24,702
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	498,856	92,944	239,242	217	8	10,423	22,453	13,067	79,717	20,085	20,700
Total of County Kerry,	1,161,752	162,217	489,945	249	9	14,267	56,529	38,730	269,141	85,263	45,402

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX VIII.

G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. KERRY.

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in Co. Kerry in which *Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods* provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Second Statutory Terms, *from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March*, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Terms, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp. 72 and 74.)

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage, Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term, ..	11,623	638,563 1 24	269,782 0 2	205,379 1 6½	23·9	—	—
Second Term, ..	2,397	150,595 3 35	73,399 8 4½	56,083 11 5	23·6	44,792 16 9	20·1

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the four years ended the 31st March, 1906, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 94.

Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Net Rent. (a)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of year's purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,178	73	61,753 3 26	35,283 15 4	564,351	563,603	15·9

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge or other outgoing, previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previouly payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 116.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,153	54,692 3 19	25,158 8 1	403,795	396,160	16·0

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Kerry under the Irish Land Act, 1903 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' trrnsactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ending 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 139.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
22	904 1 37	345 12 0	6,557	6,557	18·9

Taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for Year ended 31st March, 1906, pp. 82 and 83.

COUNTY.	DIRECT SALES.					SECTIONS 6 & 8: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					SECTION 7: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					SECTIONS 72 & 79.					TOTAL.				
	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.		
			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
			£	£	£		£	£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£
Kerry Non-Congested,	10	91	40,228	40,142	86	1	167	46,93	46,933	-	1	7	2,007	2,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	265	89,168	89,082	86
Do. Congested, ...	2	20	8,430	8,430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	8,430	8,430	-

The following detailed information as regards direct sales is taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for 1906 (pp. 28–35) :—

In the County Kerry (non-congested), 38 holdings, subject to judicial rents fixed or agreed to before the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called First Term Rents), amounting to £772 2*s.* 6*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 21·1, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 31·4.

In the County Kerry (congested), 11 holdings, subject to First Term Rents amounting to £112 5*s.* 0*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 21·3, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 30·7.

As regards holdings subject to rents fixed or agreed to since the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called Second Term Rents), 28, subject to a rental of £648 11*s.* 10*d.*, were sold in Kerry (non-congested) at a price within the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 23·9 and the percentage of reduction being 22·3.

One holding was sold at a price outside the zones, subject to a rental of £21 6*s.* 0*d.*, the number of years' purchase being 20·8, and the percentage of reduction being 32·4, *i.e.*, a greater percentage than the maximum zone reduction.

In Kerry (congested), 4 holdings, subject to Second Term Rents of £72 11*s.* 0*d.*, were sold, within the zones, for an average of 23·5 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 23·6.

As regards non-judicial rent cases, 23 holdings in Kerry (non-congested), subject to a rental of £340 14*s.* 6*d.*, were sold for an average of 23·3 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 24·2. In Kerry (congested), 5 holdings, subject to a rental of £180 15*s.* 8d., were sold for an average of 24·0 years' purchase; the average percentage of reduction being 22·0.

In Kerry (non-congested), one holding, subject to a rental of £3 3*s.* 8*d.*, was sold for £86, which was paid in cash by the purchaser.

[APPENDIX VIII.

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, THE ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN COUNTY KERRY.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	Area.					Poor Law Valuation.	Rental.	Purchase Money.
			Congested.	Non-Congested.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Total.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£
Killarney,	Currans, ..	Herbert, ..	—	225	—	225	225	178	—	3,093
	Killorglin, ..	W. L. Rae, ..	795	—	668	127	795	168	234	4,350
Caherciveen,	Derrynane, ..	J. E. Butler, ..	379	—	160	219	379	72	42	3,480
	Valencia, ..	O'Connell, ..	101	—	—	101	101	44	—	1,550
	Caherdaniel, Derrynane, Ballybrack.	B. Hartopp, ..	15,826	—	15,397	429	15,826	1,562	1,597	30,873
	Glanbehy, ..	A. Winn, ..	13,930	—	13,426	504	13,930	1,410	1,131	22,058
Listowel, ..	Kiltomey, ..	S. M. Hussey,	1,509	—	1,301	208	1,509	397	519	11,002
	Listowel Rural, Trienearagh.	C. Sandes,* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee, ..	Brosna Doon, Tralee Rural, Ratass.	C. Sandes,† ..	†5,813	†3,428	†9,241	—	†9,241	†2,634	†3,208	†62,167
	Total for Co. Kerry, ..		38,353	3,653	40,193	1,813	42,006	6,465	6,731	138,573

* Included in Tralee Union particulars.

† These figures include the Listowel Union portion of the estate.

I.—LIST OF PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE IN KERRY.

Taken from the Fifteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, page 106.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st March, 1905.	Gross Grants sanctioned for 1905-6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballinvogher, ...	Dingle, ...	—	15 0 0
Ballyheigue, ...	Listowel, ...	—	60 0 0
Brosna, ...	Tralee, ...	—	80 0 0
Caherciveen, ...	Caherciveen, ...	19 15 3	60 0 0
Castlegregory, ...	Dingle, ...	55 4 8	150 0 0
Derrynane, ...	Caherciveen, ...	104 7 11	—
Dingle, ...	Dingle.	—	75 0 0
Glenbeigh and Glencar, ...	Killarney and Caherciveen, ..	190 0 0	200 0 0
Keelgarrylander and Castlemaine or Kiltallagh.	Tralee, ...	37 8 4	65 0 0
Killorglin, ...	Killarney,..	318 18 9	250 0 0
Lisselton and Ballybunion, ...	Tralee, ...	9 17 2	75 0 0
Sneem, ...	Kenmare, ...	37 15 0	105 0 0
Tuosist, ...	do., ...	44 15 0	50 0 0
Valentia, ...	Caherciveen, ...	—	80 0 0
	Totals, ...	818 2 1	1,265 0 0

J.—STATEMENT OF PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY KERRY.

Statement showing Total Amounts expended on Improvements (exclusive of Cost of Supervision) for the years 1904-6; the Expenditure on the Erection and Improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in the years 1904-5 and 1905-6; and the average annual salaries of Sanitary Officers in the Rural Districts containing Congested Districts, together with the aggregate sums paid in 1905 for salaries to these Officers.

Rural District.	Total Expenditure on improvement works of all kinds undertaken under the scheme for the years 1904-5 and 1905-6.	Expenditure on the erection and improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in 1904-5 and 1905-6.	Medical Officer of Health.			Consulting Sanitary Officer.	Executive Sanitary Officer one in each Rural District.	Sub-Sanitary Officer.			Total Amount paid for Salaries in Rural District.
			Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	Total paid for Salary.		Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Listowel,	Nil	Nil	6	122 0 0	20 6 8	—	25 0 0	3	22 0 0	7 6 8	169 0 0
Tralee,	163	163	8	115 0 0	14 7 6	25 0 0	20 0 0	5	42 10 0	8 10 0	202 10 0
Dingle, ..	223	222	4	40 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	4	45 0 0	11 5 0	100 0 0
Killarney,	385	385	6	130 0 0	21 13 4	20 0 0	30 0 0	5	55 0 0	11 0 0	235 0 0
Cahirciveen	552	550	5	75 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	4	20 0 0	5 0 0	125 0 0
Kenmare,	231	231	4	90 0 0	22 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	6	60 0 0	10 0 0	170 0 0
Total,	1,554	1,551	33	572 0 0	17 6 8	75 0 0	110 0 0	27	244 10 0	9 1 1	1,001 10 0

K.—FISHERY STATISTICS—COUNTY KERRY.

ABSTRACT of Loans issued, Arrears now outstanding, and Amount written off.
Specially supplied by Congested Districts Board.

CLASSIFICATION.	Loans Issued.		Arrears to 1st May, 1906.		Amount Written Off.	
	No.	Amount Issued.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Large Boats, ...	38 (boats).	6,759 6 5	4 (boats).	198 7 10	2 (boats).	175 13 1
Small Loans, ...	860 (loans).	7,980 14 10	29 (loans).	73 8 0	6 (loans).	47 15 8
Totals, ..	898 (loans).	14,740 1 3	33 (loans).	271 15 10	8 (loans).	223 8 9

—STATEMENT SHOWING PIERS, BRIDGES, &c., UNDERTAKEN IN COUNTY KERRY BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD UP TO 31st MARCH, 1906.

Taken from Fifteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 86–7 and 90–1.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure, 1905–1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
1	Meenogahane, ...	Landing Place and Breakwater.	1,359	—	1,359	Completed.
2	,, ...	Repairs to Landing Place,	10	—	10	do.
3	Sneem, ...	Quay, ...	1,173	—	1,173	do.
4	,, ...	Mooring Buoy, ..	83	—	83	do.
5	,, ...	Approach Road, ..	50	—	50	do.
6	Brandon Creek, ..	Landing Place, ..	933	—	933	do.
7	,, ...	Approach Road, ..	144	—	144	do.
8	,, ...	Protection Wall, ..	389	—	389	do.
9	,, ...	Removal of Rocks, ..	209	—	209	do.
10	,, Pier, ...	Light, ...	48	—	48	do.
11	Glashabeg, ...	,, ...	95	—	95	do.
12	Blasket Island, ..	Pier and Breakwater, ..	384	—	384	do.
13	Glasha and Tullig, ..	Small Quays, ...	398	—	398	do.
14	Eskegeem, ...	Pier, ...	384	73	457	do.
15	Coonakilla, ...	Landing Place and Road,	51	3	54	do.
16	Tullig Quay, ...	Repairs, ...	20	7	27	do.
17	Lehud Harbour, ..	—	100	—	100	Contribution.
18	Derreenamachan, ..	Breakwater, ...	—	25	25	do.
19	Glasha Quay, ...	Additional Works, ..	64	—	64	Completed
20	Coonanna, ...	Pier and Slip, ...	3,679	—	3,679	do.
21	,, ...	Addition to Pier, &c., ..	854	18	872	do.
22	Trawaginnaun, ...	Breakwater and Slip, ..	1,202	—	1,202	do.
23	,, ...	Repairs, ...	67	—	67	do.
24	Glen Boat Cove, ..	Quay, Slip, and Approach,	1,442	4	1,446	Suspended.
25	Derrynane, ...	Landing-place and Bridge,	242	—	242	Completed.
26	,, ...	Beacons and Leading Marks,	205	—	205	do.
27	West Cove, ...	Quay and Beacons, ..	750	—	750	do.
28	,, ...	Repairs to do. ..	52	—	52	do.
29	,, ...	Additional Beacons, ..	42	—	42	do.
30	Scraggane, ...	Pier and Boatslip, ..	1,440	—	1,440	do.
31	Cooscrown Harbour, ..	Improving Landing Place,	34	—	34	do.
32	Tahilla, ...	Quay, ...	200	—	200	Contribution to County.
33	Killorglin, ...	Boat Slip, ...	302	—	302	Completed.
34	Rineen and Loher Landing Places.	Removing Rocks, ..	15	—	15	do.
35	Cooshenkenny, ...	,, ...	264	3	267	do.
36	Coonalaughey, ...	Landing Place, ...	93	—	93	do.
37	Garranes, ...	Boat Slip, ...	70	—	70	do.
38	,, ...	Pier, ...	10	—	10	Contribution.
39	Allaheemore, ...	Landing Place, ..	69	—	69	Completed.
40	,, ...	Removing Rocks, ..	60	—	60	do.
41	Dunquin, ...	Boat Slip, ...	902	—	902	do.
42	Roads, ...	Extension of Slip, ..	948	67	1,015	do.

APPENDIX XVIII.

ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS.

No.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure, 1905–1906	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations.
		£	£	£	
1	Fahamore Road, ...	336	—	336	Completed.
2	Folliclea Road Bridge, ...	45	—	45	Contribution to County.
3	Coom Road, ...	186	—	186	Completed.
4	Coom Road Extension, ...	62	—	62	do.
5	Slea Head Road, ...	285	—	285	do.
6	Glenmore Bridge, ...	133	—	133	Contribution to County.
7	Derrynane Approach Road, ..	105	—	105	Completed.
8	Buncurrig Road, ...	400	—	400	Contribution to County.
9	Collorus Road and Slip, ...	150	—	150	do.
10	Owenacree River Bridge (Bog Slide),	199	—	199	Completed.
11	Glountane Bridge, ...	50	—	50	Contribution.
12	Kerry Bog Slide—Clearing Drains, &c.,	114	—	114	Completed.
13	Derreen E.D. Roads (Repairs), ..	60	—	60	Contribution to County.
14	Knocknaglosha Road, ...	250	—	250	do.
15	Barna Road, ...	70	—	70	do.
16	Coumeenole Cove Road, ...	200	—	200	do.
17	Clydagh Road, ...	—	42	42	Contribution.
18	Reeneragh Road, ...	10	—	10	do.
19	Rineen to Reenearagh Road, ..	411	—	411	do.
20	Coom E. D. Roads, ...	206	—	206	Contribut on to County.
21	Annaghbeg Bridge, ...	91	—	91	Completed.
22	Lickeen E. D. Road, ...	50	—	50	do.
23	Garranes Mountain Road, ...	40	—	40	Contribution.
24	Shannera and Glencultane Road, ..	117	—	117	do.
25	Eskegeem Pier Approach Road, ..	70	—	70	Completed.
26	Glashabeg Cliff Road, ...	95	—	95	Contribution.

M.—LOCAL TAXATION IN COUNTY KERRY.

The following STATEMENTS show (1) the Poor Rates in each Electoral Division in each Union for t financial years ending in 1881 and 1891; (2) County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891—there is official information available as to County Cess in 1881; and (3) fuller details about the new Poor Rate for 19 and 1905. It must, however, be pointed out that the Rates in 1881 and 1891 cannot be compared with t Rates in 1901 and 1905. Prior to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Poor Rate was charged Electoral Divisions and County Cess to Baronies. Now Union charges are levied over the whole Uni District charges on Rural Districts, County charges on the County, separate charges on special areas, and t whole is complicated by the changes made in the rates by the Local Government Act of 1898.

Before that Act the Poor Rate was paid by the tenant (except in the case of holdings valued at £4 and un where the landlord paid), but the tenant was entitled to deduct part of the amount paid from his rent, usua half. County Cess was paid and borne by the occupier, except in the case of holdings let after the August, 1870. In these cases, if the holding was valued at over £4, the tenant paid, but was entitled deduct from his rent part of the amount paid, usually one-half. If the holding was valued at £4 or un the County Cess was paid by the landlord.

Under the Act a Grant in Aid called the Agricultural Grant and amounting to £727,655 is made annually the local authorities. This Grant is equal to half the combined Poor Rate and County Cess which was certif to be taken to have been raised off agricultural land in what is known as the standard financial year. T balance of the money required for purposes formerly met out of the County Cess and the Poor Rate is n provided by means of the new Poor Rate, County Cess being no longer collected *eo nomine*.

The Act was intended to secure the benefit of the Agricultural Grant in respect of existing tenanc to the landlord as regards the old Poor Rate, and to the tenant as regards the County Cess. In order effect this it was provided that in the case of tenancies existing at the 1st April, 1899, the tenant should general, pay the new Poor Rate, but that the rent should be adjusted in such a way as to secure to landl and tenant their respective shares of the benefit of the Agricultural Grant. In the case of tenanc created after the 1st April, 1899, the tenant must, in general, pay the Poor Rate, and has no right deduct anything from his rent. Where a fair rent is fixed after the 1st April, 1899, special provis is made by Section 55 to ensure permanently to the occupier and the landlord their respective bene from the Agricultural Grant.

APPENDIX VIII.

.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the pound made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Kerry, for the Financial Years ended 1881 and 1891.

Specially prepared by Local Government Board.

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
Caherciveen, ..	Bahughs, ...	2 8	2 0
	Ballinskelligs, ..	5 0	3 8
	Ballybrack, ...	2 10	2 6
	Caher, ...	4 0	3 6
	Caherdaniel, ...	3 4	3 6
	Cannig, ...	3 8	3 3
	Castlequin, ...	2 6	2 3
	Cloon, ...	2 2	2 6
	Curraghbeg, ...	2 6	3 4
	Darrynane, ...	4 0	2 4
	Derriana, ...	2 2	2 0
	Emlagh, ...	3 9	3 1
	Glanbehy, ...	4 2	3 9
	Killinane, ...	3 2	2 1
	Lickeen, ...	2 2	2 3
	Loughcurrane, ..	4 4	3 10
	Mastergeehy, ..	1 11	2 6
	Maum, ...	2 2	3 0
	Portmagee, ...	4 2	3 0
	St. Finan's, ...	2 2	2 4
	Teerancaragh, ..	3 1	2 4
	Valencia, ...	4 3	2 6
Dingle, ...	Ballinvoher, ...	2 9	3 10
	Ballyduff, ...	2 9	3 1
	Ballynacourty, ..	2 2	2 5
	Brandon, ...	2 0	2 5
	Castlegregory, ..	3 2	3 9
	Cloghane, ...	3 2	3 6
	Deelis, ...	2 6	3 2
	Dingle, ...	4 0	4 1
	Dunquin, ...	3 6	3 5
	Dunurlin, ...	2 6	2 7
	Inch, ...	1 10	2 5
	Kilmalkedar, ..	2 8	3 8
	Kilquane, ...	2 2	3 2
	Kinard, ...	3 0	2 10
	Lack, ...	2 3	2 10
	Marbin, ...	2 6	2 9
	Minard, ...	4 0	3 2
	Stradbally, ...	2 0	3 8
	Ventry, ...	2 9	4 2
Kenmare ..	Ardea, ...	2 10	3 0
	Bunane, ...	3 6	3 4
	Cappagh, ...	3 0	2 6
	Castlecove, ...	3 6	2 10
	Dawros, ...	3 6	2 11
	Dromore, ...	3 0	2 11
	Glanlee, ...	2 8	3 0
	Glanlough, ...	2 11	2 6
	Glanmore, ...	3 6	2 10
Kenmare—*continued.*	Greenane, ...	3 2	3 0
	Kenmare, ...	3 8	4 5
	Kilgarvan, ...	3 4	2 10
	Loughbrin, ...	2 10	2 1
	Reen, ...	3 6	3 6
	Sneem, ...	3 9	2 8
	Tahilla, ...	3 2	2 10
Killarney, ..	Aghadoe, ...	4 0	2 8
	Aglish, ...	2 8	2 6
	Ballyhar, ...	2 4	3 2
	Brewsterfield, ..	2 0	2 2
	Caragh, ...	3 0	2 6
	Churchtown, ...	2 10	2 10
	Clydagh, ...	3 6	1 10
	Coolies, ...	2 0	1 10
	Coom, ...	3 0	3 6
	Curraghmore, ..	3 0	2 8
	Currans, ...	1 8	2 8
	Doocarrig, ...	2 10	2 4
	Dromin, ...	2 10	2 10
	Dunloe, ...	2 0	3 4
	Flesk, ...	3 0	3 4
	Headfort, ...	3 0	2 8
	Kilbonane, ...	2 4	2 8
	Kilcummin, ...	2 2	2 10
	Kilfelim, ...	1 4	1 10
	Kilgobnet, ...	2 6	2 6
	Killarney Urban, ..	4 0	3 5
	Killarney Rural, ..	4 0	3 7
	Killeentierna, ..	2 0	2 8
	Killorglin, ...	3 10	4 10
	Kilnanare, ...	2 0	2 0
	Knocknahoe, ..	2 0	2 8
	Lahard, ...	2 2	2 6
	Milltown, ...	3 0	3 0
	Molahiffe, ...	2 2	2 6
	Muckross, ...	1 10	1 8
	Rathmore, ...	3 6	2 6
	Rockfield, ...	1 10	3 0
Listowel, ..	Ardagh, ...	1 2	2 3
	Astee, ...	0 10	2 3
	Ballincloher, ...	2 0	2 9
	Ballinconry, ...	1 4	2 7
	Ballyduff, ...	1 0	2 8
	Balylegan, ...	1 0	1 7
	Balylhorgan, ..	1 4	2 0
	Beal, ...	1 0	2 1
	Carrig, ...	0 10	3 1
	Causeway, ...	1 6	2 5
	Cloontubbrid, ..	1 6	2 5

APPENDIX VIII

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the pound made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Kerry for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891—*continued.*

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.	Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
LISTOWEL—*continued.*	Drommartin, ..	1 8	1 10	TRALEE—*continued.*	Ballyseedy, ...	1 1	1 7
	Duagh, ...	1 8	3 0		Banna, ...	1 6	2 8
	Ennismore, ...	1 0	2 1		Baurtregaun, ..	2 6	2 2
	Gullane, ...	1 0	2 5		Blennerville, ...	2 1	2 1
	Gunsborough, ..	1 2	2 3		Boolteens, ...	2 0	1 11
	Kilfeighny, ...	1 2	2 4		Brosna, ...	3 5	3 0
	Killehenny, ...	0 10	3 11		Carker, ...	2 0	2 1
	Killury, ...	0 10	1 8		Castleisland, ..	3 0	2 10
	Kilmeany, ...	1 6	1 10		Clogherbrien, ..	2 6	2 2
	Kilshenane, ...	1 6	4 6		Cordal, ...	2 0	2 0
	Kiltomy, ...	1 10	2 1		Crinny, ...	2 0	3 0
	Leitrim, ...	2 6	3 2		Derreen, ...	2 0	2 4
	Lislaughtin, ...	1 2	3 9		Doon, ...	1 6	2 0
	Liselton, ...	1 2	2 11		Gneeves, ...	2 6	3 0
	Listowel Urban, ..	2 0	3 8		Kerryhead, ...	1 2	2 6
	Listowel Rural, ..	2 0	4 6		Kilflyn, ...	2 0	2 5
	Lixnaw, ...	1 6	2 3		Kilgarrylander, ..	1 9	1 9
	Moynsha, ...	1 2	1 8		Kilgobban, ...	2 0	1 7
	Newtownsandes, ..	1 0	2 9		Killahan, ...	1 4	1 6
	Rathea, ...	1 2	2 0		Kilmurry, ...	1 7	2 2
	Shronowen, ...	1 0	2 0		Kiltallagh, ...	1 6	2 6
	Tarbert, ...	2 10	3 0		Knockglass, ...	2 1	2 9
	Tarmon, ...	2 2	2 8		Knocknagashel, ..	2 2	2 8
	Trienearagh, ...	1 2	3 4		Lackabaun, ...	1 8	3 0
	Urlee, ...	1 0	1 9		Millbrook, ...	1 9	3 0
					Mount Eagle, ..	2 0	2 3
TRALEE, ...	Abbeydorney, ..	2 1	2 2		Nohaval, ...	1 6	1 11
	Arabela, ...	2 0	1 10		O'Brennan, ...	1 4	1 8
	Ardfert, ...	1 0	3 0		Ratass, ...	1 9	1 2
	Ballyegan, ...	1 8	2 0		Scartaglin, ...	2 1	2 5
	Ballyheige, ...	1 10	2 1		Tralee Urban, ..	3 8	2 4
	Ballynahaglish, ..	2 3	2 1		Tralee Rural, ..	3 8	2 4
	Ballynorig, ...	1 6	2 11		Tubrid, ...	1 5	2 7

2. STATEMENT showing the County Cess on each Barony of the County of Kerry for the Financial Year ended in 1891.

Specially supplied by the Local Government Board.

Name of Barony.	County Cess in 1891. s.	d.
Clanmaurice, ...	4	9·8
Corkaguiny, ...	6	3·6
Dunkerron, North, . . .	4	4·6
,, South, . . .	4	0·4
Glanerough, ...	4	8·5
Irraghticonnor, ...	4	2·3
Iveragh, ...	4	7·2
Magonihy, . . .	3	7·5
Trughenackmy, ...	4	9·2

APPENDIX VIII.

3. STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts during the year ended the 31st of March, 1901, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1900-1, pp. 58-59.

RAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rates for Separate Charges.	Total.	Valuation (190-).
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
iveen, . .	1 4	1 9	0 11	4 0	1 6	3 3	2 1	6 10	0 1	6,025	3,431	9,456	26,812
. . . .	1 4	1 1	1 1	3 6	1 6	2 6	2 4	6 4	—	5,100	4,968	10,068	23,437
are, . . .	1 4	1 6	1 2	4 0	1 6	2 11	2 5	6 10	0 2	6,091	1,886	7,977	21,665
ney, . . .	1 4	1 4	0 8	3 4	1 6	2 6	1 4	5 4	0 2	17,991	5,640	23,631	73,011
el, . . .	1 4	1 2	1 8	4 2	1 6	2 7	2 7	6 8	0 1	14,354	3213	17,567	56,532
. . .	1 4	0 10	1 2	3 4	1 6	1 11	2 3	5 8	0 1	13,862	9,315	23,177	75,956
										63,423	28,453	91,876	
												33	Arrears.
												91,909	

STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Rateable Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 70-1.

URAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rate for Separate Charges.	Total.	Rateable Valuation (1905).
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
rciveen, . .	1 3	2 5	0 9	4 5	1 6	3 10	1 10	7 2	0 3	7,168	1,734	8,902	26,987
. . . .	1 3	1 6	0 11	3 8	1 6	2 11	2 1	6 6	0 1	4,599	2,173	6,772	23,704
are, . . .	1 3	1 5	1 4	4 0	1 6	2 9	2 6	6 9	0 1	5,190	842	6,032	21,308
ney, . . .	1 3	0 10	0 6	2 7	1 6	2 0	1 2	4 8	0 1	10,737	2,554	13,291	73,337
wel, . . .	1 3	1 4	0 7	3 2	1 6	2 9	1 6	5 9	0 1	7,304	1324	8,628	56,575
. . .	1 3	0 8	1 1	3 0	1 6	1 9	2 1	5 4	0 2	10,514	3,951	14,465	76,370
										45,512	12,578	58,090	
												13	Arrears.
												58,103	

APPENDIX VIII.

5. STATEMENT showing the amount of Salaries paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District of the County Clare for the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount.			Amount recouped by Government Grant.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Caherciveen, ...	135	0	0	61	0	0
Dingle, ...	100	0	0	52	1	8
Kenmare, ...	170	0	0	83	9	2
Killarney, ...	245	0	0	115	11	11
Listowel, ...	169	0	0	80	10	0
Tralee, ...	215	10	0	99	13	3
Total, ...	1,034	10	0	493	6	0

6.—STATEMENT AS TO EXPENDITURE ON LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 194 of 1906.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation. (2) Number of Labourers' Cottages (*a*) built; (*b*) in course of construction. (3) Amount of Loans (*a*) sanctioned; (*b*) received. (4) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned. (5) Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts. (6) Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in Column 4. (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes. (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1906. (9) Amount of Rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages.		Amount of Loan.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes.	Amount of Exchequer Contribution for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	Amount of rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year ended 31st March, 1906.
		Built.	In course of Construction.	Sanctioned.	Received.						
	1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Caherciveen, . .	26,987	—	—	—	—	—	1,340 7 0	—	—	—	—
Dingle, . . .	23,704	1	21	5,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	242 1 8	1,185 4 0	2·45	·9	—	3 3
Kenmare, . .	21,908	—	—	325 0 0	200 0 0	17 6 8	1,095 8 0	·19	·17	—	—
Killarney, . .	73,337	153	4	19,656 0 0	19,261 14 0	951 0 6	3,666 17 0	3·11	2	279 12 7	313 9
Listowel, . .	56,575	309	—	44,086 17 10	42,377 17 10	2,144 14 6	2,828 15 0	9·1	4	995 14 10	710 19
Tralee, . .	76,370	225	—	36,153 0 0	31,92 10 0	1,538 14 8	3,818 10 0	4·84	5·71	483 6 5	637 6
	278,881	688	2	105,220 17 10	96, 69 1 10	4,893 18 0	13,944 1 0	4·21	—	1,758 13 10	1,670 13

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904-5, pp. 38 and 39.

Rural Districts.	Receipts.					Payments.									Amount of total expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Poundage on valuation of the total expenditure, exclusive of expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Balances of Loans Due.			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of District Council.	Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	Loans.	Salaries.	Expenses for Burial Ground purposes.	Expenses under the Labourers' Acts.	Expenses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	Expenses for Sanitary purposes.	Superannuation Allowances.	Repayment of Loans.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.			Under the Public Health Act.	Under the Labourers' Acts.	Any Other Loans.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Caherciveen,	236	—	82	318	—	208	43	—	—	147	1	43	63	505	—	0 4½	527	—	—	527
Dingle,	493	—	—	493	1,500	199	75	98	—	25	—	2	162	561	91	0 4¾	15	1,500	—	1,515
Kenmare,	416	—	4	420	—	245	21	18	—	13	16	25	132	470	—	0 5½	275	—	—	275
Killarney,	1,511	268	106	1,885	3,200	405	9	3,224	—	114	—	824	302	4,878	2,919	0 6½	1,891	10,190	—	12,081
Listowel,	1,718	731	145	2,594	1,180	384	—	1,902	—	390	—	2,167	257	5,100	1,868	1 1¾	2,451	33,083	—	35,534
Tralee,	2,854	426	132	3,412	2,855	384	5	4,158	—	45	9	1,557	250	6,408	3,824	0 8	2,215	23,207	—	25,422

8. Statement showing particulars of the Balances of Loans due by the Kerry County Council at the close of the Financial year ended the 31st of March, 1905, as disclosed by the Abstracts of their Accounts.

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904-5, page 57.

County.	For Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	Guaranteed under Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880. (Contingent Liabilities.	For Gratuities paid to Retired Officers. (Sec. 115 of Local Government Act).	For Industrial Schools.	For Navigation and Drainage.	Total Amount Due at close of Year.	Total Amount Due at commencement of Year.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kerry,	4,758	65,935*	977	—	—	71,670	74,856

* This is the balance of the loan obtained for Tralee and Fenit Pier and Harbour.

9.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Receipts of the KERRY County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 20 and 21.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.																LOANS ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.				
		Moneys Received from the Local Taxation Account, &c.															Amount Received.				
Balance in Favour at Commencement of Year.	Poor Rate.	Agricultural Grant.	Grant from Estate Duties, i.e., Death Duty Grant.	Grant in aid of Medical and Educational Expenditure in Unions.	Grant in aid of Sanitary Salaries in Rural Districts.	Grant in aid of Maintenance, &c., of Lunatics.	Contributions towards Guarantees for Railways and Harbours.	Grant in aid of Local Guarantees for Railway and Harbour Charges (L.G. Act, 1898, sec. 58 (4).	Exchequer Contribution (Purchase of Land Act, 1891).	Any other Grants.	From Urban Districts on Demand.	Rents Derived from County Property.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipt.	Balance Against at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	For Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
32,105	58,103	26,877	8,509	1,253	496	5,986	4.387	5,225	1,757	160*	5,240	8	11,485	129,486	—	161,591	559	—	—	—	559

10.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Expenditure of the KERRY County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 22 and 23.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.																	LOANS ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.				
	Money Supplied by County Councils for								Payments in Respect of									Amount Expended.			
Balance Against at Commencement of Year.	Union Charges.	Rural District and Separate Charges.	Lunatic Asylum Charges.	Road Expenditure.	Salaries paid to County Officers.	Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals.	Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	Franchise and Jurors Acts.	Valuation.	Extra Constabulary.	Repayment of Loan.	Guarantees for Railways, &c.	Payments to Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committees.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Favour at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	On Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22	23
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	42,487	7,227	14,486	23,570	4,236	1,771	1,201	1,044	265	—	5,826	16,951	1,005	8,106	128,175	33,416	161,591	—	322	200	37	559

* This Grant was made by the Congested Districts Board towards various local purposes.

BLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901. APPENDIX VIII.

Taken from Kerry County Census Book pp. 81–4.

NTY DISTRICT AND TORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
LARNEY URBAN.													
Urban, ...	124	43	39	21	6	5	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	124	43	39	21	6	5	6	3	1	—	—	—	—
TOWEL URBAN.													
rban, ...	139	27	43	25	15	12	7	6	3	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	139	27	43	25	15	12	7	6	3	—	1	—	—
RALBE URBAN.													
an, ...	230	68	68	43	22	16	8	1	1	—	2	1	—
Total, ...	230	68	68	43	22	16	8	1	1	—	2	1	—
RCIVEEN RURAL.													
.. .. ..	10	1	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gs, ...	23	10	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	111	25	28	12	10	13	13	4	3	2	—	—	1
l, ...	11	6	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8	—	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	31	5	8	5	2	5	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	18	3	7	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
, ...	17	8	4	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	10	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	71	21	17	6	7	8	6	2	3	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	86	23	27	13	11	2	2	5	3	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	25	6	4	4	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	18	1	8	2	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
ane, ...	23	5	9	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
y, ...	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	22	1	4	6	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	1
, ...	31	10	3	5	4	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
s, ...	11	1	1	1	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
gh, ...	10	—	3	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	44	10	14	9	3	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	591	142	152	85	63	52	42	25	17	7	3	1	2
INGLE RURAL.													
r.	14	2	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
irty, ...	16	4	4	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
ory, ...	27	7	12	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	14	2	5	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
.. .. ..	20	4	1	4	3	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	47	14	11	5	3	4	4	3	1	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	10	—	2	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
.. .. ..	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
ar, ...	11	1	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	10	3	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII.

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons
DINGLE RURAL—*continued.*												
Kinard,	5	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lack,	18	4	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—
Marhin,	14	4	2	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Minard,	11	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stradbally,	5	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ventry,	11	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total,	253	56	65	36	28	16	17	12	9	7	3	1
KENMARE RURAL.												
Ardea,	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banawn,	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh,	10	2	3	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Castlecove,	13	3	5	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dawros,	10	2	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dromore,	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanlee,	9	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Glanlough,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanmore,	14	—	2	4	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	1
Greenane,	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare,	77	25	17	13	9	5	4	2	1	—	1	—
Kilgarvan,	12	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughbrin,	12	3	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Reen,	9	2	2	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sneem,	21	5	7	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tahilla,	13	2	8	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	213	59	57	31	23	12	11	10	6	1	1	1
KILLARNEY RURAL.												
Aghadoe,	9	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aglish,	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhar,	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Brewsterfield,	7	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Caragh,	54	13	13	6	7	7	5	2	1	—	—	—
Churchtown,	22	5	6	4	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
Clydagh,	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Coolies,	11	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coom,	202	13	38	24	24	31	28	20	17	8	3	2
Curraghmore,	21	6	2	3	3	—	—	4	2	1	—	—
Currans,	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doocarrig,	29	3	18	3	3	2	1	3	—	1	—	—
Dromin,	21	4	8	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dunloe,	19	4	4	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flesk,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headfort,	21	5	1	3	2	2	5	2	—	—	—	1
Kilbonane,	12	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kilcummin,	29	5	3	9	4	—	1	5	2	—	—	—
Kilfelin,	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kilgobnet,	47	9	15	7	4	3	5	3	1	—	—	—
Killarney Rural,	32	5	12	4	2	4	1	—	2	1	—	1

TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
		OCCUPIED BY											
	Total Number.	1 Person.	2 Persons	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
KERNEY RURAL—*continued.*													
Kierna, ...	46	8	9	7	8	3	2	5	3	—	1	—	—
Kin, ...	117	23	28	21	18	4	6	8	7	1	1	—	—
Kare, ...	46	8	10	9	7	1	4	5	1	1	—	—	—
Kahoe, ...	15	1	6	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
K	7	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
K n, ...	68	11	21	14	7	6	3	2	2	1	—	1	—
K le, ...	26	6	7	4	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
K ss, ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K bre, ...	71	12	10	7	6	8	10	3	5	6	4	—	—
K ld, ...	6	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	965	152	224	148	110	87	80	68	48	21	10	6	2
STOWEL No. 1 RURAL.													
K , ...	31	8	6	6	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
K	25	8	9	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—
K loher, ...	7	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
K oury, ...	7	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K uff, ...	10	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
K gan, ...	6	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
K organ, ..	16	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
K	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
K	21	4	4	3	2	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
K way, ...	21	3	1	6	2	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
K ubbrid, ...	10	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
K martin, ...	11	3	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
K h, ...	15	3	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K more, ...	13	4	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
K ne, ...	53	7	10	7	7	6	7	2	3	2	1	1	—
K borough, ...	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
K enny, ...	43	5	17	8	3	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
K ghny, ...	41	10	11	6	4	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
K y, ...	12	1	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K any, ...	8	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K enane, ...	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K my, ...	18	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
K m, ...	6	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K nglitin, ...	32	6	10	5	6	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
K lton, ...	15	3	6	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
K wel Rural, ...	21	1	9	3	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
K aw, ...	9	2	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
K isha, ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
K townsandes, ...	30	13	6	4	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
K ea, ...	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
K nowen, ...	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K ert, ...	18	5	8	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
K non, ...	24	5	8	3	2	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
K nearagh, ...	8	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
K e, ...	13	—	5	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	575	113	159	87	58	57	46	19	12	18	1	3	2

APPENDIX VIII. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of KERRY in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards
TRALEE RURAL.													
Abbeydorney, ...	10	2	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabela, ...	16	5	2	3	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ardfert, ...	13	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyheige, ...	24	5	4	5	3	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	91	9	19	11	14	13	7	2	8	1	6	—	1
Ballynorig, ...	19	5	5	1	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballyseedy, ...	13	—	6	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Banna, ...	12	1	3	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Baurtregaun, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blennerville, ...	5	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Boolteens, ...	64	10	8	13	9	8	8	4	1	2	1	—	—
Brosna, ...	29	12	7	1	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Carker, ...	18	2	4	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castleisland, ...	82	18	24	18	8	5	3	3	1	1	—	1	—
Clogherbrien, ...	10	2	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordal, ...	12	—	3	2	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Crinny, ...	15	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Derreen, ...	11	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Doon, ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gneeves, ...	24	2	9	3	3	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Kerryhead, ...	25	4	5	7	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	1
Killfyn, ...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilgarrylander, ...	91	8	13	9	17	13	10	5	6	4	5	—	1
Kilgobban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killahan, ...	18	1	5	1	2	1	3	1	3	—	1	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	19	1	5	4	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kiltallagh, ...	8	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Knockglass, ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knocknagashel, ...	29	6	10	2	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lackabaun, ...	15	3	6	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Millbrook, ...	25	7	7	6	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Eagle, ...	4	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nohaval, ...	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
O'Brennan, ...	12	1	2	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ratass, ...	6	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scartaglin, ...	14	4	2	—	3	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tralee Rural, ...	8	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubrid, ...	21	8	1	3	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total, ...	784	140	182	122	101	76	54	36	29	23	15	2	1

O.—TABLE SHOWING THE AGES OF PERSONS IN EACH COUNTY DISTRICT, IN THE COUNTY OF KERRY, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 31ST MARCH, 1901.

Taken from Kerry County Census Book, 1901, p. 88.

County District.	Population.		Age Periods.																					
	Total Persons.	Sexes.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.
1. Killarney Urban, ..	5,656	M. 2,727	45	188	288	241	287	289	255	198	175	163	116	131	74	136	67	43	18	8	2	3	—	—
		F. 2,929	43	197	256	253	296	392	253	222	174	163	141	150	98	121	69	58	16	19	2	4	1	1
2. Listowel Urban, ..	3,605	M. 1,711	50	154	206	188	197	175	99	107	83	101	62	57	52	68	33	41	15	18	4	1	—	—
		F. 1,894	39	141	203	188	204	195	152	131	93	110	62	83	53	84	29	41	23	43	13	5	1	1
3. Tralee Urban, ..	9,867	M. 4,787	118	411	537	517	573	569	460	356	248	272	159	162	99	137	71	55	17	16	4	4	2	—
		F. 5,080	144	487	549	492	572	645	458	304	246	239	183	203	133	204	77	80	20	32	7	2	2	1
4. Caherciveen Rural, ..	22,435	M. 11,603	247	1,001	1,313	1,399	1,357	1,212	880	695	476	499	400	450	386	474	243	254	133	136	26	13	5	4
		F. 10,832	238	1,005	1,254	1,318	1,343	988	674	518	453	441	375	514	360	480	228	243	127	189	41	29	12	2
5. Dingle Rural, ..	18,274	M. 9,586	220	897	1,183	1,268	1,125	1,017	652	518	344	464	309	366	237	411	174	202	77	85	19	11	5	2
		F. 8,688	209	872	1,168	1,108	1,094	701	523	421	316	425	274	368	230	449	151	185	63	98	21	9	—	3
6. Kenmare Rural, ..	14,642	M. 7,408	150	619	931	983	1,047	680	489	350	283	313	257	308	204	300	146	157	83	74	20	9	2	3
		F. 7,234	158	665	866	965	994	571	388	333	288	351	317	330	211	284	127	149	81	107	20	16	6	7
7. Killarney Rural, ..	31,440	M. 16,216	297	1,412	1,901	2,011	1,757	1,685	1,259	915	695	699	559	701	467	707	396	382	160	136	39	31	5	2
		F. 15,224	323	1,371	1,796	1,784	1,826	1,297	1,010	772	644	745	571	712	565	760	332	314	157	149	36	35	16	9
8 Listowel No. 1 Rural,	27,789	M. 13,940	267	1,091	1,552	1,550	1,573	1,559	1,065	819	637	640	461	609	444	696	343	313	143	110	35	18	13	2
		F. 13,849	274	1,157	1,496	1,544	1,619	1,391	1,037	732	555	616	489	758	461	732	279	341	123	178	30	25	9	3
9. Tralee Rural, ..	32,018	M. 16,449	313	1,327	1,717	1,857	1,941	1,852	1,385	998	691	740	545	686	471	790	395	365	172	144	39	15	4	2
		F. 15,569	309	1,272	1,736	1,790	1,916	1,645	1,104	762	672	678	552	793	489	768	304	344	136	184	57	32	21	5

APPENDIX VIII.

P.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People given in the Co. KERRY CENSUS BOOK (pp. 96–105), from which the following particulars are extracted:—

MALES.								FEMALES.							
OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGES.						OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	AGES.					
		Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards			Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards
PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.								PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.							
1. *In Fields and Pastures.*								1. *In Fields and Pastures.*							
Farmer, Grazier, ...	14,234	3	60	228	4,530	6,682	2,731	Farmer, Grazier, ...	2,064	–	10	25	342	1,277	4
Farmer's, Grazier's—Son, Grandson, Nephew, Brother.	11,286	–	3,349	3,579	4,178	158	22	Agricultural Labourer, Cottager.	126	–	12	24	22	50	1
Farm Bailiff, ...	40	–	–	2	16	13	9	Shepherdess, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Agricultural Labourer, Cottager,	5,397	41	682	854	1,815	1,383	622	Farm Servant (in-door), ..	704	17	248	200	164	3	2
Shepherd, ...	46	2	6	1	13	11	13	Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	9	–	–	1	2	5	
Farm Servant (in-door), ..	3,837	65	1,052	1,120	1,137	344	119								
Agricultural Machine—Proprietor, Attendant.	2	–	–	–	–	2	–								
Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	80	–	2	6	30	26	16								
3. *In Gardens.*															
Gardener (not Domestic), ..	71	–	7	10	26	21	7	PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.							
								Dog, Bird, Animal—Keeper, Dealer.	3	–	–	–	1	2	
PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.															
About Animals.															
Horse—Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer.	7	–	1	–	5	1	–								
Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breaker.	32	–	4	1	20	6	1	PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.							
Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier,	13	–	1	2	6	3	1	1. *Wool and Worsted.*							
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealer, Salesman.	144	–	1	22	86	26	9								
Drover, ...	10	1	–	2	6	1	–	Woollen Cloth Manufacture,	95	1	17	9	18	22	
Gamekeeper, ...	49	–	3	3	21	18	4	Flannel Manufacture, ..	1	–	1	–	–	–	
Fisherman, ...	1,025	12	123	238	480	138	34								
								2. *Cotton and Flax.*							
PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.								Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture.	1	–	–	–	–	1	
1. *Wool and Worsted.*								Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning processes).	1	–	–	1	–	–	
Woolstapler, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving processes).	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Woollen Cloth Manufacture,	93	–	6	7	31	37	12								
Wool, Woollen Goods—Dyer, Printer.	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	Lace—Manufacturer, Dealer,	16	–	10	2	4	–	
Cloth, Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, Blanket—Dealer.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–								
2. *Cotton and Flax.*								3. *Mixed or Unspecified Materials.*							
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning processes).	8	–	–	4	3	–	1	Weaver (undefined), ..	4	1	2	1	–	–	
Flax Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving processes).	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	Factory Hand (Textile), undefined.	2	1	1	–	–	–	
								Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	64	–	13	22	19	8	
4. *Mixed or unspecified Materials.*								Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer.	25	1	11	6	–	4	
Weaver (undefined), ..	8	–	–	2	2	3	1								
Dyer, Printer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined).	1	–	–	–	–	1	–								
Draper Linen Draper, Mercer,	202	3	46	54	75	21	3	Others, ...	48	1	9	17	10	4	
GENERAL LABOURER (*a*),	3,658	27	451	592	1,245	881	462	GENERAL LABOURER (*a*),	45	–	2	3	12	22	

(*a*) The majority of these "General Labourers" may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

Q.—Occupiers of Land engaged in other pursuits besides Farming in the County of Kerry.

Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, or besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
umber of Occupiers of who returned themas engaged in other ts besides Farming,	396	Clerk, ...	1	Land Surveyor, ...	1	Quarryman, ...	3
		Cooper, ...	3	Linen Manufacturer, ..	1	Railway Servant, ..	2
		County Councillor, ..	1	Magistrate, ...	6	Rate Collector, ...	9
		Dairyman, ...	1	Mason, ...	14	Relieving Officer, ...	3
		Dealer, ...	2	Merchant, ...	4	Road Contractor, ..	3
		Draper, ...	1	Meteorological Observer, ..	1	Schoolmaster, ...	4
eer, ...	2	Farm Labourer, ...	1	Miller, ...	1	Shoemaker, ...	15
aith, ...	15	Fisherman, ...	80	Mill Owner, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	41
uilder, ...	6	Gamekeeper, ...	3	National Teacher, ..	2	Surveyor, ...	2
n, ...	5	Gardener, ...	1	Pensioner (Army), ..	5	Tailor, ...	9
, ...	3	Grocer, ...	3	Pensioner (Police), ..	2	Teacher, ...	1
er, ...	1	Hotel Keeper, ...	1	Pensioner (R.I.C.), ..	6	Thatcher, ...	1
er, ...	13	Labourer, ...	53	Petty Sessions Clerk, ..	1	Tinsmith, ...	1
Dealer, ...	11	Land Agent, ...	2	Pilot, ...	5	Veterinary Surgeon, ..	1
ll Officer, ...	5	Land Proprietor, ...	1	Postmaster, ...	3	Weaver, ...	6
ngineer, ...	1	Land Steward, ...	1	Publican, ...	25		

Emigration from the County of Kerry during each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1906.

Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
rom 1st May)	4,345	4,387	8,732	1871 (from 1st April)	743	668	1,411	1891 (from 1st April)	2,085	2,323	4,408
.. ..	4,386	4,507	8,893	1872, ...	1,034	826	1,860	1892, ...	2,173	2,367	4,540
.. ..	5,113	5,335	10,448	1873, ...	2,141	1,882	4,023	1893, ...	1,984	2,156	4,140
.. ..	3,619	3,664	7,283	1874, ...	1,928	1,693	3,621	1894, ...	1,515	2,296	3,811
.. ..	2,009	2,155	4,164	1875, ...	1,448	1,342	2,790	1895, ...	2,193	3,127	5,320
.. ..	2,010	2,345	4,364	1876, ...	897	862	1,759	1896, ...	1,548	1,956	3,504
.. ..	2,148	2,200	4,348	1877, ...	908	826	1,734	1897, ...	1,211	1,639	2,850
.. ..	680	906	1,586	1878, ...	865	827	1,692	1898, ...	1,230	1,621	2,851
.. ..	776	1,101	1,877	1879, ...	1,339	1,146	2,485	1899, ...	1,491	1,828	3,319
.. ..	1,352	1,436	2,788	1880, ...	2,772	2,527	5,299	1900, ...	1,722	1,757	3,479
o 31st March)	106	83	189	1881 (to 31st March)	237	125	362	1901 (to 31st March)	278	99	377
Total, ..	26,544	28,128	54,672	Total, ..	14,312	12,724	27,036	Total ..	17,430	21,169	38,599
from 1st April)	866	877	1,743	1881 (from 1st April)	1,891	1,766	3,657	1901 (from 1st April)	1,283	1,512	2,795
.. ..	1,834	1,736	3,570	1882, ...	2,435	2,168	4,603	1902, ...	1,542	1,666	3,208
.. ..	5,047	4,353	9,400	1883, ...	3,755	3,620	7,375	1903, ...	1,469	1,553	3,022
.. ..	4,412	3,429	7,841	1884, ...	2,508	2,769	5,277	1904	1,157	1,388	2,545
.. ..	2,575	2,068	4,643	1885, ...	1,864	2,144	4,008	1905, ...	964	917	1,881
.. ..	2,342	1,639	3,981	1886, ...	1,926	2,141	4,067	1906 (to 31st December).	1,025	946	1,971
.. ..	1,947	1,690	3,637	1887, ...	2,938	2,979	5,917				
.. ..	1,267	941	2,208	1888, ...	2,782	2,822	5,604	Total, ..	7,440	7,982	15,422
.. ..	961	693	1,654	1889, ...	2,534	2,639	5,173				
.. ..	895	684	1,579	1890, ...	2,295	2,383	4,678	General Total,	113,237	113,827	227,064
(to 31st March)	143	81	224	1891 (to 31st March)	294	202	496				
Total, ..	22,289	18,191	40,480	Total, ..	25,222	25,633	50,855				

(a) The enumeration of Emigrants from Irish Ports did not commence till the 1st of May, 1851.

APPENDIX VIII.

S.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

It may be as well to explain that under 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 26, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply part of the rates and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. The grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Belmullet, Newport, Swinford, Clifden, and Oughterard being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, (46 and 47 Vic., c. 43). the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10*s.* 2*d.* up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following TABLE shows the total number of State-aided emigrants from Kerry in 1883 and in 1884, and the amount of Grant to each Union.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

UNION.	EMIGRATION SEASON, 1883.			EMIGRATION SEASON, 1884.			Total.	Total Grant.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
								£ s. d.
Caherciveen	53	7	1,121	5	28	588	1,802	9,249 0 0
Kenmare, ...	195	—	418	140	8	289	1,050	5,415 0 0
Killarney, ...	160	—	16	48	—	27	251	1,255 0 0
Tralee, ...	331	13	956	169	153	282	1,904	9,375 10 0
	739	20	2,511	362	189	1,186	5,007	25,294 10 0

The following Return shows the number of consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Kerry during the year ended 31st March, 1884 :—

UNION.	Sums authorized to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ s. d.	
Caherciveen, ...	2,017 8 0	1,097
Dingle, ...	8 10 0	8
Kenmare, ...	751 17 0	434
Killarney, ...	65 0 0	45
Listowel, ...	40 17 6	28
Tralee, ...	776 19 0	469

1. TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the COUNTY of KERRY, the Extent of LAND under CROPS in the Year 1905, the VALUATION in 1905, and the POPULATION in 1901.
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 34, 35, 36, and 38–44.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT OF CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES.																					VALUATION IN 1905.		Population in 1901.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.								GREEN CROPS.												FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Houses and other Hereditaments.	Lands.		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans	Pease	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not in Rotation.*					
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£		
Caherciveen, ...	—	3,037	—	--	30	—	—	3,067	3,108	327	289	14	—	1	660	—	—	29	4,428	—	181	8,637	16,313	9,081	17,889	2,2435	Caherciveen.
Dingle, ...	24	2,276	138	—	138	—	—	2,576	2,340	426	267	—	1	--	209	—	—	33	3,276	—	1,267	3,834	10,953	4,237	19,405	18,274	Dingle.
Kenmare, ...	2	1,816	—	—	15	—	—	1,833	2,311	448	185	—	—	—	519	2	40	2	3,507	—	523	9,836	15,699	6,102	15,778	14,642	Kenmore.
Killarney, ...	91	5,504	4	—	36	2	2	5,639	4,844	1,452	514	1	16	74	1,095	36	17	95	8,144	—	2,085	21,961	37,829	25,99	56,291	37,096	Killarney.
Listowel,* ...	224	4,643	469	—	255	1	—	5,592	4,847	1,561	976	—	81	6	1,025	4	15	294	8,809	—	2,749	28,613	45,763	13,775	56,181	35,695	Listowel.
Tralee, ...	475	4,924	1,225	—	29	—	—	6,653	5,003	1,502	890	—	76	1	866	4	9	165	8,516	—	3,021	22,748	40,938	25,823	65,592	41,885	Tralee.
Total for Co. Kerry.	811	21,721	1,836	—	482	3	2	24,855	21,958	5,537	3,027	15	172	82	4,278	46	74	586	35,775	—	9,638	92,103	162,371	83,491	224,481	165,726	Total for Co. Kerry.

2. TABLE showing by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the COUNTY of KERRY, the PRODUCE of the CROPS in the Year 1905.
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 36–7, 46–8, and 53.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.																			POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.							GREEN CROPS.										FLAX.	HAY.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pastures or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*	
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
Caherciveen, ..	—	30,580	—	—	321	—	—	14,324	3,677	4,085	208	—	8	7,361	—	—	—	324	17,218	Caherciveen.
Dingle, ...	394	44,472	2,449	—	1,764	—	—	19,975	6,425	4,540	—	7	—	2,004	—	—	—	3,344	8,639	Dingle.
Kenmare, ...	36	24,662	—	—	180	—	—	11,751	3,812	1,951	—	—	—	3,174	16	280	—	1,327	16,784	Kenmare,
Killarney, ...	1,676	109,921	68	—	408	36	24	24,817	23,385	8,716	14	137	591	7,739	314	105	—	6,354	50,863	Killarney.
Listowel,*	4,042	70,439	8,348	—	2,532	9	—	20,960	22,270	14,413	—	768	42	7,516	27	119	—	5,820	58,297	Listowel.
Tralee, ...	10,190	87,307	23,563	—	335	—	—	26,579	23,364	14,091	—	698	6	4,993	28	78	—	8,178	50,558	Tralee.
Total for Co. Kerry,	16,303	358,957	34,428	—	5,440	45	24	116,801	80,122	46,432	222	1,594	647	32,168	385	533	—	24,971	195,107	Total for Co. Kerry.

* This union is situate partly in County Kerry and partly in County Limerick, and hence the totals of the six unions are greater than the actual total for County Kerry.

3. TABLE showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each POOR LAW UNION of the COUNTY of KERRY in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 86–97.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	No. of Stock-holders in each Union.	HORSES (including Ponies).						MULES AND ASSES		CATTLE.				SHEEP.					PIGS.					Number of Goats.	POULTRY.					POOR LAW UNION.
		Two years old and upwards used for			Unbroken Horses.		Total Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Asses	Milch Cows including Heifers in Calf.	Other Cattle.		Total Number of Cattle	One year old and upwards.			Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	Pigs kept for breeding purposes.		Other Pigs.		Total Number of Pigs.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.	
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and above.	Under one year.					Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Ewes kept for breeding purposes	Other Ewes	Tups and Wethers.			Sows.	Boars.	One year old and upwards	Under one year.								
Caherciveen, ...	3,039	1,107	71	16	93	151	1,438	525	1,550	13,537	5,613	8,552	9,272	36,974	11,102	731	3,024	9,257	24,114	331	9	15	3,275	3,630	5,100	446	10,142	14,636	37,695	62,919	Caherciveen.
Dingle, ...	2,199	1,502	1	20	216	194	1,933	221	1,453	9,243	2,583	5,483	7,254	24,563	15,016	1,373	4,038	12,201	32,628	541	6	11	4,616	5,174	2,045	1,380	9,187	12,542	35,849	58,958	Dingle.
Kenmare, ...	2,173	821	99	52	95	143	1,210	153	1,417	11,511	6,189	6,903	7,098	31,701	10,333	2,298	3,113	7,354	23,098	309	3	106	3,145	3,563	4,543	2,353	9,426	11,058	30,034	52,871	Kenmare.
Killarney, ...	5,221	2,130	265	98	386	456	3,335	501	3,816	24,975	6,316	7,872	16,629	55,792	6,637	825	2,547	6,888	16,897	937	8	94	8,503	9,542	4,463	5,839	30,769	30,463	84,142	151,141	Killarney.
Listowel,*	5,219	3,042	86	77	746	766	4,717	505	4,872	28,381	4,054	6,599	16,602	55,636	1,346	89	335	1,703	3,473	2,584	20	160	16,698	19,462	4,238	8,886	32,750	35,018	90,903	167,557	Listowel.
Tralee, ...	4,997	3,102	76	135	664	722	4,699	479	4,532	27,915	5,066	7,704	14,487	58,172	8,111	960	1,465	7,599	18,135	1,934	14	58	14,152	16,158	4,194	9,013	28,794	32,242	92,521	162,570	Tralee.
Total for Co. Kerry,	22,260	11,340	587	369	2,111	2,362	16,769	2,341	17,042	111,731	29,145	42,054	72,286	255,216	52,411	6,260	14,494	44,890	118,055	6,239	55	440	48,557	55,292	24,347	26,947	117011	131,618	361,852	637,428	Total for Co. Kerry.

* This union is situate partly in County Kerry and partly in County Limerick, hence the totals for the six unions are greater than the total for County Kerry.

4.—Table showing the Quantity of Live Stock for the County of Kerry in each year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 102–3.

	Years	Number of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		Number of Cattle.			Number of Sheep.		Number of Pigs.		Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two	Under one year.	No of Mules.	No of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
:	1896	12,179	1,617	2,272	2,698	13,179	133,063	42,472	66,718	73,768	44,760	7,775	53,163	23,595	606,822
,	1897	11,967	1,673	2,114	2,492	13,716	137,964	41,514	69,456	74,228	46,693	7,242	49,823	24,016	595,692
s	1898	12,114	1,554	1,794	2,388	13,844	136,434	40,950	70,046	78,337	48,555	6,684	45,173	21,213	603,161
901,	1899	12,258	1,496	2,104	2,426	14,225	133,680	37,860	69,516	78,210	47,776	7,755	52,960	22,705	601,538
356	1900	12,063	1,546	2,079	2,689	15,170	135,651	42,866	72,862	84,430	53,513	6,710	51,452	24,387	647,966
.	1901	11,602	1,676	2,328	2,332	15,467	135,845	45,514	77,039	85,351	54,273	7,870	51,561	24,338	643,250
s	1902	11,925	2,312	2 756	2,590	15,878	146,036	48,858	74,963	83,091	53,943	8,338	54,967	22,936	640,592
905,	1903	12,124	2,101	2 449	2,364	15,895	139,456	42,007	71,597	84,324	51,664	8,458	55,096	20,996	605,018
752	1904	12,324	2,379	2,372	2,458	16,253	140,138	41,693	72,009	80,325	48,239	8,467	55,576	23,007	627,942
s.	1905	12,296	2,111	2,362	2,341	17,042	140,876	42,054	72,286	73,165	44,890	6,735	48,557	24,347	637,428

ABLE showing the Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre, and Extent of Land under Crops, in the County of Kerry each Year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 56–7.

–	Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent under Crops in Statute Acres in each year from 1896 to 1905.														
			Corn, Beans and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
RY :	1896	18,743	871	23,983	2,319	2	614	—	27,789	25,392	6,111	2,503	4,765	38,771	3	95,040	161,603
a,	1897	18,865	1,022	22,592	2,420	9	574	1	26,618	24,922	6,407	2,390	4,257	37,976	3	94,898	159,495
rs	1898	18,948	1,014	22,013	1,733	3	542	4	25,309	23,561	5,942	2,307	4,538	36,348	2	96,264	157,923
901—	1899	18,989	1,168	21,322	1,564	2	813	—	24,869	23,349	5,883	2,652	4,752	36,636	3	95,844	157,352
356	1900	19,087	1,391	20,747	1,643	1	639	2	24,423	22,786	5,509	2,802	4,803	35,900	2	94,556	154,881
's.	1901	19,411	1,272	21,137	1,745	—	480	1	24,635	23,070	5,635	3,309	4,761	36,775	—	94,918	156,328
rs	1902	19,471	1,053	21,569	1,487	1	441	1	24,552	22,972	5,527	3,369	5,260	37,128	—	96,206	157,886
905—	1903	19,488	840	22,227	1,433	—	527	2	25,029	22,241	5,365	3,216	4,821	35,643	—	97,629	158,301
752	1904	19,441	832	22,779	1,780	—	509	—	25,900	22,576	5,475	3,132	4,927	36,110	—	101,013	163,023
's.	1905	19,438	811	21,721	1,836	—	482	5	24,855	21,958	5,537	3,042	5,238	35,775	—	101,741	162,371

6.—Table showing the Average Rates of Produce of Crops to the Statute Acre in the County of Kerry in each Year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 74–5.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
Kerry,	1896	16·0	12·3	15·7	13·0	9·6	—	—	4·1	12·2	13·4		7·5	25·0	2·1
	1897	15·5	13·3	17·2	13·0	11·1	15·0	—	1·6	9·8	10·8		7·8	25·0	2·3
	1898	16·6	14·2	15·0	16·0	12·1	15·0	—	3·9	13·8	16·0		8·1	25·0	2·2
	1899	20·5	16·0	20·8	14·0	12·2	—	—	4·5	12·7	15·1		8·2	25·0	2·2
	1900	20·3	16·3	23·0	15·0	13·8	20·0	—	3·4	14·5	16·2		9·4	30·0	2·3
	1901	20·2	18·2	19·7	—	14·3	16·0	—	5·5	16·2	18·4	16·0	8·8	—	2·2
	1902	18·4	16·8	20·0	15·0	14·6	16·0	—	4·5	14·7	16·3	16·0	7·5	—	2·2
	1903	16·2	15·4	16·2	—	12·5	16·0	—	3·4	12·2	12·9	14·7	7·7	—	2·3
	1904	18·2	16·7	17·3	—	13·8	—	—	3·9	15·2	15·5	15·0	8·5	—	2·4
	1905	20·1	16·5	18·8	—	11·3	15·0	12·0	5·3	14·5	15·3	14·8	7·5	—	2·2

APPENDIX VIII.

7.—TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS for the COUNTY of KERRY, the proportion per cent. under CROPS (including Meadow and Clover), Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads and Fences, &c., in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 30–33.

POOR LAW UNION.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
Caherciveen, ...	8·2	40·2	—	0·8	5·0	4·9	37·2	3·7
Dingle, ...	8·7	44·8	—	0·1	3·2	2·3	37·0	3·9
Kenmare, ...	7·9	35·2	—	1·3	2·4	6·7	43·3	3·2
Killarney, ...	15·1	42·4	—	3·2	4·6	3·1	27·9	3·7
Listowel, ...	24·1	60·8	—	0·4	7·1	1·4	2·2	4·0
Tralee, ...	18·5	53·4	—	0·6	6·9	1·9	15·3	3·4
Total for Kerry, ..	14·0	45·6	—	1·2	5·0	3·5	27·1	3·6
Total for Ireland, ..	22·9	52·1	—	1·5	5·3	2·0	11·1	5·1

8.—STATEMENT as to SIRES, BULLS, and BOARS.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

The number of Sires in County Kerry serving Mares in 1905 (pp. 114–5) was as follows :—

Thoroughbred, ...	12
Half-bred, ...	14
Hackney, ...	7
Shire, ...	6
Clydesdale, ...	7
Agricultural, ...	24
All others, ...	7
Total, ...	77

The number of Bulls of the principal breeds, &c., in County Kerry in 1905 (pp. 116–7) was as follows :—

Shorthorn, ...	504
Hereford, ...	3
Aberdeen Angus, ...	36
Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled, ...	6
Kerry, ...	233
Dexter, ...	34
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, ...	–
Cross Breed or not included in foregoing,	450
Total, ...	1,266

The number of Boars kept for breeding purposes in County Kerry in 1905 (pp. 118–9) was as follows :—

White pigs, ...	26
Black pigs, ...	1
Tawny or brown pigs, ...	–
Cross-bred, ...	20
Boars not coming under any of the foregoing heads, ...	9
Total, ...	56

9.—STATEMENT showing the Total Area under each of the principal varieties of Potatoes grown in County Kerry and the Average Rate of Produce per statute acre in cwts. of 112 lbs.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 120–1 and 128–9.

Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.	Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.
Champion, ...	16,770	108	Bruces, ...	13	90
Up-to-Date, ...	1,025	97	Champion Skerries, ...	—	—
Beauty of Bute, ...	1,439	104	Northern Star, ...	18	112
Flounders, ...	1,296	97	Elephants or White Elephants, ...	4	65
Sutton or Sutton's Abundance, ...	86	97	Early Roses, ...	98	87
Skerry Blues, ...	102	81	Gawkies, ...	—	—
Irish Whites, ...	194	122	Main Crop, ...	5	90
British Queens, ...	30	88	All others, ...	880	—
American Roses, ...	8	126			

10.—Bee-keeping Statistics.

Table showing, for the County Kerry, the Number of Stocks in the Middle of May, 1904; the Number of Swarms during 1904; the Number of Stocks at the beginning of Winter, 1904, and the Number brought through Winter, 1904–1905; with the Quantity of Honey produced and of Wax manufactured in 1904.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 132–3.

Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1904.		Number of Swarms during 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904–1905.		Run Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax Manufactured in 1904, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce for Household use).	
In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
854	498	573	469	830	499	725	375	2,681	2,506	11,941	989	180	33

11.—Table showing, for the County Kerry, the Area Planted with Trees, and the Area Cleared during the year ended 30th June, 1905, and the Number of each description of Tree Planted or Felled.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 136–9.

—	Average Planted or Cleared.	Total Number of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Felled.										
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Elm.	Other Trees.	Mixed Trees, Number of each kind unspecified.
	Acres.												
Planted, ..	25	25,352	3,000	9,600	—	2,000	2,630	880	1,230	830	1,750	1,120	2,312
Felled, ..	6	17,000	5,800	1,370	3,125	3,270	1,400	215	575	150	315	100	680

U.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY KERRY IN 1905.

Inquiries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and the Notes appended thereto.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 154–5.

Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cahercivcen (a), ...	1 11	2 4	1 4	1 8	1 6	1 9	1 2	1 4	1 7	1 9	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4
Castleisland, ...	2 6	3 6	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 9	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Dingle (b), ...	1 11½	2 5	1 3	1 8	1 6	2 0	1 1	1 5	1 4	1 9	1 0	1 3	1 4	—	0 11	1 2
Kenmare, ...	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	—	—	..	...
Killarney, ...	2 6	3 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9
Killorglin, ...	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Listowel, ...	1 9	2 3	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 10
Tralee (c), ...	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 10	...

(a) Few people employ agricultural labourers in this district, except for short periods, when breakfast and dinner are allowed in addition to the wages set forth.
(b) Little or no employment for agricultural labourers.
(c) Very little employment for women or girls in winter, except those who are employed for twelve months at a fixed rate.

APPENDIX VIII.

V.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT IN OPERATION DURING YEAR 1906-7.

Scheme.	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund administered, by County Committee of Agriculture.
	£
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture, ...	350
Poultry-keeping, ...	395
Buttermaking, ...	160
Horticulture, ...	175
Live Stock, ...	1,050
Subsidies to Shows, ...	165

Itinerant Instruction.

Four Itinerant Instructors are employed in this County under the County Scheme, namely, one in Agriculture, one in Poultry-keeping, one in Buttermaking, and one in Horticulture.

Agricultural Instruction in Congested Districts.

In addition to the Instructor employed under the County Scheme two Assistants are employed, under the supervision of the Agricultural Instructor, for the purposes of agricultural instruction in congested portions of County Kerry and West Cork :—William Dromey, Caherciveen ; James O'Donovan, Glenbeigh.

The following table shows the number of demonstration plots established this season, principally in the districts of Brosna, Glenbeigh and Caherciveen, viz. :—

Potatoes—Champions,	509	plots.	
Up-to-Date,	145	,,	
British Queen,	294	,,	
Oats—Potato,	156	,,	
Poland,	53	,,	
Banner,	208	,,	
Sandy,	180	,,	
Black Tartary,	66	,,	
Tawny,	8	,,	
Turnips—Swede,	74	,,	
Yellow Aberdeen,	13	,,	
Mangels—Long Red,	16	plots.	
Yellow Globe,	64	,,	
Grass and Clover,	48	,,	
Fertilisers—Potato,	138	,,	
Oats and Pasture,	26	,,	
Turnip,	22	,,	
Mangel,	21	,,	
Lime,	266	,,	
Total,	2,307	plots.	

Horse-breeding.

The following registered Thorough-bred Stallions are located in the county :—

Emperador	with	J. B. Rice, Abbeydorney.
Lorikeet	,,	Thomas Eagar, Jun., Milltown.
Menander	,,	George O'Gorman, Ballyhar.
Paul Kendal	,,	E. Rayel, Beenbawn, Dingle.

Emperador and Menander were supplied by the Department under their loan scheme, and Paul Kendal was also supplied by the Department on special terms.

The Department are also placing at their own expense two half-bred stallions in the county, one at Caherciveen and one at Kenmare.

The County Committee are issuing 150 free nominations of mares under the 1907 scheme, the animals having been selected at the following centres :—

Centre.	Nominations provided.
Tralee, ...	31
Castleisland, ...	14
Killorglin, ...	14
Killarney, ...	26
Listowel, ...	31
Kenmare, ...	11
Dingle, ...	13
Caherciveen, ...	10

ASS-BREEDING.

Stallion Asses have been placed by the Department with :—

Name.	*Address.*
Samuel Taylor,	Gortmaloon, Glencar.
John Donegan,	Dromkean, Causeway.
Cornelius W. Riordan,	Knockavinna, Brosna.
Michael Shea,	Farrantane, Castlegregory.
Joseph Wharton,	Aughatubrid, Caherciveen.
Timothy Daly,	Gortnagass, Kenmare.
Michael Mangan,	Behenaugh, Knocknagoshel.
Michael O'Connor,	Drimnamore, Sneem.
John O'Sullivan,	Ware House, Valentia Island.
J. B. P. Healy,	Tulligmore, Killorglin.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

Premium Bulls are located under the County Scheme with :—

Name.	*Address.*
Michael O'Donnell,	Killiney, Castlegregory.
Bridget Dineen,	Droumavally, Annascaul.
D. J. Cronin,	Ards, Killarney.
Joseph Stephens,	Rathpook, Milltown.
Denis P. Downing,	Direen East, Templenoe, Kenmare.
Jeremiah J. Doyle,	Whitefield, Beaufort, Killarney.
Philip Healy,	Ballygrennan, Listowel.
John T. Griffin,	Kilkerry, Ballymacelligott.
Redmond Roche,	Maglass. Gortatlea.
William Barrett,	The Kerries, Tralee.
John M. Healy,	Listrim, Ardfert.
Patrick Horgan,	Clencuttane, Killorglin.
C. J. O'Connell,	Waterview House, Portmagee.
R. S. Cussen,	Creeveen, Ballyduff, Lixnaw
George O'Gorman,	Killenure, Ballyhar.
Florence O'Sullivan,	Currans, Farranfore.
Daniel Barton,	Clogherbrien, Tralee.
Timothy O'Sullivan,	Kilannivane, Castleisland.
Patrick Trabt,	Toornageehy, Listowel.
Denis Devane,	Ballytrasna, Ventry, Dingle.
M. O'Connell,	Rathmorrel. Causeway.
Garrett Prendiville,	Wood Cordal, Castleisland.
William O'Connell,	Ballinorig, Ardfert.
Bryan M'Sweeney,	Annamore, Castleisland.
Patrick Casey,	Slieveaduff, Kenmare.
Patrick Brennan,	Doory East, Mastergeehy.

Premium Bulls are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department's funds :—

Name.	*Address.*
Thomas Stephens,	Cappagh, Caherciveen.
Timothy Brosnan,	Loughtfoder, Knocknagoshel.
Myles Cronin,	Caherulla, Ballyheigue.
William Byrne,	Faha, Ballybunion.
Michael Mangan,	Behenaugh, Abbeyfeale.
Thomas T. Foley,	Anglont, Killorglin.
James Driscoll,	Causeway, Tralee.
Michael O'Donnell,	Keelnagleera, Dingle.
B. J. Murphy,	Ahane, Brosna.
Timothy Moynihan,	Ballyduff, Knocknagoshel.
Cor. Kearin,	Scartaglin, Farranfore.
David O'Connor,	Lisheen, Rathmore.
Jacob Casey,	Knapogue, Brosna,
Patrick Evans,	Shanakeale, Castlemaine.
John Curran,	Knockacrogheen, Dingle.

Additional Bulls placed by the Department in Congested Districts on special instalment terms :—

Name.	*Address.*
Michael Sullivan,	Ardkernagh, Waterville.
Eugene Sullivan,	Carrough, Caderdaniel.
Michael Shea,	Ballard, Emlaghmore.
Michael Sullivan,	Inchies, Waterville.
J. P. Egan,	Gortagown, Tahill, Kenmare.
Michael Brien,	Corrha, Beaufort.
Edward Fitzgerald,	Bohocogram, Sneem.
Michael O'Reilly,	Scariff, Waterville.
Thomas Moriarty,	Church Farm, Ventry, Dingle.
James Styles,	Ballactra, Dingle.
John O'Brien,	Anlough, Caragh.
James O'Sullivan,	Derrynid, Tuosist, Kenmare.
John P. Randles,	Inchimore, Kenmare.
John O'Sullivan,	Warehouse, Valentia.
Peter O'Shea,	Derryknow, Tuosist, Kenmare.

APPENDIX VIII.

Swine-breeding.

Premium Boars are located with the following :—

Name.	*Address.*
Patrick Shea,	Annascaul.
Michael Sullivan,	Ardlahass, Killorglin.
John Brosna,	Ballybrack, Ballyhar.
Denis J. O'Connor,	Kilmancheen East, Abbeyfeale.
William Walsh,	Duagh, *via* Kilmorna.
John Jones,	Ballygologue, Listowel.
Michael Mangan,	Behenaugh, Knocknagoshel.
John Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardfert.
John O'Connor,	Boheroe, Abbeydorney.
Patrick Glavin,	Knockanemore, Abbeydorney.
John Roche,	Ballyheigue.
Thomas O'Connor,	Ploverhill, Spa, Tralee.
Timothy Flynn,	Anglont, Kilorglin.
Jeremiah Griffin,	Creenagh, Bossa, Killarney.
John Lawlor,	Meenoghane, Causeway.
M. Houlihan,	Knocknacree, Ballyduff, Lixnaw.
Con Daly,	Killoluaig, Portnagee.

Premium Boars are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department funds :—

Name.	*Address.*
Daniel O'Donnell,	Brosna, Abbeyfeale.
James Sheehan,	Shanakeale, Castlemaine.
John O'Connor,	Ardmoniel, Killorglin.
Michael Shea,	Farrantane, Castlegregory.
Jeremiah Murphy, Sen.,	Milltown, Dingle.
B. Sullivan,	Fohart, Kenmare.
Jeremiah Murphy,	Ballyharry, Valentia Island.
M. Kevane,	Barracks *via* Chapel, Ventry.

Sheep-breeding.

Rams were placed on special terms with the following :—

Name.	*Address.*
Patrick O'Donnell,	Glounagalt, Camp.
John O'Donnell,	Curra, Camp.
Thomas Deen,	Curra, Camp.
Michael Breen,	Gerha, Beaufort.
James T. Shea,	Ballyledder, Beaufort.
Michael Cashman,	Brookhill, Beaufort.
James Connor,	Curraheen, Tralee.
John Sullivan,	Coolroe, Beaufort.

Poultry.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906–7 :—

Name.	*Address.*
Morty Buckley,	Faha, Beaufort.
John Donovan,	Beale, Ballylongford.
Mr. Downing,	Derreen East, Templemore, Kenmare,
Miss Harnett,	Moynsha, Abbeyfeale.
Timothy Lynch,	Knockacurrane, Castlegregory.
Michael Mangan,	Behenaugh, Knocknagoshel.
James Moriarty,	Mountain Stage, Glenbeigh.
John Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardfert.
B. Murphy,	Ahane, Brosna.
John Moynihan,	Glounagriseen, Rathmore.
Miss M'Carthy,	Cahir, Kenmare.
Michael M'Donnell,	Keelnagleeragh, Dingle.
Mrs. Nolan,	Moyvane House, Newtownsandes.
David O'Brien,	Ballinamanagh, Kilcummin.
Thomas O'Connor,	Camp, Ballymullen, Tralee.
Michael Shea,	Farrantane, Castlegregory.
Mrs. Stack,	Moyvane South, Newtownsandes.
Mrs. Trant,	Tournageehy, Listowel.
Mrs. Trant,	Tournageehy, Listowel.
Patrick Walsh,	Cordal East, Castleisland.
Mr. P. Kearney,	Ballincarrig, Ballyhar.

POULTRY—*continued.*

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Geese) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906–7 :—

Name.	*Address.*
Mrs. Buckley,	Knocknagouna, Faha.
Mr. T. Harty,	Ballinskelligs, Caherciveen.
J. P. Kennedy,	Gorticurrance, Annascaul.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Turkey Stations under the 1906–7 Scheme :—

Name.	*Address.*
T. Costelloe,	Trieneragh, Listowel.
W. Fuller,	Glenoe, Listowel.
Miss C. Harnett,	Moynsha, Abbeyfeale.
P. Kearney,	Ballincarrig, Ballyhar.
T. Lynch,	Knockacurrane, Castlegregory.
M. Mangan,	Behenaugh, Knocknagoshel.
J. Moriarty,	Kilgubbin, Ardfert.
J. Moynihan,	Glounagrisheen, Rathmore.
Mrs. B. O'Brien	Ballinamanagh, Killarney.
M. O'Connor,	Drimnamore, Sneem.
T. O'Connor,	Ploverhill, Spa.
J. Riordan,	Rangue, Killorglin.
M. Riordan,	Mountain Stage, Glenbeigh.
M. Shea,	Farrantane, Castlegregory.
D. Sullivan,	Fermoyle, Caherciveen.
Mrs. Trant,	Tournageehy, Listowel.
P. Walsh,	Cordal East, Castleisland.
Miss M'Carthy,	Cahir, Kenmare.
Mrs. D. Cotter,	Meen, Knocknagoshel.
Mrs. Buckley,	Knocknagouna, Faha.

W.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS

The special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts which distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other counties and from the ordinary examples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the Donegal Statistical Abstract (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, Cd. 3319, 1907, pp. 314-5). The total number of persons (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of the Agricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 15,286. Of this number 297 were resident in County Kerry. Of these only 19 were landholders, but of the landless labourers 116 were the sons, and 104 were the daughters, of landholders who worked on their parents' farm when at home. The following Table taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish Migratory Labourers for 1906 (pp. 30 and 31), gives further information on the subject.

POOR LAW UNION.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Caherciveen, . .	79	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	1	7	72	–
Kenmare, . .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Killarney, . . .	173	4	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	10	14	157	13
Tralee, . . .	24	7	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	6	–	28	3
Total, .	278	11	3	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	297	17	21	259	16

APPENDIX VIII.

X.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

1.—STATEMENT showing Statistics of Co-operative Creameries in Co. Kerry in 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Abbeydorney,	1895	133	896	863	8,924	
2	Ardfert,	1895	240	836	3,449	13,195	
3	Ballinclemessig,	1902	170	566	500	6,793	
4	Ballylongford,	1895	74	743	525	2,891	
5	Ballymacellegott,	1903	92	448	1,911	3,425	
6	Brosna,	1903	64	141	1,900	3,325	
7	Castleisland,	1896	—	—	—	—	Not Working in 1905.
8	Milltown and Ballyhar,	1898	166	624	986	5,133	
9	Newtownsandes,	1895	56	681	154	128	
10	Rattoo,	1905	8	—	—	—	

2. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in County Kerry, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	Number of Loans Granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit	Reserve Fund.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Abbeydorney ...	1898	—	348 8 5	—	348 8 5	147 0 0	—	—	3 19 4	29 2 6
2	Annascaul ...	1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Brosna	1904	32	669 18 8	—	669 18 8	353 0 0	19	0 15 11	6 0 0	7 17 3
4	Caheidaniel ...	1904	72	100 0 0	23 0 0	123 0 0	165 0 0	30	0 4 9½	2 2 10½	2 2 10½
5	Dungeel	1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Glenbeigh ...	1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Glencar	1903	43	100 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	255 0 0	38	0 4 6	1 9 7	4 3 9
8	Glenflesk ...	1904	20	124 18 10	—	124 18 10	229 0 0	29	0 8 7½	1 12 8½	1 12 8½
9	Inny Valley ...	1904	47	50 0 0	5 0 0	55 0 0	68 0 0	13	0 7 7	2 8 10	2 8 10
10	Lohar	1904	41	50 1 8	16 0 0	66 1 8	94 0 0	28	0 4 2	2 4 5	2 4 5
11	Mastergeela ...	1904	87	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	240 10 0	50	0 14 2	4 1 1½	4 1 1½
12	Milltown and Ballyhar.	1901	37	200 0 0	76 0 0	276 0 0	84 12 6	12	0 7 6	4 18 8	22 10 1
13	Newtownsandes	1904	52	80 5 3	10 0 0	90 5 3	128 0 0	15	0 2 7	0 11 11	0 11 11
14	Sneem	1901	32	50 0 0	35 0 0	85 0 0	12 0 0	4	0 4 10½	0 9 3½	2 14 6½
15	Templenoe ...	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Valencia Island...	1903	60	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	64 0 0	10	0 7 6	—	3 2 4

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY KERRY.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHIRCIVEEN.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
brack ..	Ballybrack ..	Capt. James B. Hartopp ..	61 2 5	22 0 0	0 10 0	
..	Carhan Lower	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	19 0 17	3 5 0	—	
,,	Cahersiveen ..	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College	1 3 36	1 10 0	—	
daniel ..	Ballycarnahan	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	1 1 9	0 15 0	—	
,,	Coad ..	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	134 2 5	27 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	1 2 35	1 10 0	—	
,,	Illaunleagh Island	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	1 3 5	0 2 0		
,,	Burned Island	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	1 2 10	0 1 0		
,,	Illaunaweelaun Island	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	6 2 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Islands (Nos. 212 and 217)	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	4 0 2	0 5 0	—	
,,	Two-headed Island	Earl of Dunraven	22 2 11	1 10 0	—	
,,	Rath ..	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	228 3 25	12 5 0	—	
quin ..	Dooneen ..	Edward M. Bernard	1 1 30	0 15 0	—	
,,	Kimego East	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	583 3 12	10 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Roads ..	Edward M. Bernard	320 3 39	2 15 0	—	
ghbeg ..	Cappyantanvally	The M'Gillycuddy	63 3 10	5 15 0	—	
,,	Curraghbeg ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	7 1 30	1 10 0	—	
,,	Dromdoory ..	The M'Gillycuddy	45 1 19	4 0 0	—	
,,	Glanmakee ..	General Dennehy	174 1 24	15 13 0	0 9 0	
,,	Gortnagan Beg	The M'Gillycuddy	30 3 7	3 5 0	—	
,,	Gortnagan More	The M'Gillycuddy	97 3 13	9 0 0	—	
,,	Lyranes Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	86 1 26	7 0 0	—	
,,	Lyranes Upper	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	0 2 25	0 5 0	—	
n me ..	Baslickane ..	James E. Butler	333 1 23	59 15 0	4 0 0	
,,	Cahernageeha ..	Earl of Dunraven	48 2 6	9 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Derrynane Beg	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	38 2 10	16 10 0	—	
,,	Derrynane More	Earl of Dunraven	180 3 25	21 5 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	204 2 25	44 15 0	35 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Carrigyorone Island	Earl of Dunraven	1 0 19	0 2 0	—	
,,	Abbey Island	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	90 3 1	7 15 0	—	
,,	Moylaun Island	Earl of Dunraven	12 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Lamb's Island	Earl of Dunraven	12 0 3	0 13 0	—	
ana ..	Ballynakilly ..	Marianne M'Donagh Mahony ..	42 0 19	3 0 0	—	
,,	Dughile and Coomavanniha	Reps. Francis Edward Williams	24 1 19	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lissatining ..	Marianne M'Donagh Mahony ..	11 2 4	1 10 0	—	
gh ..	Aghatubrid ..	John White Leahy	6 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	John White Leahy	144 2 36	7 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	Spunkane ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	59 2 19	16 0 0	—	
ehy ..	Ballynakilly Lower	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	6 3 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynakilly Upper	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	11 2 33	0 10 0	—	
,,	Coolroe Upper	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	20 1 12	0 15 0	—	
,,	Curra ..	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	109 3 21	1 15 0	—	
,,	Faha ..	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	55 3 14	11 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	48 3 22	5 15 0	—	
,	Kilnabrack Lower	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	33 2 16	0 12 0	—	
,,	Kilnabrack Upper	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	23 3 34	6 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	26 1 18	5 15 0	36 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Reennanallagane	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	6 0 8	0 12 0	—	
,,	Rossbehy ..	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	371 2 4	21 5 0	—	
,	,,	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	59 1 6	20 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	9 0 8	1 0 0	—	
	Tooreenealagh	Trustees of the late Hon. Rowland Winn	14 0 20	1 10 0	—	
ane ..	Cappamore ..	Rowland P. Blennerhasset ..	41 0 9	6 15 0	5 15 0	
,,	,,	Rowland P. Blennerhasset ..	15 1 13	3 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Rowland P. Blennerhasset ..	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kells ..	Rowland P. Blennerhasset ..	35 1 39	4 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Rowland P. Blennerhasset ..	2 1 5	0 10 0	—	
,	Knockaneyouloo	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	9 1 5	0 6 0	—	
,,	Reacaslagh ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	18 0 27	1 0 0	—	

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CAHIRCIVEEN—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s.	
Lickeen ..	Bunglasha North	Eusebius M'G. Eagar (in Chancery)	11 1 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Derreenaryagh	Trustees Rev. George Chute ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Dreenagh ..	Trustees Rev. George Chute ..	17 3 0	0 5 0	—	
Lough Currane	Termons ..	Daniel O'Connell (Maurice) ..	2 0 36	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Waterville ..	J. E. Butler	2 1 7	0 15 0	—	
Mastergeehy ..	Cahersavane ..	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	4 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dromod ..	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	8 1 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Garreiny ..	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	35 1 26	2 10 0	—	
Maum ..	Shannera Lower	The M'Gillycuddy	90 2 27	0 15 0	—	
,,	Oolagh West ..	The M'Gillycuddy	57 0 32	3 0 0	—	
Portmagee ..	Doory ..	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	20 1 9	0 3 0	—	
,,	Lateevc ..	Arabella Butler	31 2 30	13 15 0	8 5 0	
St. Finans ..	Puffin Island	Daniel O'Connell (Charles) ..	127 2 4	5 10 0	—	
Teeranearagh ..	Ardcost ..	Capt. James Magill	72 2 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Capt. James Magill	11 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Capt. Magill	40 1 32	1 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Capt. J. Magill	23 2 20	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Capt. J. Magill	25 2 20	5 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Capt. J. Magill	0 3 10	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Capt. J. Magill	11 3 15	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Capt. Magill	17 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Fermoyle ..	Reps. Edward Sugrue ..	19 2 26	9 0 0	17 15 0	
,,	Sussa ..	Capt. James Magill	34 1 1	—	—	
Valencia ..	Ballyhearny East	Knight of Kerry	7 0 0	3 15 0	—	
,,	Bray ..	Knight of Kerry	684 2 3	21 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	30 3 0	2 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	25 0 10	2 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Coorha Beg ..	Knight of Kerry	1 3 33	1 7 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	5 1 20	3 0 0	—	
,,	Coorha More ..	Congested Districts Board ..	100 2 35	40 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	40 3 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cool East ..	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College	121 0 4	10 10 0	—	
,,	Dohilla ..	Knight of Kerry	92 3 10	12 10 0	—	
,,	Farranreagh ..	Knight of Kerry	43 3 20	13 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	31 0 5	14 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	17 3 20	5 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	8 2 20	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	11 0 24	4 18 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	64 1 3	21 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Feaghmaan East	Knight of Kerry	13 0 17	1 5 0	—	
,,	Feaghmaan West	Knight of Kerry	158 1 36	7 10 0	—	
,,	Glanleam ..	Knight of Kerry	12 0 20	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	230 3 33	85 0 0	75 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Gortgower ..	Knight of Kerry	20 3 5	7 0 0	4 10 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	10 3 9	4 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	Tinnies Upper	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	84 3 18	5 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE.

Ballyduff ..	Ballyduff ..	George A. E. Hickson ..	827 0 33	13 10 0	—	
,,	Glennahoo ..	George A. E. Hickson ..	146 0 10	18 15 0	—	
,,	Kilmurry ..	Lord Ventry	42 3 11	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lisnamovaun	Lord Ventry	83 0 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Loughadoon ..	Lord Ventry	181 0 19	4 10 0	—	
,,	Maghanaboe ..	George A. E. Hickson ..	1,088 2 39	25 0 0	1 0 0	
Brandon ..	Arraglen ..	Lord Ventry	1,141 0 3	10 10 0	—	
,,	Teer ..	George A. E. Hickson ..	162 2 24	2 0 0	—	
Castlegregory ..	Arraglen ..	Lord Ventry	882 2 14	5 10 0	—	
,,	Cloghaneanode	Lord Ventry	325 2 35	3 0 0	—	
,,	Cloghaneshes-kean	Lord Ventry	0 1 36	0 4 0	0 4 0	
,,	Martramane ..	Lord Ventry	0 2 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Tullaree ..	Lord Ventry	23 0 7	0 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Tullig ..	Lord Ventry	164 0 34	4 0 0	—	
Cloghane ..	Clognane ..	Lord Ventry	997 0 39	14 5 0	—	
,,	Coomeenyoor-raun	George A. E. Hickson ..	346 3 22	5 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Glenshanacuirp	Lord Ventry	11 0 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	Slievadrehid ..	Lord Ventry	139 1 2	1 5 0	—	
Dingle ..	Ballyameen-boghi	Lord Ventry	5 3 12	2 3 0		

RURAL DISTRICT OF DINGLE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
e ..	Ballymacadoyle	Lord Ventry	440 2 12	133 5 0	3 5 0	
,,	Burnham East	Lord Ventry	171 2 11	103 10 0	80 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Burnham West	Lord Ventry	85 0 36	27 10 0	28 0 0	
,,	Carhoo East ..	Lord Ventry	163 1 13	35 10 0	—	
,,	Carhoo West ..	Lord Ventry	183 1 16	36 0 0	—	
,,	Cliddaun ..	Lord Ventry	2 3 6	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cloos More ..	Lord Ventry	6 2 20	4 5 0	—	
,,	Emlagh West	Lord Ventry	7 2 38	7 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	0 1 20	0 7 0	—	
,,	Farranakilla ..	Mrs. Geraldine Mundy and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon	27 0 0	27 5 0	—	
,,	Glin North ..	Lord Ventry	42 3 21	3 5 0	—	
,,	Glin South ..	Lord Ventry ..	70 3 4	7 5 0	3 15 0	
,,	Gortonora ..	Lord Ventry	1 2 34	1 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	7 0 3	8 0 0	—	
,,	Raheenyhooig	Lord Ventry	97 1 3	20 15 0	—	
,,	Reenbeg ..	Lord Ventry	45 2 25	8 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	12 2 1	2 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	29 2 27	7 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	19 3 10	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	6 1 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lough ..	Trustees of Irish Society ..	119 1 22	84 0 0	22 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Paddock ..	Lord Ventry	20 3 17	6 0 0	—	
rlin ..	Gortmore ..	Lord Ventry	25 2 3	15 15 0	0 5 0	
alkedar ..	Cahersculibeen	Lord Ventry	31 2 0	0 15 0	—	
ıane ..	Balinloghig ..	Lord Ventry	1,050 0 24	37 5 0	—	
,,	Ballygauneen	Lord Ventry	69 3 25	1 10 0	—	
,,	Clash ..	Lord Ventry	65 0 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballyna-venooragh	Lord Ventry	66 0 0	1 10 0	—	
rd ..	Kilmurry ..	Lord Ventry	1 3 29	1 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	Minard West	Lord Ventry	299 2 27	76 10 0	3 15 0	
bally ..	Farrandalouge	Lord Ventry	58 3 0	17 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	32 0 6	23 5 0	16 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	37 2 0	12 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	21 0 0	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	23 0 0	8 10 0	—	
,,	Farrantooleen	George A. E. Hickson ..	1 1 26	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	George A. E. Hickson ..	2 1 36	—	—	
,,	Fermoyle ..	George A. E. Hickson ..	47 3 33	17 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
ry ..	Caheratrant ..	Lord Ventry	1 2 7	0 10 0	5 5 0	
,,	Emlaghslat ..	Lord Ventry	14 2 25	2 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE.

ı ..	Ardea ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	27 3 38	9 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	7 1 37	1 6 0	—	
,,	Cummers West	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	30 0 19	11 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 2 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Derreen ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	223 0 33	41 15 0	53 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Derreenatlooig	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	61 1 2	9 12 0	—	
,,	Derryconnery ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	293 3 12	31 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	Derrylough ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	9 3 18	3 5 0	4 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	59 0 0	13 10 0	—	
,,	Drombohilly Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	5 3 27	1 0 0	—	
,,	Dromdiraowen	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	14 0 10	1 0 0	—	
,,	Islands ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	2 2 25	—	—	
,,	Kilmakilloge ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lehid ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	40 0 2	8 10 0	—	
,,	Uragh ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	601 0 9	9 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	140 1 2	3 10 0	—	
wn ..	Crinagort ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	56 2 17	8 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Deelis ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 0 12	—	—	
,,	Dromagorteen	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	29 0 23	2 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Esk West ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	0 3 21	—	—	
,,	Garnyletter ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 1 30	0 10 0	—	
,,	Gearha ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 1 15	1 10 0	—	
,,	Inishfoyle ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	12 3 8	1 5 0	—	
,,	Killabunane ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	6 2 27	1 0 0	—	
,,	Letterdunane	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 2 5	—	—	
,,	Rath ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	10 1 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Releagh ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	52 3 19	4 15 0	—	
agh ..	Caher East ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	36 2 35	13 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Caher West ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	2 0 0	0 10 0	—	

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cappagh ..	Currabeg ..	Francis G. Mayberry, M.D. ..	21 1 17	4 3 0	—	
,,	Gortalinny North	Francis G. Mayberry, M.D. ..	60 3 37	12 15 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College	0 2 36	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Arthur H. Orpen	17 1 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	Gortalinny South	Reps. E. O. Palmer	8 2 15	2 0 0	—	
,,	Kilgortaree ..	Provost and Fellows of Trinity Coliege	43 0 30	4 10 0	—	
,,	Letter Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	25 3 15	3 10 0	—	
Castlecove ..	Derreenavurrig	Col. Chas. W. Warden ..	24 0 9	2 10 0	—	
,,	Gortdromagh	Col. Chas. Warden	44 0 23	1 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Col. Chas. Warden	92 1 16	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. Chas. Warden	335 2 25	10 15 0	—	
,,	Killeen ..	Stephen O'Brien Corkery ..	1 0 25	0 6 0	—	
,,	Scart ..	Stephen O'Brien Corkery ..	1 1 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Islands ..	Col. Chas. W. Warden ..	3 2 12	—	—	
,,	Leaghcarrig Island	Stephen O'Brien Corkery ..	1 3 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Moneyflugh ..	Col. Charles Warden	50 0 27	2 5 0	1 5 0	
Dawross ..	Cloonee ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	35 3 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	Dawros ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	2 1 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Derreengarrin-shagh	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	24 3 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Derrynamuck-lagh	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	10 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Gortlicka ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	88 2 0	8 0 0	—	
,,	Inchin Lough	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	15 0 6	1 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	268 3 37	17 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Islands ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	4 0 21	—	—	
,,	Killaha East ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	15 0 11	2 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Landsowne ..	44 2 3	9 0 0	0 18 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	18 3 16	4 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	Rossard ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	898 2 36	4 10 0	0 5 0	
Dromore ..	Cappanacush West	Mary H. Mahony	1 1 39	0 9 0	—	
,,	Capparoe ..	Mary H. Mahony	130 0 14	20 15 0	—	
,,	Dromore Old	Mary H. Mahony	6 0 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Dromore ..	H. S. Mahony	436 1 30	161 0 0	66 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Lackeen ..	Mary H. Mahony	202 1 15	39 0 0	—	
Glanlee ..	Ballagh ..	R. H. M. Orpen	1,599 0 27	14 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Inchinanagh ..	Richard H. M. Orpen ..	906 2 12	15 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Sillahertane ..	Sarah S. Lowe	1,436 1 30	17 15 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
Glanmore ..	Canagullen ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	15 0 7	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 2 15	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cashelkeelty ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	556 1 11	30 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	39 3 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	Clogherane ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	4 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Coolcreen ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	68 1 18	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	24 1 10	9 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	Coolownig ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	29 1 12	4 0 0	—	
,,	Creeveen ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	74 2 0	7 0 0	—	
,,	Eskadawer ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	8 1 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Gortavalleg ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	76 3 38	5 10 0	—	
,,	Islands ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	22 0 19	1 5 0	—	
,,	Lauragh Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	11 3 20	3 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	2 0 37	0 8 0	—	
,,	Lauragh Upper	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	14 3 27	1 2 0	—	
,,	Reenkilla ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	34 3 4	8 15 0	—	
,,	Shronevirrane	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	16 2 19	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	14 3 21	2 15 0	—	
Greenane ..	Derreenfinlehid	Major F. Hewson	123 3 0	10 4 0	5 0 0	
,,	Letter ..	Mary H. Mahony	47 0 5	1 12 0	—	
,,	Rossacoosane	Sir John Columb	108 3 19	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert McClure	3 0 30	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert McClure	1 0 28	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert McClure	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	9 2 35	3 0 0	—	
,,	Slievaduff ..	Robert McClure	13 3 0	1 10 0	—	
Kenmare ..	Ballygriffin ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	16 1 11	3 0 0	—	
,,	Derrynacoulagh	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	5 1 19	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dromanassig ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	10 3 29	1 0 0	—	
,,	Dromneavane	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	16 3 27	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 1 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Gortnadullagh	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	62 2 34	4 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	45 2 30	7 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Gortrooskagh	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	13 2 1	1 15 0	—	
,,	Kenmare ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	76 3 10	26 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	4 1 4	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	13 2 18	15 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	4 0 4	1 15 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KENMARE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ire ..	Kenmare ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	26 2 16	14 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 3 14	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	7 2 35	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	0 0 24	0 2 0	1 3 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 3 25	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 1 11	1 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	1 1 15	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kenmare Old	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	6 3 10	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	33 0 30	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	7 1 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	41 0 10	5 5 0	—	
,,	Killowen ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	57 3 35	38 0 0	—	
,,	Kilmurry ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	56 3 16	9 15 0	—	
,,	Lissyclearig Lower	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	6 2 27	0 15 0	—	
,,	Mucksna ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	64 3 31	6 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Gortamullin ..	Marquis of Lansdowne ..	3 1 20	0 15 0	—	
van ..	Ardtully ..	Richard H. M. Orpen ..	57 0 30	40 15 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Curraglass North	A. H. Orpen	14 0 2	0 10 0	—	
,,	Fussa ..	Richard H. M. Orpen ..	47 3 24	18 10 0	—	
,,	Lounaghan ..	Richard H. M. Orpen ..	110 3 25	34 10 0	—	
,,	Slaheny ..	Reps. Edward B. Hartopp ..	44 2 37	8 5 0	—	
brin ..	Coomlumminy	Mary H. Mahony	1,400 1 33	57 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Cooracoosane	Mary H. Mahony	10 1 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	Derrygarrane South	Mary H. Mahony	3 3 32	0 5 0	—	
,,	Derrynablaha	Mary H. Mahony	9 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Gearha North	Mary H. Mahony	5 3 36	1 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Gearha South	Mary H. Mahony	0 2 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Mary H. Mahony	0 2 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Mary H. Mahony	211 1 2	26 5 0	4 5 0	
,,	Gortbrack ..	Mary H. Mahony	8 0 0	0 15 0	—	
..	Carrig East ..	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	1,006 1 10	46 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	Dunkerron ..	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	25 0 0	15 0 0	22 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	42 3 35	23 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	66 2 29	28 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	15 1 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	Islands ..	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	59 2 7	27 5 0	—	
,,	Reen ..	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	128 3 9	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	0 3 7	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	9 0 23	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	3 1 15	2 10 0	6 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	14 2 0	11 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir John C. R. Columb ..	42 3 23	27 0 0	1 10 0	
..	Ardsheelhane East	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	78 2 13	7 5 0	..	
,,	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	3 3 22	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ardsheelhane West	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	115 2 21	9 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Derreenaclaurig	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	4 2 6	0 15 0	—	
,,	Derryquin ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	328 1 27	81 10 0	70 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Drimna Beg ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	35 0 27	4 10 0	—	
,,	Drimna More ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	1 2 21	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. C. Warden	8 2 13	3 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	28 0 3	3 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	20 0 28	2 0 0	—	
,,	Gearha ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	131 0 22	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	83 0 10	8 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Inchinaleega East	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	1 3 8	0 2 0	—	
,,	Letter Finish ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	61 3 16	6 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Maulagallane ..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	12 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Scrahannagaur	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	68 2 21	4 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	4 0 12	0 5 0	—	
	,,	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	19 0 14	1 0 0	—	
	..	Col. Charles W. Warden ..	89 0 25	5 10 0	—	
	Tullakeel ..	Agnes, William and Charles W. Warden	71 1 11	5 10 0	—	
la ..	Derreenfoyle ..	Mary H. Mahony	18 2 36	4 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary H. Mahony	5 2 0	2 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Dereenamuck-lagh	Mary H. Mahony and Major Henry Mahony	3 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Dromlusk ..	Mary H. Mahony	8 3 10	2 15 0	—	
,,	Maulcaliee ..	Mary H. Mahony	33 1 0	4 0 0	—	
,,	Rossdohan ..	Samuel Thomas Heard ..	9 1 8	3 15 0	4 10 0	
,,	Rossdohan Island	Samuel Thomas Heard, M.D. ..	140 2 28	41 0 0	27 0 0	Mansion house.

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghadoe ..	Carragh ..	Lord Headley	31 3 27	1 15 0	—	
,,	Gortaree ..	Lord Headley	7 1 27	2 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	Parkavonear ..	Lord Headley	15 0 17	7 0 0	—	
Aglish ..	Faha East ..	Bertram Murrogh Bernard ..	113 0 17	86 0 0	25 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Bertram Murrogh Bernard ..	111 0 38	39 10 0	—	
,,	Kilnarovanagh	Bertram Murrogh Bernard ..	37 2 6	17 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Bertram Murrogh Bernard ..	125 2 5	58 10 0	6 0 0	
Brewsterfield ..	Brewsterfield ..	Bastible H. Orpen	8 1 9	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Bastible H. Orpen	3 2 9	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cloghane ..	Bastible H. Orpen	4 2 33	0 10 0	—	
Caragh ..	Ballintleave Commons	Henry L. Mahony	600 2 3	3 0 0	—	
,,	Cosha North ..	The O'Donoghue	12 0 21	1 5 0	—	
,,	Dooaghs ..	Henry L. Mahony	332 2 14	50 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	Dooaghs Commons	Henry L. Mahony	169 3 32	2 2 0	—	
,,	Tooreenasligaun	Rev. James H. Kennedy ..	5 0 17	1 15 0	—	
,,	Treangarriv ..	The O'Donoghue	3 2 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Treanmanagh ..	The O'Donoghue	18 1 36	3 0 0	—	
Churchtown ..	Alohart ..	The M'Gillycuddy	14 0 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Carhoonahone	The M'Gillycuddy	52 1 29	2 5 0	—	
Coolies ..	Dromickbane	Earl of Kenmare	89 3 38	2 0 0	—	
,,	Gortagullane ..	Earl of Kenmare	499 2 18	11 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	21 1 38	8 5 0	—	
,,	Sheheree ..	Earl of Kenmare	46 0 16	29 10 0	—	
Coom ..	Gneevgullia ..	Earl of Kenmare	15 3 11	0 5 0	—	
Curraghmore ..	Lisleibane ..	Michael Roche	37 2 15	4 5 0	—	
Currans ..	Ardcrone ..	Congested Districts Board ..	88 3 32	83 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Crag ..	Congested Districts Board ..	67 0 15	40 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	69 0 30	48 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	Killeens ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	47 2 33	15 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	1 3 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	
Dromins ..	Anglont ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	1 0 20	0 10 0	—	
Dunloe ..	Ballagh ..	Kean Mahony	160 0 39	10 5 0	—	
,,	Beaufort ..	Reps. Robert Fitzgerald Day ..	125 3 4	95 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Cullenagh Lower	Kean Mahony	85 2 2	60 15 0	—	
,,	Cullenagh Upper	Thomas M'Donagh Mahony ..	136 3 32	56 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Thomas M'Donagh Mahony ..	16 1 0	15 0 0	18 0 0	
,,	Dunloe Upper	John Mahony	0 2 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John Mahony	12 0 15	1 12 0	—	
Flesk ..	Crohane ..	Earl of Kenmare	283 0 8	6 5 0	—	
,,	Derrybanane ..	Earl of Kenmare	47 2 5	4 10 0	—	
,,	Rossacroonaloo	Earl of Kenmare	264 1 0	2 10 0	—	
Headfort ..	Headfort ..	Daniel M'Cartie	135 0 0	55 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	Shronedarragh	Daniel M'Cartie	0 1 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cools ..	Jane M'Cartie	37 1 32	7 10 0	—	
Kilbonane ..	Slievegaura ..	Oliver S. Eagar	56 2 24	—	—	
Kilcummin ..	Ballydeenlea ..	Earl of Kenmare	14 2 0	3 5 0	—	
,,	Buddaghauns	Earl of Kenmare	38 1 20	10 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Kilbrean Beg ..	Earl of Kenmare	13 3 36	1 10 0	—	
,,	Knockataggle More	Earl of Kenmare	60 1 9	16 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Rahanane ..	Earl of Kenmare	10 2 1	0 5 0	—	
Kilgobnet ..	Ardlaghas ..	The M'Gillycuddy	10 0 14	2 15 0	—	
,,	Ardraw ..	The M'Gillycuddy	46 0 21	0 15 0	—	
,,	Knocknaboola	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	39 3 12	0 3 0	—	
,,	Whitefield ..	The M'Gillycuddy	110 3 10	60 10 0	24 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	The M'Gillycuddy	29 0 29	14 5 0	1 10 0	
Killarney Rural	Ballydowney ..	Earl of Kenmare	41 0 0	52 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	21 1 39	28 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	16 1 0	12 10 0	—	
,,	Bunrower ..	Earl of Kenmare	15 1 30	10 10 0	2 15 0	
,,	Caher ..	Earl of Kenmare	4 0 26	2 5 0	—	
,,	Cahernane ..	Arthur S. Herbert	73 2 3	46 0 0	—	
,,	Cleevy ..	Earl of Kenmare	89 2 16	131 10 0	5 15 0	
,,	Coolcorcoran ..	Earl of Kenmare	36 1 28	20 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	30 0 12	25 0 0	—	
,,	Drumdoohig More	Earl of Kenmare	3 1 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	Farranaspig ..	Earl of Kenmare	25 2 38	14 5 0	—	
,,	Fossa ..	Earl of Kenmare	29 0 5	18 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	6 1 30	4 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	93 0 0	55 5 0	—	
,,	Gortroe ..	Earl of Kenmare	139 3 11	98 5 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	46 3 10	50 10 0	—	
,,	Groin ..	Earl of Kenmare	13 0 19	9 0 0	—	
,,	Brown or Rabbit Island	Earl of Kenmare	11 3 21	1 5 0	—	
,,	Innisfallen Island	Earl of Kenmare	21 2 24	32 10 0	—	
,,	Kilbrean Beg ..	Earl of Kenmare	9 2 18	1 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute). A. R. P.	Rateable Valuation. Land. £ s. d.	Buildings. £ s. d.	Observations.
ney Rural	Knockreev ..	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Killeen ..	Earl of Kenmare	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Knockasarnet	The M'Gillycuddy	73 1 4	36 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Lackabane ..	Earl of Kenmare	122 3 29	82 5 0	5 5 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	70 3 5	53 10 0	—	
,,	Ardaneanig ..	Earl of Kenmare	2 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ballaghacommane	Earl of Kenmare	151 3 13	11 15 0	—	
,	Cahernane ..	Arthur S. Herbert	185 3 32	200 0 0	50 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Clash ..	Earl of Kenmare	7 2 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Coolcaslagh ..	Earl of Kenmare	179 3 35	5 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	15 2 35	3 10 0	—	
,,	Deerpark ..	Earl of Kenmare	118 0 22	76 0 0	16 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	325 3 4	132 15 0	5 5 0	
,,	Derreen ..	Earl of Kenmare	5 1 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbrean More	Earl of Kenmare	8 2 17	1 0 0	—	
,,	Lissyviggeen ..	Earl of Kenmare	5 1 30	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	17 1 22	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	2 3 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Minish ..	Earl of Kenmare	3 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Park ..	Earl of Kenmare	159 2 18	43 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Reen ..	Earl of Kenmare	288 2 28	73 5 0	3 15 0	
,,	Ross Island ..	Earl of Kenmare	164 1 30	33 15 0	7 5 0	
,,	Teernaboul ..	Earl of Kenmare	29 2 23	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	90 3 21	14 12 0	0 10 0	
,,	Tullig ..	Theresa Leonard	23 2 20	6 0 0	1 0 0	
ıtierna ..	Anna More ..	Reps. H. M. Andrews ..	48 0 28	1 0 0	—	
,,	Ballybeg ..	Richard Meredith	13 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dicksgrove ..	Richard Meredith	225 2 11	170 5 0	31 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Dromultan ..	Reps. Capt. William A. Fagan	52 0 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Capt. William A. Fagan	78 3 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	Glandeagh ..	Reps. H. M. Andrews ..	289 2 20	6 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Killeentierna ..	Richard Meredith	3 3 38	1 5 0	—	
,,	Ranaleen ..	Reps. H. M. Andrews ..	3 1 39	0 15 0	—	
glin ..	Cromane Upper	Lord Ventry	452 3 28	3 5 0	—	
,,	Dromavally ..	Lord Ventry	8 0 0	4 15 0	—	
,,	Garrane West	Lord Ventry	21 2 24	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	2 1 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Laharan ..	Lord Ventry	34 3 6	0 9 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	1 2 20	0 9 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	0 3 1	0 10 0	—	
,,	Tullig More ..	Lord Ventry	125 1 28	1 12 0	—	
ıare ..	Kilnanare ..	Earl of Kenmare	13 2 7	4 5 0	—	
,,	Gortnaglogh ..	Reps. Robt. J. F. Day ..	2 0 0	0 15 0	—	
d ..	Ards ..	Reps. George Darley	98 3 6	60 5 0	3 0 0	
wn ..	Ballyoughtragh North	Sir William C. Godfrey, Bt. ..	3 0 14	2 5 0	—	
,,	Callanafersy East	Markham Marshall	3 2 30	0 17 0	—	
,,	Kilcolman ..	Sir William Godfrey, Bt. ..	212 2 29	142 15 0	35 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Killaclohane ..	Lord Monteagle	89 0 2	19 0 0	—	
,,	Knockagarrane	Sir William C. Godfrey, Bt. ..	85 0 19	29 15 0	—	
,,	Rathpoge West	Reps. Sir William Godfrey, Bt.	122 3 39	48 5 0	13 0 0	
iffe ..	Boolacullane ..	Earl of Kenmare	69 0 8	15 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	1 3 10	0 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Kenmare	69 1 34	1 5 0	—	
..	Corbally ..	Earl of Kenmare	8 1 0	5 0 0	—	
..	Dromore ..	Earl of Kenmare	11 1 25	0 1 0	—	
,,	Farranfore ..	Earl of Kenmare	4 2 0	1 15 0	—	
,,	Gearha ..	Earl of Kenmare	23 3 4	0 2 0	—	
..	Inchinveema ..	Earl of Kenmare	33 3 30	0 10 0	—	
..	Killahane ..	Earl of Kenmare	3 1 11	2 5 0	—	
..	Killeagh ..	Earl of Kenmare	19 1 31	7 10 0	—	
oss ..	Cahernabane ..	Lord Ardilaun	470 3 3	16 5 0	—	
,,	Cahernaduv ..	Lord Ardilaun	13 1 24	3 0 0	—	
,,	Carrigafreaghane	Lord Ardilaun	59 0 9	51 15 0	—	
,,	Cloghereen Lower	Lord Ardilaun	147 0 21	21 10 0	10 10 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	12 3 18	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	6 1 13	2 10 0	—	
,	Cloghereen Upper	Lord Ardilaun	235 0 28	8 0 0	—	
..	Cloghfune ..	Lord Ardilaun	2 3 3	6 0 0	—	
,,	Cores ..	Lord Ardilaun	1,434 0 35	18 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Crinnagh ..	Lord Ardilaun	574 1 9	18 15 0	—	
,,	Cullinagh ..	Lord Ardilaun	594 2 39	27 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Derrycunnihy	Earl of Kenmare	529 0 27	12 10 0	2 15 0	
,,	Derrynablannaga	Lord Ardilaun	77 3 12	2 10 0	—	
,,	Doogary ..	Lord Ardilaun	1,804 0 26	13 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Dromyrovk ..	Lord Ardilaun	210 0 17	32 5 0	1 5 0	
,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	55 0 3	28 0 0	20 0 0	

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLARNEY—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute)	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Muckross ..	Ferta ..	Lord Ardilaun	928 3 17	15 10 0	—	
,,	Gallavally (Barony of Dunkerron South)	Lord Ardilaun	212 2 17	9 5 0	—	
,,	Gearhameen (Barony of Dunkerron North)	Lord Ardilaun	42 0 22	12 15 0	—	
,,	Gearhameen (Barony of Dunkerron South)	Lord Ardilaun	48 0 17	18 15 0	6 15 0	
,,	Glena ..	Earl of Kenmare	2,063 0 26	26 10 0	16 15 0	
,,	Gortadirra ..	Lord Ardilaun	22 0 20	3 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	Gortderraree ..	Lord Ardilaun	392 1 27	6 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Gortracussane	Lord Ardilaun	409 0 0	7 10 0	—	
,,	Gortroe ..	Earl of Kenmare	1,365 2 39	20 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	Killegy Lower	Lord Ardilaun	73 0 2	18 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	Killegy Upper	Lord Ardilaun	279 3 32	9 0 0	—	
,,	Muckross ..	Lord Ardilaun	639 2 38	177 10 0	130 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	100 0 0	68 0 0	—	
,,	Poulagower ..	Earl of Kenmare	1,313 0 38	20 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Rossnahowgarry	Lord Ardilaun	101 0 37	46 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	30 0 0	12 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	Tomies East ..	Lord Ardilaun	20 2 15	11 15 0	8 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	10 2 16	2 10 0	—	
,,	Tomies Wood	Lord Ardilaun	265 1 16	30 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Torc ..	Lord Ardilaun	359 1 9	11 5 0	11 10 0	
,,	Ullauns ..	Earl of Kenmare	1,589 3 22	26 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Islands ..	Earl of Kenmare	10 2 25	—	—	
,,	Brickeen Island	Lord Ardilaun	20 1 11	1 0 0	—	
,,	Dinish Island	Lord Ardilaun	34 2 17	3 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Stag Island ..	Earl of Kenmare	0 3 28	0 5 0	—	
,,	Burnt Island	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 31	0 5 0	—	
Rathmore ..	Gortanahaneboy West	Earl of Kenmare	1 0 11	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rathmore ..	Earl of Kenmare	6 1 0	1 15 0	—	
,,	Shinnagh ..	Earl of Kenmare	1 1 5	0 10 0	—	
Rockfield ..	Rockfield East	Reps. Robert John F. Day ..	1 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rockfield Middle	Bertram Morrogh Bernard ..	179 1 11	99 5 0	11 0 0	
,,	,,	Bertram Morrogh Bernard ..	31 0 14	10 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Rockfield West	Bertram Morrogh Bernard ..	58 0 4	35 15 0	1 10 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL.

Ardagh ..	Ardoughter ..	Chas. E. Day	30 1 23	—	—
Astee ..	Astee West ..	Col. William S. Hickie ..	97 0 0	46 15 0	3 10 0
,,	,,	Col. William S. Hickie ..	1 3 6	0 10 0	—
,,	Curraghderrig	Reps. Leslie Wren (in Chancery)	23 2 34	1 5 0	—
Ballinclogher ..	Derryvrin ..	Lord Ormathwaite	84 1 15	8 15 0	1 15 0
,,	,,	Lord Ormathwaite	125 2 10	1 10 0	—
,,	Kiliaspictarvin	Reps. William Neligan ..	136 3 5	1 10 0	—
Ballyconry ..	Ballyconry ..	Eyre Massy Stack	50 1 27	24 10 0	2 15 0
,,	,,	Eyre Massy Stack	48 0 8	35 0 0	0 5 0
,,	,,	Eyre Massy Stack	11 3 31	3 0 0	0 5 0
,,	,,	Eyre Stack	4 2 25	1 5 0	—
,,	Mweevo ..	Eyre Massy Stack	132 3 11	48 10 0	0 15 0
,,	Toohana ..	Eyre Massy Stack	95 0 14	0 15 0	—
,,	Moyhella South	Reps. Anne Raymond.. ..	90 3 25	33 0 0	1 0 0
Ballyduff ..	Bishopscourt South	William Townsend Jackson Gun	2 1 30	1 5 0	—
,,	Leagh Marshes	Rose Trent-Stoughton	48 1 37	17 0 0	—
Ballyegan ..	Killteean ..	Lord Ormathwaite	1 2 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
,,	,,	Lord Ormathwaite	167 3 7	1 15 0	—
Ballyhorgan ..	Ballyhorgan South	Robert G. Gentleman.. ..	265 1 28	50 0 0	8 0 0
,,	Kilshenane ..	Eliza Townshend	7 3 4	2 10 0	—
,,	Lissahane ..	Lord Ormathwaite	134 3 10	0 10 0	—
Beal ..	Castlequarter	Earl of Listowel	26 3 16	—	—
Carrig ..	Aghanagran Upper	Colonel William S. Hickie ..	10 0 10	0 2 0	—
,,	,,	Mrs. Sandes	12 0 10	0 2 0	—
,,	Rusheen ..	Captain J. D. Crosbie ..	22 2 16	11 10 0	—

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
g ..	Aghanagran Lower	Reps. Joseph Dexter (in Chancery)	99 2 31	—	—	
tubbrid ..	Cloontubbrid South	John Sandes	211 1 14	70 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	Coolaclarig ..	Lord Ormathwaite	57 3 18	20 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	Kylebwee ..	Lord Ormathwaite	84 2 10	0 10 0	—	
martin ..	Ballinbranhig	Colonel Richard J. Rice ..	8 3 0	4 5 0	2 15 0	
	Rattoo ..	William T. J. Gun	46 1 37	44 5 0	63 0 0	Mansion house.
h ..	Foildarrig ..	Deborah Olivia Fitzmaurice ..	2 1 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilcarra More	Deborah Olivia Fitzmaurice ..	2 1 16	0 15 0	—	
more ..	Bawnachaulig	Earl of Listowel	199 3 3	70 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	Beennameelane	Earl of Listowel	8 0 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Coolagowan ..	Earl of Listowel	266 2 15	167 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	Drommurrin ..	Earl of Listowel	8 0 10	—	—	
,,	Ennismore ..	Earl of Listowel	345 1 31	201 5 0	26 10 0	
more ..	Finuge ..	Earl of Listowel	7 0 27	3 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	0 1 2	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	75 1 31	0 17 0	—	
,,	Gortacrossane	Daniel Leonard	349 3 17	132 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Daniel Leonard	1 2 37	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Daniel Leonard	4 0 26	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Daniel Leonard	3 0 11	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Daniel Leonard	2 0 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Daniel Leonard	1 2 27	0 5 0	—	
,,	Gortnaminsha	Earl of Listowel	14 1 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Poulnahaha ..	Earl of Listowel	1 1 26	0 5 0	—	
,,	Scartleigh ..	Earl of Listowel	2 2 19	1 10 0	—	
ne ..	Gullane East	W. T. J. Gun	2 2 20	0 10 0	—	
borough ..	Derra West ..	George P. Gun Mahony ..	166 0 27	1 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	27 3 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Glouria ..	George P. G. Mahony ..	6 1 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Inch Moor ..	George P. G. Mahony ..	248 2 27	1 0 0	—	
,,	Knockeenagh North	George P. G. Mahony ..	11 3 36	6 15 0	—	
,,	Shrone Middle	George R. Browne	34 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Shrone West ..	George P. G. Mahony ..	5 1 2	0 5 0	—	
ighney ..	Ballyconnell ..	James E. Julian	1 0 2	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballyreehan East	Patrick Donovan	3 3 20	3 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Banemore ..	Charles Palmer	21 2 26	12 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Braumaddra ..	Rev. F. Julian	14 0 10	2 15 0	—	
,,	Drommakee ..	Lord Ardilaun	24 0 22	0 15 0	—	
,,	Gortacloghane	Reps. George Hewson ..	7 2 0	1 0 0	—	
henny ..	Ballybunnion	Reps. George Hewson ..	10 0 33	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Hewson ..	4 0 10	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Hewson ..	183 3 27	86 5 0	9 10 0	
,,	,,	Reps. George Hewson ..	55 0 30	24 0 0	6 10 0	
,,	Ballyeagh ..	Reps. George Hewson ..	593 0 20	191 5 0	3 10 0	
ry ..	Ballinclemesig	John W. Leahy	4 0 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynoe ..	Reps. Charles William Stoughton	29 2 3	19 15 0	19 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Reps. Charles William Stoughton	33 3 20	21 5 0	—	
,,	Lissycurrig ..	Reps. Charles William Stoughton	35 1 24	2 7 0	—	
eany ..	Bunagarha ..	Sir William Paul, Bt. ..	116 2 37	0 10 0	—	
,,	Carhoocaragh	St. John T. Blacker-Douglas ..	314 3 13	2 9 0	—	
,,	Kilmeany ..	George P. Gun Mahony ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	1 3 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	62 1 20	15 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	74 1 25	14 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	0 3 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	82 2 6	30 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	238 3 3	171 0 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	79 1 27	30 10 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	20 3 36	12 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	3 2 0	2 0 0	—	
,,	Trien ..	George P. Gun Mahony ..	3 2 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	2 3 10	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	2 0 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	George P. Gun Mahony ..	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	
omy ..	Aghabeg East	Congested Districts Board ..	166 1 7	2 0 0	—	
,,	Aghabeg Middle	Samuel M. Hussey	2 1 16	—	—	
,,	Aghabeg West	Samuel M. Hussey	24 3 15	—	—	
,,	Ballynagare ..	Edward M. Bernard	375 3 37	1 7 0	—	
,,	Dysert ..	Reps. Sir Arthur Blackwood ..	76 2 34	2 5 0	—	
,,	Muckenagh ..	John P. Stack	9 0 28	3 6 0	—	
rim ..	Aughrim ..	St. John T. Blacker Douglas ..	164 1 36	2 4 0	—	
aughtin ..	Lislaughtin ..	Captain J. D. Crosbie ..	20 2 0	15 0 0	4 10 0	
owel Rural	Ballinruddery	Knight of Kerry	102 1 18	55 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	7 2 30	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	15 1 5	10 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Knockarnoo-hane	Knight of Kerry	4 2 25	1 0 0	—	

APPENDIX VIII.

RURAL DISTRICT OF LISTOWEL—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Listowel Rural	Islandganniv South	Lord Listowel	5 2 30	6 0 0	—	
,,	Derra East ..	Miss Ella Browne	1 3 16	0 5 0	—	
,,	Shrone East ..	Miss Ella Browne	64 3 26	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballaghadigue	Ella Browne	86 1 34	28 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Coolatoosane ..	Meade J. C. Dennis	16 0 21	0 14 0	—	
,,	Dromin ..	Reps. James W. Raymond ..	19 2 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Reps. James W. Raymond ..	8 3 22	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. James W. Raymond ..	12 3 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	Dromin Lower	Knight of Kerry	15 2 26	3 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Knight of Kerry	2 1 34	2 5 0	—	
,,	Dromin Upper	Denis Gun Browne	120 0 17	51 5 0	20 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Denis Gun Browne	69 1 32	30 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Skehanierin Lower	Knight of Kerry	27 2 30	11 15 0	0 10 0	
Moynsha ..	Coolaneelig ..	Samuel M. Hussy	10 0 0	3 10 0	—	
Newtownsandes	Cloonbrane ..	Thomas W. Sandes	0 1 25	0 5 0	..	
,,	Cloonprohus ..	John F. Vesy Fitzgerald ..	35 2 19	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John F. Vesey Fitzgerald ..	38 1 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Lissaniska ..	Thomas W. Sandes	93 2 17	34 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	Moyvane North	Thomas W. Sandes	2 1 20	1 10 0	—	
Rathea ..	Ballyduhig ..	Lord Ormathwaite	4 1 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ormathwaite	4 0 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Beheens East	Eliza Townsend	16 3 22	4 5 0	—	
,,	Mountcoal ..	Robert G. Gentleman ..	169 1 38	75 15 0	5 15 0	
,,	,,	Robert G. Gentleman ..	9 1 35	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert G. Gentleman ..	97 0 22	46 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert G. Gentleman ..	35 2 10	13 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rob rt G. Gentleman ..	62 1 29	0 5 0	—	
Shronowon ..	Drombeg ..	George R. Browne	0 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Tullamore ..	Lord Ormathwaite	8 2 5	—	—	
Tarbert ..	Carhoona-kineely	Thomas W. Sandes	0 1 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Doonard Lower	Capt. Robert Leslie	55 2 29	24 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	Kilcolgan Lower	Stephen E. Collis	1 2 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	Kilpaddoge	Captain Robert Leslie ..	19 0 0	10 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Captain Robert Leslie ..	6 1 0	3 15 0	—	
,,	Tarbert ..	Captain Robert Leslie ..	382 3 12	202 10 0	25 0 0	Mansion houes
,,	Tieraclea Lower	Captain Robert Leslie ..	7 1 30	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Captain Robert Leslie ..	7 0 6	5 0 0	—	
,,	Tieraclea Upper	Stephen E. Collis	163 0 32	92 0 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
Tarmon ..	Cockhill ..	Thomas W. Sandes	1 2 15	0 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Thomas W. Sandes	13 1 32	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dooncaha ..	St. John T. Blacker Douglas ..	46 2 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Glancullare South	Thomas W. Sandes	43 3 12	17 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas W. Sandes	18 2 13	11 15 0	—	
,,	Glansillagh ..	Thomas W. Sandes	312 1 25	136 0 0	50 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Gurteenavallig	Thomas W. Sandes	39 1 10	9 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Thomas W. Sandes	6 2 39	1 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	Meelcon ..	Thomas W. Sandes	1 0 35	0 10 0	—	
,,	Shanaway East	Stephen E. Collis	176 2 25	96 10 0	6 0 0	
,,	Shanaway West	Stephen E. Collis	1 0 20	0 15 0	—	
Trienearagh ..	Inchymagille-ragh East	Lord Ormathwaite	23 2 8	9 5 0	0 5 0	
Urlee ..	Killomeerhoe	Meade J. C. Dennis	68 1 33	1 10 0	—	
,,	Loughanes ..	John Sandes	1 3 10	1 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE.

Arabela ..	Ash-hill ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	58 1 15	2 5 0	—	
,,	Barrakilla ..	Francis B. Chute	58 2 20	25 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Clashatlea ..	A. Blennerhassett	46 0 6	2 0 0	—	
,,	Clogherclemin	Francis B. Chute	2 1 24	1 10 0	—	
,,	Curraghmac-donagh	A. Blennerhassett	23 3 39	10 15 0	—	
,,	Kylebeg ..	Francis B. Chute	110 1 33	39 0 0	—	
,,	Tonreagh Upper	Francis B. Chute	0 0 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis B. Chute	6 2 11	3 5 0	—	
,,	Tullygarran ..	Francis B. Chute	187 1 4	139 10 0	—	
,,	Curraghmac-donagh	A. Blennerhassett	18 3 3	5 5 0	—	
,,	,,	A. Blennerhassett	19 3 10	10 0 0	—	
Ardfert ..	Arfert ..	L. T. Crosbie	363 1 30	270 0 0	66 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Farranwilliam	L. T Crosbie	21 0 9	22 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
rt ..	Gortaspiddale	L. T. Crosbie	18 3 0	13 5 0	—	
..	Sackville ..	L. T. Crosbie	318 3 15	197 15 0	25 5 0	
..	,,	L. T. Crosbie	63 0 12	55 0 0	5 0 0	
..	Skrillagh ..	L. T. Crosbie	65 1 4	62 15 0	17 15 0	
gan ..	Maglass East ..	Reps. Redmond Roche ..	159 2 38	127 5 0	18 5 0	
,,	Maglass ..	Reps. Redmond Roche ..	92 1 38	68 15 0	—	
heige ..	Ballyheige ..	James D. Crosbie	10 0 20	7 15 0	50 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	James D. Crosbie	327 3 30	169 0 0	—	
,,	Booleenshare ..	James D. Crosbie	21 3 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	James D. Crosbie	0 2 9	0 5 0	—	
,,	Buncurrig ..	James D. Crosbie	70 3 20	6 15 0	—	
,,	Dirtane ..	James D. Crosbie	83 1 37	16 5 0	—	
,,	,,	James D. Crosbie	106 0 24	42 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	Dromgoiver ..	James D. Crosbie	58 0 22	24 10 0	—	
llynahaglish	Glebe ..	William Neligan	25 2 8	24 10 0	27 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Fenit Without	John C. D. Hurley	31 1 25	42 0 0	33 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	S. H. Falkiner	4 2 6	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John C. D. Hurley	96 3 4	98 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballygarvan ..	General Oliver R. Stokes ..	40 0 25	25 0 0	—	
,,	,,	General Oliver R. Stokes ..	8 2 30	8 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballymakegoge	Colonel William Rowan ..	11 0 24	9 0 0	7 0 0	
seedy ..	Ballyseedy ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	162 1 14	115 0 0	65 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	70 2 13	75 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	19 2 32	18 5 0	7 10 0	
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	18 1 12	22 0 0		
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	17 2 33	21 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	47 1 8	49 5 0	—	
,,	Clashedmond	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	27 0 31	27 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	18 2 0	12 0 0	—	
,,	Lissardboola ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	14 1 12	0 10 0	—	
,,	Poulawaddra ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	549 2 4	19 0 0	—	
,,	Caherleheen ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	472 3 1	13 5 0	—	
,,	Camp ..	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	2 3 23	1 10 0	—	
,,	Curraghleha East	Rowland Chute	41 1 36	38 0 0	30 0 0	
ia ..	Ballinprior ..	L. T. Crosbie	43 3 16	—	—	
,,	Banna Mountain	L. T. Crosbie	4 0 0	0 5 0	—	
nerville ..	Curragraigue ..	Captain R. A. Chute ..	6 1 30	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Captain R. A. Chute	385 0 0	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Captain R. A. Chute	24 0 39	21 5 0	—	
teens ..	Ardcanaght ..	Reps. Langford Rae ..	26 0 5	4 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Castledrum ..	Sir John F. Godfrey, Bt. ..	22 0 32	3 10 0	—	
na ..	Brosna West	Falkiner C. Sandes	3 2 20	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilmaniheen East	Falkiner C. Sandes	3 0 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Falkiner C. Sandes	5 0 0	3 15 0	6 0 0	
,,	Kilmaniheen West	Falkiner C. Sandes	2 0 30	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Falkiner C. Sandes	28 3 20	4 0 0	—	
leisland ..	Dooneen ..	Lord Headley	26 2 30	8 15 0	—	
,,	Knockaunatee	Lord Headley	37 0 20	13 10 0	—	
,,	Tonbwee ..	Lord Ventry	28 3 32	28 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Parknamulloge	Lady Frances Norcott and Mrs. Lucinda Blackett	48 3 36	5 0 0	—	
al ..	Cordal East ..	Lord Ventry	22 1 37	4 19 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	25 3 12	4 19 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	17 0 5	4 19 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	110 2 14	8 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Cordal West ..	Lord Ventry	3 2 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Glanowen ..	Lord Ventry	883 0 5	17 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	118 1 0	6 17 0	0 8 0	
ny ..	Kilcusnaun ..	William Blennerhassest ..	17 0 2	10 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	William Blennerhassett ..	38 0 33	19 15 0	—	
,,	Knockardtry ..	Markham R. L. Marshall ..	22 3 0	7 10 0	—	
een ..	Derreen ..	Captain James M'Gill ..	74 2 35	7 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Captain James M'Gill ..	71 2 6	12 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Captain James M'Gill ..	77 1 36	27 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Glenawaddra ..	Lord Ventry	342 0 8	9 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Knockdown ..	Lord Ventry	115 0 0	15 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	13 3 0	0 15 0	—	
n ..	Doon North ..	Robert A. Hickson	24 3 4	11 0 0	0 10 0	
eves ..	Ahaun ..	Colonel Charles Deane ..	11 3 38	3 0 0	—	
,,	Knockawinna ..	Colonel Charles Deane ..	23 1 21	6 5 0	6 5 0	
ryhead ..	Dreenagh ..	Rev. Henry Swanzy	174 1 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Glenderry ..	James D. Crosbie	24 2 0	0 10 0	—	
yn ..	Glanballyma ..	Colonel G. B. Stokes	99 3 27	46 15 0	2 15 0	
,,	,,	Colonel G. B. Stokes	16 2 7	4 0 0	—	
arrylander	Caherfealane ..	Reps. Langford Rae ..	796 0 19	1 18 0	—	
,,	Fybagh ..	Mary M. Creagh	632 0 31	3 0 0	—	
,,	Gortaleen ..	Mary M. Creagh	0 1 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary M. Creagh	26 2 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	Gortaleen Mountain	Mary M. Creagh	957 1 18	3 10 0	—	

APPENDIX VIII

RURAL DISTRICT OF TRALEE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Karrylander ..	Gortaneden ..	Reps. Longford Rae	749 2 2	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Langford Rae	1 2 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Langford Rae	2 0 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	Keel ..	Reps. Langford Rae	2 3 20	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Langford Rae	1 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Laghtacallow	Reps. Langford Rae	11 1 21	1 10 0	—	
,,	Shanahill ..	Reps. Langford Rae	617 1 38	2 12 0	—	
,,	Shanakeal ..	Mary M. Creagh	840 2 26	2 5 0	—	
Kilgobban ..	Beheenagh ..	Lord Ventry	879 2 17	50 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	Cappaclogh East	Lord Ventry	1 0 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Curracullenagh	Lord Ventry	301 0 29	8 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ventry	25 2 0	4 5 0	—	
,,	Glandine ..	Lord Ventry	7 1 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	Kilteenbane ..	Colonel William Rowan ..	782 3 13	17 0 0	—	
,,	Maumnahaltora	Lord Ventry	97 1 14	0 10 0	—	
,,	Mountoven ..	Lord Ventry	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Scrallaghbeg ..	Lord Ventry	13 0 26	3 5 0	—	
,,	Slieve East ..	Lord Ventry	902 3 39	9 5 0	—	
,,	Slieve West ..	Lord Ventry	310 0 10	5 5 0	—	
Killahan ..	Killahan ..	John Conway Hurley	44 3 17	0 10 0	—	
Kilmurry ..	Glanlarehan ..	Charles Drummond	12 0 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Knocknadarriv	Charles Drummond	17 2 0	2 10 0	—	
Knockglass ..	Ballinknockane	John R. C. F. Day	7 2 36	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballygarrett ..	Major P. Chute	80 0 11	15 0 0	35 10 0	Mansion house.
Knocknagashel	Ahaneboy ..	Lord Headley	56 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ballyduff ..	Lord Headley	39 1 25	16 0 0	—	
,,	Feavautia ..	Lord Headley	19 2 19	0 5 0	—	
,,	Knocknagashel West	Lord Headley	456 1 32	2 5 0	—	
,,	Meenbannivane	Lord Headley	95 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Headley	27 3 18	10 5 0	—	
Lackabaun ..	Knockariddera	Patrick Donovan	760 3 20	7 5 0	1 10 0	
Mounteagle ..	Lackabane ..	Charles Drummond	308 0 18	13 10 0	—	
,,	Tooreenascarty	Charles Drummond	154 2 38	3 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles Drummond	103 2 0	13 5 0	12 0 0	
Nohaval ..	Glenageenty ..	Arthur Blennerhasset	45 3 35	9 15 0	—	
,,	Knockatarriv	Arthur Blennerhasset	293 3 36	6 10 0	..	
,,	Magh East ..	Samuel M. Hussey	2 1 12	1 5 0	—	
,,	Magh West ..	John Hussey	93 2 25	96 5 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Samuel M. Hussey	8 3 6	9 10 0	—	
,,	Reanagowan ..	Trus. Arthur Blennerhassett ..	148 3 0	8 10 0	—	
,,	Tooreenna-stooka	Arthur Blennerhassett ..	2 3 1	0 15 0	—	
O'Brennan ..	Rathmore ..	Lord Ventry	395 3 18	8 5 0	—	
,,	Kilduff ..	John C. Hurley	67 3 0	25 5 0	16 15 0	
Ratass ..	Ballinorig South	Frederick R. Bateman ..	47 1 30	41 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	Ballybeggan ..	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt. ..	53 3 36	60 10 0	—	
,,	Leath East ..	Falkiner C. Sandes	102 2 4	1 10 0	—	
,,	Lismore ..	K. E. Huggard	7 0 0	3 0 0	—	
Scartaglin ..	Dromultan ..	Robert B. Stokes	123 2 38	45 0 0	0 10 0	
Tralee Rural ..	Clahane ..	Colonel William Rowan ..	1 1 3	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. E. H. Foley	163 2 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Clash East ..	Sir Donal Ross O'Connell, Bt.	16 2 15	24 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Muing West ..	Falkiner C. Sandes	46 1 39	27 5 0	3 15 0	
,,	Ballynahoulort	Edward D. Stokes	36 3 30	33 10 0	—	
,,	Killeen ..	Falkiner C. Sandes	148 0 9	129 5 0	112 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Mounthawk ..	Elizabeth Stokes	52 2 22	77 5 0	18 15 0	
,,	,,	Elizabeth Stokes	3 3 18	5 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Shanakill ..	Falkiner C. Sandes	33 3 17	26 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Falkiner C. Sandes	15 3 7	12 0 0	1 5 0	

APPENDIX IX—STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. CORK.

A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Cork have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of Valuation (see pp. 296–9), the Registrar-General (see pp. 301–32), and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (see pp. 333–40), and certain returns have been furnished at the request of the Commission by the Local Government Board and the Congested Districts Board. Other information about County Cork is available in different publications, *e.g.*, the Census Returns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the Estates Commissioners, the Congested Districts Board, &c.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated; and explanatory notes have been added, where required (*e.g.*, pp. 296, 300, 345, 366, and 378), with a view of forming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Cork which may prove of assistance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Cork, and subsequently be helpful to readers of the evidence.

It is important to note under the Act creating the Congested Districts Board (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48, s. 36 (1)), each riding of Cork was treated as a separate county, and that as 20 per cent. of the population of the East Riding did not live in Electoral Divisions in which the average valuation per head was under 30*s.*, no such divisions were scheduled, and that therefore all the divisions scheduled as congested in Co. Cork are in the West Riding.

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

26*th June*, 1907.

B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901, COUNTY CORK BOOK (pp. vi., vii., viii.)

The County and City of Cork cover an area of 1,849,686 statute acres, or 8·9 per cent. of the total area of the country.

The number of persons in the County and City of Cork according to the Census was—in 1881, 495,607; in 1891, 438,432; and according to the recent Census, 404,611 (202,297 Males and 202,314 Females), or 7·7 per cent. less than in 1891.

The number of distinct Families in the County and City at the time of the late enumeration was 76,747, the average number of persons in a family being thus 5·1; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 70,793, showing an average of 5·5 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the Special Inmates of Public Institutions have been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts (as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898), the number of persons in 1891 and 1901; and the increase or decrease during the decade :—

COUNTY DISTRICTS.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
Clonakilty Urban, ...	3,221	3,098	.	123	3·8
Fermoy Urban, ...	6,469	6,126	.	343	5·3
Kinsale Urban, ...	4,605	4,250	.	355	7·7
Middleton Urban, ...	3,246	3,361	115	.	3·5
Queenstown Urban, ...	9,082	7,909	.	1,173	12·9
Skibbereen Urban, ...	3,269	3,208	.	61	1·9
Youghal Urban, ...	5,722	5,393	.	329	5·7
Bandon Rural, ...	20,182	17,878	.	2,304	11·4
Bantry Rural, ...	14,939	13,457	.	1,482	9·9
Castletown Rural, ...	12,390	11,178	.	1,212	9·8
Clonakilty Rural, ...	18,734	16,060	.	2,674	14·3
Cork Rural, ...	48,272	49,142	870	.	1·8
Dunmanway Rural, ...	15,195	13,321	.	1,874	12·3
Fermoy Rural, ...	19,063	16,606	.	2,457	12·9
Kanturk Rural, ...	26,169	23,181	.	2,988	11·4
Kilmallock No. 2 Rural,*	4,226	4,121	.	105	2·5
Kinsale Rural, ...	14,312	12,423	.	1,889	13·2
Macroom Rural, ...	26,088	22,998	.	3,090	11·8
Mallow Rural, ...	23,405	20,726	.	2,679	11·4
Middleton Rural, ...	20,746	17,882	.	2,864	13·8
Millstreet Rural, ...	12,164	10,515	.	1,649	13·6
Mitchelstown No. 1. Rural, ...	9,852	8,656	.	1,196	12·1
Skibbereen Rural, ...	25,181	21,987	.	3,194	12·7
Skull Rural, ...	11,233	10,243	.	990	8·8
Youghal No. 1 Rural, ...	5,322	4,770	.	552	10·4
Total of County, ...	363,087	328,489	.	34,598	9·5
Total of City of Cork, ...	75,345	76,122	777	.	1·0
Total of County and City, ...	438,432	404,611	.	33,821	7·7

* Now Charleville.

APPENDIX IX.

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there were increases in Cork City, Middleton Urban and Cork Rural, and decreases in all the other County Districts. The highest percentage of decrease took place in Clonakilty Rural and Middleton Rural, viz., 14·3 and 13·8, respectively; and the lowest in Skibbereen Urban and Kilmallock No. 2 Rural, viz., 1·9 and 2·5, respectively.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 2,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains 15 such Areas, viz., Clonakilty, Cork, Fermoy, Kinsale, Middleton, Queenstown, Skibbereen, Youghal, Bandon, Bantry, Charleville, Macroom, Mallow, Mitchelstown, and Passage West. In 1891 the population of these Areas amounted to 131,627; in 1901 it was 129,137, showing a decrease of 2,490 persons, or 1·9 per cent.; in the rural portions of the County the decrease was 10·2 per cent.

The following Statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County and City of Cork in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the degrees of Elementary Education relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms:—

Degrees of Elementary Education.	Rate per cent of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write, ...	65·3	73·1
Read only, ...	6·8	4·4
Illiterate, ...	27·9	22·5
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 65·3 per cent. of the Inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901, 73·1 per cent. could do so; that the per-centage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 6·8, and in 1901, 4·4; and that the per-centage of the "illiterate" fell from 27·9 in 1891 to 22·5 in 1901.

In 1891 20·0 per cent. of the inhabitants aged five years and upwards were illiterate (18·5 per cent. of the males and 21·4 of the females); in 1901 the per-centage was but 14·2 (13·2 of the males, and 15·1 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County and City of Cork, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May), was 76,418, or 48·9 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted; in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May), was 68·145, or 52.9 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County and City of Cork (as then constituted) returned as Sick on the night of the Census, was 3,900, or one in every 112 of the population; in 1901 the number so returned was 3,910, or one in every 103 of the population; of the latter number 1,423 were at their own homes, and 2,487 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law System was 16,078, or one in every 27 of the population; of this number 5,324 were inmates of Workhouses, and 10,754 were in receipt of outdoor relief; in 1901 the number returned was 13,565, or one in every 30 of the population; 5,408 of these being in the Workhouses, and 8,157 on outdoor relief.

According to the Returns of the Registrar-General, the number of marriages registered in the County and City of Cork during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, was 18,525, equal to an average annual rate of 4·4 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period, affords an average annual rate of 4·8 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County and City during the ten years was 93,926, affording an average annual rate of 22·3 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23·0 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 75,054, being equal to an average annual rate of 17·8 per 1,000; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18·2 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County or City of Cork, amounted to 77,072 (36,770 males and 40,302 females); the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 83,533; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 74,209; for that ending with March, 1871, 118,669; and for that ending with March, 1861, 148,009, making a total of 501,492 for the fifty years.

C.—Return showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per Head of Population in each Poor Law Union in the County of Cork containing Congested Districts.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

County.	Union.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per Head of Population according to Census of 1901.		
		Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	In entire Union.	In Congested Districts.	In Non-congested Districts.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cork, .	Castletown,	11,178	—	11,178	73,445	—	73,445	12,141	—	12,141	1 1 8	1 1 8	—
, .	Macroom, .	2,173	20,825	22,998	26,919	152,189	179,108	3,635	62,137	65,772	2 17 2	1 13 5	2 19 8
,,	Bantry, .	6,248	7,209	13,457	65,755	41,099	106,854	8,754	14,636	23,390	1 14 9	1 8 0	2 0 7
,, .	Clonakilty,	1,098	18,060	19,158	2,276	78,189	80,465	2,109	49,474	51,583	2 13 10	1 18 4	2 14 9
,, .	Skibbereen,	6,769	18,426	25,195	28,370	86,655	115,025	9,972	38,157	48,129	1 18 2	1 9 5	2 1 4
,, .	Skull, .	8,159	2,084	10,243	41,231	15,938	57,169	11,266	4,164	15,430	1 10 2	1 7 7	1 19 11

APPENDIX IX.—LISTS OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS Scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Cork, showing Ratio of Population to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.*

*** *Where the average valuation per head was in* 1901 *not less than* 30*s. the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.*

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901. On Agricultural Land.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901. On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF CASTLETOWN.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	In the £ s. d.	In the £ s. d.
Adrigole, ...	1,541	1,199	0 15 7	1,428	1 215	0 17 0		
Bear, ...	967	1,090	1 2 7	1,059	1,011	0 19 1		
Coulagh, ...	1,758	1,992	1 2 7	1,633	1,989	1 4 4		
Curryglass, ...	1,075	1,169	1 1 8	940	1,170	1 4 10	3 2	6 1
Kilcatherine, ...	2,578	2,068	0 16 0	2,183	2,077	0 19 0		
Killaconenagh, ...	3,145	2,968	0 18 10	2,642	3,100	1 3 5		
Kilnamanagh, ...	1,326	1,567	1 3 8	1,293	1,579	1 4 5		
Totals, ...	12,390	12,053	0 19 5	11,178	12,141	1 1 8		
UNION OF MACROOM.								
Beelanageary, ...	852	1,095	1 5 8	761	1,220	1 12 0		
Cleanrath, ...	491	642	1 6 2	465	694	1 9 10	2 10	4 11
Slievereagh, ...	1,064	1,562	1 9 4	947	1,721	1 16 4		
Totals, ...	2,407	3,299	1 7 4	2,173	3,635	1 13 5		
UNION OF BANTRY								
Ahill, ...	575	821	1 8 7	539	822	1 10 6		
Durrus East,† ...	535	997	1 17 3	467	1,001	2 2 10		
Durrus West,† ...	919	1,420	1 14 8	769	1,450	1 17 8		
Glanlough, ...	675	614	0 18 1	574	617	1 1 5	3 10	6 5
Glengarriff,† ...	1,176	1,783	1 10 4	1 070	1,801	1 13 8		
Kilcaskan, ...	1,571	1,254	0 15 11	1,424	1,311	0 18 4		
Seefin, ...	763	835	1 1 11	647	852	1 6 4		
Sheepshead, ...	865	888	1 0 7	758	900	1 3 9		
Totals, ...	7,079	8,612	1 4 3	6,248	8,754	1 8 0		
UNION OF CLONAKILTY.								
Courtmacsherry, ...	1,357	2,021	1 9 10	1,098	2,109	1 18 4	2 9	4 8
Totals, ...	1,357	2,021	1 9 10	1,098	2.109	1 18 4		
UNION OF SKIBBEREEN.								
Aghadown South,† ...	1,606	2,691	1 13 5	1,529	2 725	1 15 7		
Bredagh, ...	1,063	1,593	1 9 11	1,026	1,669	1 12 6		
Cape Clear,† ...	1,215	1,314	1 1 7	1,123	1.318	1 3 5	3 7	5 11
Castlehaven South,† ...	1,189	1,857	1 10 9	984	1,863	1 17 10		
Dromdaleague North, ...	562	678	1 4 2	529	683	1 5 9		
Tullagh, ...	2,102	1,686	0 16 0	1,578	1,714	1 1 8		
Totals, ...	7,737	9,819	1 5 4	6,769	9,972	1 9 5		
UNION OF SKULL.								
Ballydehob, ...	2,014	2,437	1 4 2	1,806	2,510	1 7 9		
Coolagh, ...	616	907	1 9 5	541	915	1 13 9		
Crookhaven, ...	1,418	1.581	1 2 3	1,225	1,543	1 5 2		
Dunbeacon, ...	788	1,147	1 9 1	688	1,154	1 13 6		
Dunmanus, ...	885	1,188	1 6 10	779	1.192	1 10 7	2 3	5 3
Goleen, ...	878	1,105	1 5 4	759	1,134	1 9 10		
Skull, ...	1,457	1,775	1 4 4	1,674	1,888	1 2 6		
Toormore, ...	828	938	1 2 8	687	930	1 7 0		
Totals, ...	8,884	11 078	1 4 11	8 159	11,266	1 7 7		
Total in respect of the Congested Districts in Co. Cork.	39,854	46,882	1 3 6	35,625	47,877	1 6 10		

This Return is taken from a similar Return for all Counties containing Congested Districts, which was prepared by the Congested Districts Board, and published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 289 *et seq.*

†Included by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

APPENDIX IX.

E.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN COUNTY CORK, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.*

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (specially prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation), shows the total rateable valuation (1906), the population (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division.

(1.) Where that average is under 30*s.*

(2.) Where that average is between 30*s.* and 50*s*, but is brought below 30*s.* by the exclusion from the dividend (*i.e.*, the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50. In these cases the acreage and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division though scheduled as congested does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Cork is 322, of which 313 are rural and 9 urban. The total number of electoral divisions comprised in the return is 42, all rural; of these 9 are not scheduled as congested and are distinguished by an asterisk. Some of these were below 30*s.* in 1891, but, being in East Cork, were not scheduled.

The total number of divisions in County Cork, scheduled in 1891 as congested was 33, of which 5 were then not below 30*s.*, in point of average valuation per head of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the average valuation rose about 14 per cent. (owing mainly to the decrease in population). Of the 33 scheduled divisions, 14 are not now below 30*s.* Of these 14 divisions, 3 are not below 30*s.* normally, but are when the total valuation of all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 11 are above 30*s.* even after these exclusions. The names of these divisions are printed in italics.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, Census, 1901.	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30*s.* and 50*s.* when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	
Total of Rural District,	74,800 16 0	17,878	4 3 8	—	—	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANTRY.

Glanlough,	621 0 0	574	1 1 8	—	—	—	
Kilcaskan,	1,431 14 0	1,424	1 0 1	—	—	—	
Seefin,	886 13 0	647	1 7 5	—	—	—	
Sheepshead,	900 17 0	758	1 3 9	—	—	—	
Glengarriff,	1,825 2 0	1,070	1 14 1	1 6 3	97 3 30 128 0 21 213 0 7 268 1 1 215 2 13	96 0 0 50 15 0 111 5 0 99 0 0 64 0 0	
Ahil,	833 3 0	539	1 10 11	—	—	—	
Durrus East,	1,007 10 0	467	2 3 2	—	—	—	
Durrus West.	1,458 0 0	769	1 17 11	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	14,803 15 0	7,209	2 1 1				
Total of Rural District,	23,767 14 0	13,457	1 15 4				

*This Return is taken from a similar Return for the whole of Ireland, which was published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 356 *et seq.*

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, Census, 1901.	Average Valuation per head of Population	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R P.	£ s. d.	
Adrigole,	1,230 17 0	1,428	0 17 3	—	—	—	
Bear,	1,068 6 0	1,059	1 0 2	—	—	—	
Joulagh,	2,007 18 0	1,633	1 4 7	—	—	—	
Jurryglass,	1,137 11 0	940	1 4 2	—	—	—	
Kilcatherine,	2,093 8 0	2,183	0 19 2	—	—	—	
Killaconenagh,	3,279 15 0	2,642	1 4 10	—	—	—	
Kilnamanagh,	1,587 11 0	1,293	1 4 7	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	12,405 6 0	11,178	1 2 2				

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHARLEVILLE.

Total of Rural District,	20,609 10 0	4,121	5 0 0				

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLONAKILTY.

Dourtmacsherry,	2,103 2 0	1,098	1 18 4	1 9 7	83 0 14 88 2 20 91 1 31 68 2 17 41 1 20 26 2 18 49 2 38	80 5 0 70 10 0 89 15 0 56 5 0 66 15 0 63 0 0 53 0 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	44,291 18 0	14,962	2 19 2				
Total of Rural District,	46,395 0 0	16,060	2 17 9				

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK.

Total of Rural District,	186,511 4 0	49,142	3 15 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF DUNMANWAY.

Total of Rural District,	34,427 19 0	13,321	2 11 8				

RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY.

*Carrig,	495 5 0	253	1 19 2	1 3 10	229 1 21 256 0 0 596 1 28	64 0 0 51 15 0 78 5 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	93,901 7 0	16,353	5 14 10				
Total of Rural District,	94,396 12 0	16,606	5 13 8				

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, (Census, 1911.)	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R.	£ s. d.	
*Clonfert East,	1,012 18 0	312	1 4 11	—	—	—	
*Clonfert West,	560 10 0	524	1 1 5	—	—	—	
*Kilmeen,	708 15 0	727	0 19 6	—	—	—	
*Kingwilliamstown,	837 11 0	759	1 2 1	—	—	—	
*Knockatooan,	895 10 0	770	1 3 3	—	—	—	
*Meens,	1,703 5 0	1,260	1 7 0	—	—	—	
*Boherboy,	1,899 2 0	1,037	1 16 8	1 7 9	159 3 24 126 3 18 185 1 10 128 2 37 142 0 6 162 2 39 108 2 3 pt.177 1 31	51 0 0 60 15 0 72 10 0 54 15 0 51 15 0 67 15 0 52 5 0 51 0 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	70,417 19 0	17,292	4 1 5				
Total of Rural District,	78,035 10 0	23,181	3 7 4				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE.

Total of Rural District,	55,039 16 0	12,423	4 8 7	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM.

Cleanrath,	695 7 0	465	1 9 11	—	—	—	
Bealanageary,	1,234 2 0	761	1 12 5	—	—	—	
Slievereigh,	1,746 5 0	947	1 16 11	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	57,060 17 0	20,823	2 14 10				
Total of Rural District,	60,736 11 0	22,998	2 12 10				

RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW.

Total of Rural District,	96,522 18 0	20,726	4 13 2	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON.

Total of Rural District,	90,890 11 0	17,882	5 1 8	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET.

Total of Rural District,	27,273 2 0	10,515	2 11 10	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN, No. 1.

Total of Rural District,	32,453 0 0	8,656	3 15 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Cape Clear,	1,326 9 0	1,123	1 3 7	—	—	—	
Comdaleague North,	684 15 0	529	1 5 11	—	—	—	
Dillagh,	1,731 0 0	1,578	1 1 11	—	—	—	
Drimoyross,	2,534 10 0	1,325	1 18 3	1 9 9	58 1 16 66 1 5 264 0 11 63 0 31 62 3 29 176 0 39	66 0 0 67 10 0 185 15 0 55 15 0 51 0 0 137 0 0	
Shadown South,	2,747 15 0	1,529	1 15 11	—	—	—	
Skidagh,	1,718 0 0	1,026	1 13 6	—	—	—	
Castlehaven South,	1,865 10 0	984	1 17 11	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	30,319 19 0	13,893	2 3 8				
Total of Rural District,	42,927 18 0	21,987	1 19 1				

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL.

Dillydehob,	2,531 1 0	1,806	1 8 0	—	—	—	
Dookhaven,	1,546 13 0	1,225	1 5 3	—	—	—	
Skull,	1,952 0 0	1,674	1 3 4	—	—	—	
Dormore,	945 18 0	687	1 7 6	—	—	—	
Lammanus,	1,184 15 0	779	1 10 5	1 7 10	293 3 21	100 15 0	
Tolagh,	925 10 0	541	1 14 3	—	—	—	
Tonbeacon	1,157 5 0	688	1 13 8	—	—	—	
Toleen,	1,149 0 0	759	1 10 3	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	4,188 13 0	2,084	2 0 2				
Total of Rural District,	15,580 15 0	10,243	1 10 5				

RURAL DISTRICT OF YOUGHAL, No. 1.

Total of Rural District,	26,324 4 0	4,770	5 10 4	

TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS IN COUNTY.	1,019,098 6 0	295,144	3 9 1	

APPENDIX IX.

F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS, AND TO THE CHIEF DIVISIONS OF THE LAND IN THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables I.-IV. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendices to the first Report of the Commission, pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—*e.g.*, a man has in County Cork six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—*e.g.*, in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Cork one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns where one man has several holdings in County Cork, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the entire is allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Cork), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, have considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

The information contained in Tables V. and VI. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland from the office summaries of the Agricultural Statistics of 1906. Their importance and interpretation were touched upon in the memorandum to which reference has been already made, and it will suffice to remark here that the difference between the number of holdings given in Table V. and the number given in Table I. is accounted for by the following causes:—

(1) Table V is a return of holdings, and Table I. a return of landholders;

(2) Table I. refers to agricultural holdings only, and Table V. includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens; and

(3) Differences of classification and adjustment.

1.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork.

ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.												
dee, ...	66	3	6	12	8	12	8	4	11	1	1	—
oman, ...	51	9	—	1	2	6	8	4	8	10	3	—
odan, ...	157	14	27	15	20	19	12	9	31	6	2	2
urphy, ...	50	10	—	4	6	9	9	2	7	1	2	—
n, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gh, ...	50	4	10	7	11	7	5	—	5	1	—	—
ir, ...	55	3	1	6	2	16	14	5	7	1	—	—
en, ...	86	6	9	7	14	14	6	14	13	3	—	—
, ...	72	8	6	3	8	13	4	8	8	12	2	—
.. .. ..	53	1	6	3	7	17	9	2	5	2	1	—
mon, ...	101	9	6	17	12	19	11	9	15	3	—	—
ane, ...	64	11	4	3	3	11	7	4	11	10	—	—
tain, ...	64	4	6	14	7	20	6	2	3	1	—	1
gan, ...	164	10	12	20	11	32	22	9	38	7	2	1
avilly, ...	57	9	2	7	2	12	10	1	14	—	—	—
roe, ...	66	6	5	1	8	14	7	10	11	3	1	—
ly, ...	127	24	15	9	8	16	22	9	17	5	1	1
gh, ...	79	17	1	5	8	15	10	14	9	—	—	—
arin, ...	112	14	15	16	22	19	12	7	5	1	1	—
s, ...	67	4	4	4	11	15	9	5	12	2	1	—
martin, ...	104	13	11	8	10	12	16	12	16	5	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,615	179	146	162	180	298	207	130	246	74	17	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,645	179	146	162	180	298	207	130	246	74	17	6
Bantry.												
.. .. ..	75	11	31	17	7	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rural, ...	162	17	26	28	25	32	19	3	11	1	—	—
Urban, ...	79	19	24	6	5	10	3	3	5	3	—	1
, ...	86	4	51	21	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
East, ...	75	17	28	16	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	—
West, ...	105	28	31	21	13	10	—	1	1	—	—	—
ugh, ...	89	39	35	7	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
rriff, ...	144	47	59	12	3	7	7	3	3	3	—	—
ill, ...	81	2	24	20	11	12	7	2	3	—	—	—
kan, ...	215	134	52	17	3	4	2	1	1	1	—	—
gh, ...	91	5	31	22	14	17	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	92	7	31	27	14	6	5	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	98	26	43	18	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
ahead, ...	107	33	43	15	9	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
ly, ...	26	4	6	4	3	4	2	—	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	908	335	322	123	44	52	16	6	6	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	617	58	193	128	75	87	37	9	24	5	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,525	393	515	251	119	139	53	15	30	9	—	1

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CASTLETOWN.												
*Adrigole,	221	110	90	11	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Bear,	146	49	73	15	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coulagh,	267	89	121	37	6	10	3	1	—	—	—	—
*Curryglass,	158	50	81	19	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Kilcatherine,	342	136	163	32	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killaconenagh,	202	63	93	25	8	8	2	—	2	1	—	—
*Kilnamanagh,	185	27	109	32	10	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,521	524	730	171	52	30	6	3	4	1	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,521	524	730	171	52	30	6	3	4	1	—	—
CLONAKILTY.												
Abbeymahon,	200	47	53	31	20	30	10	2	5	2	—	—
Ardfield,	201	71	47	29	15	15	10	4	7	3	—	—
Argideen,	92	19	16	14	13	11	12	—	6	1	—	—
Butlerstown,	170	23	56	38	19	19	4	3	4	4	—	—
Cahermore,	87	25	14	7	7	18	9	4	1	1	1	—
Castleventry,	64	9	9	15	10	13	6	1	1	—	—	—
Clonakilty Rural,	159	29	36	15	14	29	13	9	10	2	2	—
Clonakilty Urban,	66	13	17	12	5	9	5	3	2	—	—	—
Coolcraheen,	107	14	21	23	12	21	8	4	3	1	—	—
*Courtmacsherry,	130	46	45	11	8	6	5	5	4	—	—	—
Kilkerranmore,	96	14	12	11	16	17	10	9	6	—	1	—
Kilmaloda East,	53	2	7	8	7	11	8	6	3	—	1	—
Kilmaloda West,	30	—	1	3	5	7	5	3	6	—	—	—
Kilmoylerane,	57	4	5	12	7	12	7	5	5	—	—	—
Kilnagross,	89	15	24	12	10	7	8	2	9	1	1	—
Knocks,	58	2	4	12	8	17	7	3	5	—	—	—
Rathbarry,	132	17	29	25	28	22	4	3	3	—	—	
Rosscarbery,	267	81	72	28	27	32	12	6	4	3	1	
Rossmore,	67	9	5	10	11	11	5	4	12	—	—	—
Templeomalus,	167	48	23	21	19	21	14	12	6	2	1	—
Timoleague,	50	5	6	13	6	9	3	2	2	1	2	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	130	46	45	11	8	6	5	5	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,212	447	457	339	259	331	160	85	100	21	10	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,342	493	502	350	267	337	165	90	104	21	10	
CORK.												
Ballinoclig,	100	8	9	4	4	13	8	9	21	23	—	
Ballygarvan,	57	5	6	5	2	12	6	6	10	4	1	—
Ballynglogh,	43	2	9	2	2	7	13	3	10	—	—	—
Bishopstown,	129	34	42	7	5	5	10	3	9	10	1	
Blackpool,	135	33	20	17	11	14	14	10	15	1	—	—
Blackrock,	295	41	76	39	17	25	17	18	37	18	5	
Blarney,	89	20	8	3	4	9	12	9	13	7	2	
Caherlag,	96	14	6	5	—	7	11	6	22	15	5	
Carrigaline,	174	40	39	12	10	11	14	7	21	14	3	
Carrignavar,	144	43	30	23	9	5	8	7	11	3	—	—
Carrigrohane Beg,	77	10	6	4	4	11	7	4	18	10	2	
Cork Urban,	154	40	41	16	14	13	5	3	8	3	2	—
Douglas,	114	15	9	4	7	14	5	8	32	18	1	
Dripsey,	112	11	18	12	13	17	15	5	19	2	—	—
Dunderrow,	73	3	8	4	6	15	11	11	13	2	—	—
Firmount,	90	27	4	7	8	11	6	10	16	1	—	—
Glenville,	31	2	10	8	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	
Greenfort,	85	28	8	5	1	9	9	8	12	4	1	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CORK—*continued.*												
...kenny, ...	50	6	—	2	3	5	8	4	9	10	2	1
...agh, ...	79	17	21	6	3	11	4	2	11	3	1	—
...kantota, ...	62	13	8	7	9	7	7	3	8	—	—	—
...kraha, ...	76	11	5	9	9	12	7	7	7	7	1	1
...agh, ...	48	7	2	2	2	1	4	5	12	8	2	3
...y, ...	125	15	15	9	13	20	17	8	21	6	—	1
...stown, ...	92	31	19	5	7	7	2	3	4	10	3	1
...l, ...	60	2	3	10	6	13	4	4	10	5	1	2
...stown Rural, ...	193	40	31	15	16	27	17	16	17	11	2	1
...stown Urban, ...	41	4	4	4	2	4	5	2	13	1	1	1
...cooney, ...	134	22	9	9	1	12	8	8	36	26	3	—
...rstown, ...	81	10	6	6	6	10	5	4	15	18	1	—
...fary's, ...	177	24	20	17	19	15	11	3	27	35	3	3
...echurch, ...	100	13	7	3	5	8	11	6	33	13	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,321	605	499	281	223	354	282	202	510	288	43	34
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,321	605	499	281	223	354	282	202	510	288	43	34
DUNMANWAY.												
...agh, ...	83	25	5	7	7	17	13	5	4	—	—	—
...ngurteen, ...	143	35	22	12	29	13	18	7	6	1	—	—
...money, ...	137	32	25	12	11	28	11	6	7	4	1	—
...anageary, ...	58	11	5	11	21	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
...ock, ...	75	16	12	15	15	12	3	—	2	—	—	—
...gboy, ...	131	46	20	17	12	16	7	4	9	—	—	—
...etown, ...	72	21	4	3	8	12	7	7	9	1	—	—
...mountain, ...	125	33	12	19	31	20	4	4	1	1	—	—
...agh, ...	83	17	14	16	10	13	7	4	2	—	—	—
...manway, ...	204	43	42	29	22	37	12	5	13	—	1	—
...own, ...	72	10	13	21	7	16	1	2	1	—	—	1
...heigh, ...	111	29	6	9	15	32	9	7	4	—	—	—
...ch, ...	116	18	17	17	18	24	12	4	3	2	—	1
...ne, ...	49	13	4	5	1	7	6	6	7	—	—	—
...elton, ...	116	25	16	7	15	23	11	12	6	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,575	374	217	200	222	276	123	74	75	10	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions, £	1,575	374	217	200	222	276	123	74	75	10	2	2
FERMOY.												
...ern, ...	40	8	2	1	2	2	9	5	6	3	1	1
...yhooly, ...	63	20	7	4	2	5	5	1	15	3	—	1
...ynoe, ...	106	16	16	10	5	12	11	6	22	7	1	—
...ig, ...	42	14	14	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
...lecooke, ...	57	7	16	13	11	6	3	—	—	—	—	1
...le Hyde, ...	58	10	5	4	5	7	4	6	8	6	1	2
...lelyons, ...	104	32	8	2	6	8	8	5	23	10	1	1
...tletownroche, ...	66	—	3	4	1	12	6	9	14	14	2	1
...fe, ...	117	33	7	4	3	10	8	4	29	15	1	3
...raglass, ...	71	15	9	2	2	4	3	4	14	15	3	—
...moy Rural, ...	86	19	5	4	1	5	6	6	19	16	3	2
...moy Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...nworth East, ...	96	16	4	8	6	18	12	6	16	7	3	—
...nworth West, ...	109	26	3	10	7	12	8	13	25	4	—	1
...tnaskehy, ...	117	40	26	14	16	11	6	1	3	—	—	—
...froe, ...	107	18	9	6	6	11	17	10	23	6	1	—
...oor, ...	79	18	8	8	6	4	5	8	14	7	—	1

APPENDIX IX.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10. and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
FERMOY—*continued.*												
Kilcummer, ...	73	10	8	5	7	9	6	6	15	6	1	–
Kildinan, ...	116	25	24	9	13	16	11	6	8	3	1	–
Killathy, ...	102	20	7	12	7	12	11	7	16	9	1	–
Kilworth, ...	128	30	27	15	14	12	9	4	9	5	—	
Knockmourne, ...	171	43	22	7	12	23	13	12	29	3	6	
Leitrim, ...	62	10	13	3	6	5	9	4	8	3	1	
Rathcormack, ...	125	27	21	13	10	12	9	7	17	5	3	
Watergrasshill, ...	84	18	3	6	3	15	13	7	10	8	1	–
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,179	475	267	172	151	234	192	137	346	155	31	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,179	475	267	172	151	234	192	137	346	155	31	
KANTURK.												
Allow, ...	98	24	9	5	9	22	7	11	9	2	—	–
Ballyhoolahan, ...	67	14	10	4	4	15	5	5	8	2	—	–
Banteer, ...	140	59	40	12	8	9	5	1	5	1	—	–
Barleyhill, ...	141	40	11	9	15	24	21	6	14	1	—	–
Barnacurra, ...	68	26	11	7	3	10	6	2	3	—	—	–
Bawncross, ...	111	43	6	2	4	15	13	11	17	—	—	–
Boherboy, ...	127	37	43	13	14	9	3	1	5	2	—	–
Castlecor, ...	59	9	4	1	1	2	10	8	11	10	1	
Castlemagner, ...	67	14	4	2	2	9	6	1	23	6	—	–
Clonfert East, ...	95	25	33	16	7	11	2	—	1	—	—	–
Clonfert West, ...	46	3	21	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	–
Clounmeen, ...	58	41	7	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	
Coolclogh, ...	85	27	16	5	7	10	1	5	12	2	—	–
Dromina, ...	94	35	6	6	3	12	1	9	16	5	1	–
Glenlara, ...	147	42	38	23	15	12	10	5	2	—	—	–
Gortmore, ...	30	9	6	4	3	4	2	—	1	—	1	–
Greenane, ...	78	20	10	5	2	9	2	4	12	11	3	–
Kanturk, ...	115	35	17	7	3	12	9	8	16	7	1	–
Kilbrin, ...	63	8	5	1	4	8	11	10	11	5	—	–
Kilmeen, ...	90	25	42	12	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	–
Knockatooan, ...	102	23	60	8	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	–
Knocktemple, ...	83	22	2	2	4	6	14	11	21	1	—	–
Meens, ...	180	61	73	20	9	6	7	1	3	—	—	–
Milford, ...	95	22	5	11	9	13	10	6	15	3	1	–
Nad	33	11	8	6	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	–
Newmarket, ...	136	37	15	10	15	18	13	7	17	3	—	
Newtown, ...	124	27	8	9	8	16	11	9	32	3	1	–
Roskeen, ...	50	8	2	6	3	5	5	2	9	9	—	
Rosnalee, ...	43	9	5	2	4	6	7	4	5	—	—	
Rowls, ...	62	12	10	7	7	14	5	2	4	1	—	–
Tincorra, ...	90	43	16	4	8	8	5	2	4	—	—	–
Tullylease, ...	114	42	20	8	11	14	2	3	10	3	1	–
Williamstown, ...	84	23	34	13	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	–
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,975	876	597	253	208	324	196	137	291	77	10	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,975	876	597	253	208	324	196	137	291	77	10	
KILMALLOCK.												
Ardskeagh, ...	53	15	1	1	2	4	4	3	13	8	1	
Charleville, ...	120	43	9	3	3	10	7	6	26	13	—	–
Milltown, ...	85	26	5	5	1	4	7	6	22	8	—	
Springfort, ...	80	31	1	2	1	4	6	3	22	8	2	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	338	115	16	11	7	22	24	18	83	37	5	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	338	115	16	11	7	22	24	18	83	37	5	

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...NS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.												
...spittle, ...	87	8	17	11	18	18	6	5	2	2	—	—
...eard, ...	45	4	2	6	4	7	9	5	4	4	—	—
...oyle, ...	67	10	15	8	8	9	8	2	5	1	1	—
...nackean, ...	61	3	7	6	3	15	15	2	8	2	—	—
...nartle, ...	59	2	4	1	4	6	5	4	22	10	1	—
...aline, ...	56	7	7	7	4	8	6	—	11	5	1	—
...ain, ...	86	12	8	14	10	24	3	4	7	4	—	—
... .	25	2	2	1	1	6	2	4	5	2	—	—
...obrien, ...	57	8	6	6	3	13	5	6	6	4	—	—
...nooge, ...	36	1	4	2	4	—	5	4	10	5	1	—
...rick, ...	41	4	2	4	5	7	2	6	5	4	2	—
...e Rural, ...	250	38	33	13	18	31	27	17	50	19	2	2
...e Urban, ...	37	15	12	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
...e, ...	29	2	3	1	2	4	3	3	7	2	1	1
...e, ...	28	2	5	6	1	7	2	—	3	—	1	1
...money, ...	66	5	6	8	6	13	9	8	8	3	—	—
...ary	57	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	16	8	1	—
...al, ...	34	4	4	2	1	9	5	2	6	—	1	—
...ebreedy, ...	37	8	5	3	5	1	4	—	5	3	1	2
...en.ichael, ...	46	1	—	—	1	5	3	5	20	8	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,204	138	146	110	105	188	124	84	201	86	16	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,204	138	146	110	105	188	124	84	201	86	16	6
MACROOM.												
...agh, ...	74	23	2	9	5	6	10	7	5	7	—	—
..., ...	81	13	8	3	2	11	12	8	17	5	1	1
...ngeary, ...	84	6	31	24	9	7	5	1	—	1	—	—
...oma, ...	75	13	22	13	10	10	3	4	—	—	—	—
...way, ...	67	12	4	—	1	5	8	10	18	7	2	—
...ath, ...	62	7	24	19	7	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
...rohid, ...	163	42	10	15	17	40	21	9	8	1	—	—
...noyle, ...	68	14	9	11	1	9	6	4	10	4	—	—
...fineen, ...	66	9	23	12	12	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
...atubbrid, ...	112	18	37	20	14	7	11	3	2	—	—	—
...ne, ...	175	40	26	22	20	33	13	8	12	1	—	—
...ville, ...	44	2	2	3	7	10	3	5	10	2	—	—
...eelagh, ...	84	17	17	8	6	16	7	8	4	1	—	—
...rihert, ...	155	51	24	17	12	20	14	4	10	2	—	1
...len, ...	147	44	29	16	12	17	15	9	5	—	—	—
...martery, ...	118	27	13	6	15	24	13	9	9	1	—	1
...neigh, ...	143	49	4	6	9	22	18	13	15	6	1	—
...om.	80	25	11	7	7	9	9	1	4	5	2	—
...rney, ...	76	18	3	2	5	8	10	7	15	6	1	1
...naglass, ...	48	9	1	1	2	8	6	6	12	3	—	—
...trivers, ...	115	31	19	17	9	12	9	11	7	—	—	—
...iak, ...	163	55	16	11	32	27	12	1	7	2	—	—
...reagh, ...	122	20	45	20	17	11	4	3	1	1	—	—
...es, ...	124	19	9	19	33	28	11	1	4	—	—	—
...nscourt, ...	113	24	11	10	4	14	20	15	12	1	—	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	268	33	100	63	33	22	9	5	1	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,291	555	300	228	235	342	235	143	186	54	7	6
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,559	588	400	291	268	364	244	148	187	56	7	6

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
MALLOW.												
Ballyclogh, ...	76	10	4	—	4	14	7	8	18	7	3	—
Ballynamona, ...	173	38	30	18	21	25	17	12	10	2	—	—
Buttevant, ...	136	30	8	9	4	12	16	6	28	16	3	—
Caherduggan, ...	48	10	4	5	1	2	7	3	9	4	2	—
Carrig, ...	42	6	3	2	1	1	6	2	15	4	2	—
Churchtown, ...	116	30	10	2	1	4	4	7	33	20	3	—
Clenor, ...	61	4	5	1	4	6	3	11	19	5	3	—
Doneraile, ...	88	10	9	6	10	7	9	9	17	10	—	—
Imphrick, ...	77	27	6	2	1	5	4	7	18	5	1	—
Kilmaclenine, ...	75	7	3	8	1	8	5	11	21	9	2	—
Kilshannig, ...	423	81	102	64	45	50	22	15	27	16	—	—
Liscarroll, ...	76	20	3	4	1	2	12	10	16	5	2	—
Mallow Rural, ...	103	11	9	4	6	14	12	9	22	11	3	—
Mallow North Urban, ..	29	2	7	3	1	5	5	—	1	4	—	—
Mallow South Urban, ...	19	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	—	1	—
Monanimy, ...	110	30	21	10	11	9	4	6	12	6	—	—
Rahan, ...	140	30	26	19	11	23	8	13	4	5	—	—
Shanballymore, ...	85	15	11	5	5	10	10	9	15	3	—	—
Skahanagh, ...	72	34	12	3	6	7	3	2	2	3	—	—
Streamhill, ...	25	11	—	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Templemary, ...	36	7	—	1	—	3	3	5	7	8	1	—
Wallstown, ...	45	5	4	1	2	5	5	2	9	9	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,055	419	280	171	141	217	168	149	306	153	30	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,055	419	280	171	141	217	168	149	306	153	30	1
MIDDLETON.												
Ballintemple, ...	124	22	18	9	14	23	13	8	10	6	1	—
Ballycottin, ...	116	20	13	3	9	18	16	10	23	2	2	—
Ballyspillane, ...	27	—	4	2	2	3	3	1	7	3	1	—
Carrigtohill, ...	168	10	20	15	19	18	17	17	28	17	5	—
Castlemartyr, ...	100	26	8	5	10	11	5	9	14	9	1	1
Clonmult, ...	37	16	1	2	1	3	2	1	8	2	1	—
Cloyne, ...	123	31	12	9	6	10	13	6	19	9	4	—
Corkbeg, ...	52	7	8	5	6	5	5	2	5	3	1	—
Dangan, ...	48	12	5	4	5	6	5	2	6	2	1	—
Dungourney, ...	80	17	5	5	5	9	6	7	23	2	1	—
Garryvoe, ...	104	30	4	11	6	16	9	8	15	5	—	—
Ightermurragh, ...	116	31	5	5	7	9	9	7	28	12	2	—
Inch, ...	105	26	4	6	5	15	7	6	25	11	—	—
Lisgoold, ...	94	17	14	5	7	17	14	2	15	2	1	—
Middleton Rural, ...	173	19	25	18	9	19	13	6	35	19	3	—
Middleton Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely, ...	55	8	3	5	3	4	9	5	12	5	1	—
Rostellan, ...	71	25	8	7	3	6	3	5	7	3	1	—
Templebodan, ...	86	14	7	9	9	4	6	8	25	2	2	—
Templenacarrige, ...	52	6	2	2	2	9	8	2	14	4	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,731	337	166	127	128	205	163	112	319	118	28	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,731	337	166	127	128	205	163	112	319	118	28	2

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued*.

ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MILLSTREET.												
barnagh, ...	150	43	30	16	21	28	5	4	3	—	—	—
logane, ...	173	36	32	31	24	28	8	5	5	4	—	—
aloo, ...	60	22	18	8	3	3	1	—	4	1	—	—
, ...	109	22	19	31	9	13	10	1	3	1	—	—
gh, ...	72	25	7	10	10	10	5	2	2	1	—	—
leen, ...	140	38	33	34	13	18	1	3	—	—	—	—
ane, ...	131	40	32	17	5	15	6	10	3	2	1	—
.. .. ..	74	20	5	7	5	8	7	5	11	6	—	—
ney, ...	89	18	24	14	9	13	3	3	4	1	—	—
nagree, ...	129	19	14	30	21	35	4	4	2	—	—	—
ool, ...	101	55	17	5	4	3	3	5	8	1	—	—
, ...	98	21	11	6	19	17	4	7	10	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,326	359	242	209	143	191	57	49	55	20	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,326	359	242	209	143	191	57	49	55	20	1	—
MITCHELSTOWN.												
rthur, ...	85	20	21	11	8	8	7	3	7	—	—	—
villane, ...	142	40	9	8	13	14	16	12	25	5	—	—
y, ...	85	28	7	11	5	4	9	3	11	1	—	1
rrery, ...	111	32	21	12	8	17	5	4	8	4	—	—
lane, ...	35	7	1	2	1	5	3	6	7	2	—	1
elan, ...	127	33	22	6	13	14	11	11	11	6	—	—
alstown, ...	116	30	21	11	9	18	11	6	8	2	—	—
elstown, ...	394	95	93	58	40	47	27	11	20	2	—	1
lemolaga, ...	149	54	27	18	16	15	8	7	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,244	339	222	137	113	142	97	68	101	22	—	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,244	339	222	137	113	142	97	68	101	22	—	3
SKIBBEREEN.												
down North, ...	81	9	39	12	10	5	1	3	1	1	—	—
down South, ...	203	50	78	28	20	6	9	2	6	4	—	—
gh, ...	96	13	26	21	19	8	5	—	4	—	—	—
agh, ...	109	15	34	25	16	10	4	5	—	—	—	—
Clear, ...	161	35	95	14	8	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
gbaun, ...	114	15	27	33	18	14	3	1	3	—	—	—
haven North, ...	143	12	45	34	16	15	6	3	6	6	—	—
haven South, ...	178	25	101	29	11	5	3	3	1	—	—	—
donnell, ...	122	9	44	32	22	7	4	—	4	—	—	—
keen, ...	140	28	47	32	14	14	3	—	2	—	—	—
gh, ...	81	25	14	17	10	7	1	2	5	—	—	—
daleague North, ...	75	15	34	14	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
daleague South, ...	99	13	33	30	16	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
nes, ...	92	18	28	16	14	11	—	4	1	—	—	—
nascreeny, ...	119	14	41	19	21	15	4	5	—	—	—	—
ughnabeg, ...	137	46	28	19	20	17	3	2	1	1	—	—
enleagh, ...	105	22	15	16	14	22	9	3	3	1	—	—
kakagh, ...	138	30	36	24	24	11	8	3	2	—	—	—
s, ...	132	31	36	18	11	18	6	7	3	—	—	2

* Scheduled as Congested

APPENDIX IX

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Val.
SKIBBEREEN—*continued.*												
Shreelane, ...	104	14	19	38	15	10	6	1	1	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	215	38	75	32	12	27	11	5	11	2	2	—
Skibbereen Urban, ...	72	19	26	11	3	5	3	2	2	1	—	—
*Tullagh, ...	155	35	80	23	7	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	99	11	19	30	11	19	4	2	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	868	173	414	129	72	40	17	7	12	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,102	369	606	438	267	230	80	48	47	13	2	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,970	542	1,020	567	339	270	97	55	59	17	2	
SKULL.												
Ballybane, ...	100	20	46	12	11	7	3	—	1	—	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	198	38	79	42	26	8	1	—	4	—	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	74	7	36	10	10	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	119	16	54	24	4	14	5	2	—	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	106	17	48	24	8	6	2	—	—	—	1	—
*Dunmanus, ...	118	38	46	16	12	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
*Goleen, ...	115	36	51	16	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltoe, ...	148	20	42	37	22	14	8	4	1	—	—	—
Lowertown, ...	90	20	35	17	10	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
*Skull, ...	157	57	68	16	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	—
*Toormore, ...	127	56	51	9	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,014	265	433	157	80	53	15	3	6	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	338	60	123	66	43	25	13	4	4	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,352	325	556	223	123	78	28	7	10	1	1	—
YOUGHAL.												
Ardagh, ...	144	43	21	19	12	15	8	11	10	4	1	—
Clonpriest, ...	197	71	20	14	17	20	9	7	28	8	3	—
Kilcronat, ...	66	26	13	3	6	8	2	—	6	2	—	—
Killeagh, ...	114	40	2	8	4	10	15	8	17	8	2	—
Kilmacdonagh, ...	199	74	21	15	14	19	14	9	26	6	1	—
Youghal Rural, ...	90	29	7	5	1	10	3	9	14	8	2	
Youghal Urban, ...	54	5	17	5	5	3	7	1	7	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	864	288	101	69	59	85	58	45	108	40	9	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	864	288	101	69	59	85	58	45	108	40	9	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	4,709	1,376	2,044	654	289	203	68	29	33	12	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	28,017	5,993	4,578	3,101	2,559	3,551	2,216	1,494	3,002	1,173	209	14
Total of County, ..	32,726	7,369	6,622	3,755	2,848	3,754	2,284	1,523	3,035	1,185	210	14

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ıdee, ...	4,148	21	107	400	297	569	629	339	1,259	226	301	—
roman, ...	4,589	14	—	20	56	239	408	349	824	1,734	945	—
oodan, ...	7,055	15	268	225	341	602	470	527	2,730	986	459	432
urphy, ...	3,372	11	—	102	241	376	609	160	863	252	758	—
n, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
igh, ...	3,121	47	247	226	516	400	406	—	816	463	—	—
ur, ...	3,625	2	12	152	64	923	938	438	919	177	—	—
en, ...	5,155	22	176	177	508	723	414	1,211	1,536	388	—	—
, ...	5,438	14	108	104	365	582	205	598	747	2,240	475	—
.. .. ..	3,594	2	191	119	279	962	682	184	633	297	245	—
anon, ...	4,764	62	79	337	340	668	656	629	1,495	498	—	—
ane, ...	4,970	9	117	99	125	554	608	343	1,261	1,854	—	—
tain, ...	3,436	4	132	427	253	974	414	220	512	235	—	265
gan, ...	9,927	32	102	248	260	1,422	1,162	532	3,456	940	926	847
avilly, ...	3,589	6	40	249	64	603	744	112	1,771	—	—	—
roe, ...	4,939	8	87	16	241	656	440	980	1,316	813	382	—
ly, ...	7,504	41	218	256	286	774	1,551	772	1,868	864	230	644
gh, ...	4,596	8	19	121	313	764	799	1,296	1,276	—	—	—
arin, ...	4,979	32	225	426	790	963	809	533	509	409	283	—
s, ...	4,920	25	67	128	542	829	536	461	1,575	371	386	—
martin, ...	7,459	58	198	252	409	650	1,098	1,077	1,927	1,148	—	642
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	101,180	433	2,393	4,084	6,290	14,233	13,578	10,761	27,293	13,895	5,390	2,830
Total of Electoral Divisions,	101,180	433	2,393	4,084	6,290	14,233	13,578	10,761	27,293	13,895	5,390	2,830
Bantry.												
.. .. ..	13,512	139	4,605	3,955	2,008	1,839	966	—	—	—	—	—
Rural, ...	7,473	65	573	950	1,227	1,757	1,348	228	1,252	73	—	—
Urban, ...	2,421	79	196	179	194	398	177	161	326	412	—	299
.. .. ..	8,810	42	3,297	3,235	293	1,539	—	—	404	—	—	—
East, ...	3,415	239	815	1,001	—	668	610	82	—	—	—	—
West, ...	3,873	251	831	817	759	973	—	84	158	—	—	—
ugh, ...	2,346	433	890	376	164	263	—	—	220	—	—	—
rriff, ...	10,551	905	4,169	1,750	491	509	610	874	603	640	—	—
ll, ...	7,822	51	1,513	1,362	1,396	1,740	1,024	435	301	—	—	—
kan, ...	16,471	7,090	5,058	2,684	315	1,031	110	78	65	40	—	—
gh, ...	6,969	19	1,524	2,084	855	1,880	377	—	230	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5,824	62	1,509	1,420	1,190	508	704	170	261	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,768	341	978	723	284	442	—	—	—	—	—	—
shead, ...	3,409	225	836	793	749	458	348	—	—	—	—	—
ly, ...	1,131	10	93	70	128	277	136	—	313	104	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,345	9,623	18,182	12,099	4,770	6,183	2,644	1,118	1,046	680	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,450	328	8,705	9,300	5,283	8,099	3,766	994	3,087	589	—	299
Total of Electoral Divisions,	96,795	9,951	26,887	21,399	10,053	14,282	6,410	2,112	4,133	1,269	—	299

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

II.– TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Valu
CASTLETOWN.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acr
*Adrigole,	9,598	2,925	4,842	687	596	219	—	—	329	—	—	–
*Bear,	2,656	542	1,231	466	359	58	—	—	—	—	—	–
*Coulagh,	7,968	1,117	3,548	1,834	298	819	228	124	—	—	—	–
*Curryglass,	5,272	930	2,406	1,505	155	135	60	81	—	—	—	–
*Kilcatherine,	10,946	1,767	5,564	2,038	1,403	174	—	—	—	—	—	–
*Killaconenagh,	8,869	847	3,758	1,385	582	629	85	—	1,379	204	—	–
*Kilnamanagh,	8,742	597	4,777	1,761	650	373	—	120	464	—	—	–
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,051	8,725	26,126	9,676	4,043	2,407	373	325	2,172	204	—	–
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,051	8,725	26,126	9,676	4,043	2,407	373	325	2,172	204	—	–
CLONAKILTY.												
Abbeymahon,	4,551	160	734	710	526	935	448	146	481	411	—	–
Ardfield,	3,915	292	538	544	386	602	539	207	635	472	—	–
Argideen,	4,275	23	316	408	515	614	927	—	962	510	—	–
Butlerstown,	4,210	51	678	695	552	640	217	206	415	756	—	–
Cahermore,	4,688	117	452	499	334	1,209	716	340	149	421	451	–
Castleventry,	2,731	16	152	492	486	869	425	99	192	—	—	–
Clonakilty Rural,	6,537	168	452	444	403	1,228	830	647	1,195	470	700	–
Clonakilty Urban,	931	26	93	124	87	200	169	123	109	—	—	–
Coolcraheen,	4,022	26	345	674	380	996	568	452	347	234	—	–
*Courtmacsherry,	2,241	169	542	241	267	211	226	283	302	—	—	–
Kilkerranmore,	3,772	34	181	248	460	593	604	701	607	—	344	–
Kilmaloda East,	3,294	13	79	252	244	579	571	762	344	—	450	–
Kilmaloda West,	2,360	—	10	96	283	369	396	265	941	—	—	–
Kilmoylerane,	3,244	6	119	461	309	690	551	410	698	—	—	–
Kilnagross,	4,100	39	363	296	385	356	559	135	1,266	271	430	–
Knocks,	3,258	57	94	370	317	996	544	279	601	—	—	–
Rathbarry,	4,263	66	340	448	684	817	306	206	292	—	—	1,1
Rosscarbery,	6,985	188	865	759	902	1,456	688	394	424	472	290	5
Rossmore,	3,304	7	80	304	370	568	306	283	1,386	—	—	–
Templeomalus,	4,501	50	241	387	427	731	691	679	552	389	354	–
Timoleague,	3,242	14	77	353	259	363	176	161	191	410	788	4
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,241	169	542	241	267	211	226	283	302	—	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,183	1,353	6,209	8,564	8,309	14,811	10,231	6,495	11,787	4,816	3,807	2,1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,424	1,522	6,751	8,805	8,576	15,022	10,457	6,778	12,089	4,816	3,807	2,1
CORK.												
Ballincollig,	7,024	6	77	96	138	556	366	622	1,812	3,223	—	1
Ballygarvan,	3,844	12	28	86	101	664	380	395	973	868	337	–
Ballynaglogh,	3,887	18	261	58	90	560	1,072	366	1,462	—	—	–
Bishopstown,	2,818	32	87	28	27	58	144	57	338	853	231	9
Blackpool,	7,514	282	622	681	471	764	951	997	2,492	254	—	–
Blackrock,	2,827	57	215	155	89	129	233	205	511	523	313	3
Blarney,	5,399	15	148	77	87	324	662	525	1,145	1,125	468	8
Caherlag,	6,695	24	35	97	—	226	337	277	1,487	2,047	858	1,3
Carrigaline,	5,947	62	179	78	83	331	398	368	1,207	1,770	516	9
Carrignavar,	7,261	457	994	981	429	292	851	763	1,463	1,031	—	–
Carrigrohane Beg,	5,794	16	105	98	91	472	377	253	1,901	1,625	409	4
Cork Urban,	1,325	47	126	86	113	177	93	72	309	122	180	–
Douglas,	5,905	33	81	49	93	412	198	301	2,115	2,092	164	3
Dripsey,	5,877	50	232	281	462	801	1,057	385	2,204	405	—	–
Dunderrow,	5,454	18	148	115	223	925	827	919	1,904	375	—	–
Firmount,	4,945	45	86	225	337	495	442	925	1,834	556	—	–
Glenville,	3,161	60	438	619	526	504	60	—	—	—	—	
Greenfort,	4,955	31	132	174	38	465	683	746	1,331	1,061	294	–

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...NS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CORK—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...enny, ...	5,181	9	—	32	75	168	416	274	998	1,665	483	1,061
...gh, ...	4,709	133	568	178	236	772	231	170	1,510	580	331	—
...antota, ...	4,028	32	171	242	425	411	753	296	1,698	—	—	—
...raha, ...	6,496	84	233	403	440	796	648	592	797	1,333	520	650
...igh, ...	4,456	7	2	10	21	26	134	185	832	1,144	256	1,839
..., ...	7,386	22	193	326	407	885	958	544	2,401	1,110	—	540
...town, ...	2,596	37	86	99	97	101	31	164	210	1,144	619	8
.. ..	4,499	1	51	269	151	564	208	295	1,034	759	254	913
...town Rural, ...	5,351	40	220	235	280	656	557	597	1,109	1,061	313	283
...town Urban, ...	1,188	7	11	24	40	53	40	39	188	23	9	754
...oney, ...	7,985	41	85	144	15	427	329	298	2,380	3,701	565	—
...town, ...	6,999	12	61	121	148	451	336	322	1,551	3,792	205	—
...ry's, ...	6,394	19	83	113	189	205	236	41	1,333	3,254	382	539
...church, ...	7,134	29	77	38	175	285	546	459	3,399	1,878	—	248
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	165,034	1,738	5,835	6,218	6,097	13,955	14,554	12,452	43,928	39,374	7,707	13,176
Total of Electoral Divisions,	165,034	1,738	5,835	6,218	6,097	13,955	14,554	12,452	43,928	39,374	7,707	13,176
DUNMANWAY.												
...h, ...	5,486	52	268	294	497	1,282	1,489	829	775	—	—	—
...gurteen, ...	6,010	77	416	367	1,156	798	1,299	647	940	310	—	—
...noney, ...	5,798	67	441	311	394	1,444	819	464	771	817	270	—
...nageary, ...	9,836	13	1,085	1,842	3,549	1,478	1,067	357	445	—	—	—
...k, ...	7,889	154	817	1,326	2,036	1,606	758	—	1,192	—	—	—
...boy, ...	7,330	74	691	1,067	835	1,478	714	689	1,782	—	—	—
...town, ...	4,549	19	65	99	405	829	637	698	1,412	385	—	—
...ountain, ...	10,007	124	601	1,231	3,459	2,616	874	527	225	320	—	—
...gh, ...	3,669	42	405	677	462	799	672	350	262	—	—	—
...anway, ...	9,589	217	1,255	1,111	983	2,473	990	387	1,848	—	325	—
...wn, ...	10,003	216	735	2,578	863	2,426	103	436	222	—	—	2,424
...igh, ...	5,124	21	147	259	616	1,943	811	717	610	—	—	—
...i, ...	6,923	18	447	678	953	1,529	994	402	520	577	—	805
..., ...	4,790	268	149	314	59	707	827	918	1,548	—	—	—
...ton, ...	7,032	43	512	253	997	1,599	883	1,351	1,083	311	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	104,035	1,405	8,034	12,407	17,294	23,007	12,937	8,772	13,635	2,720	595	3,229
Total of Electoral Divisions,	104,035	1,405	8,034	12,407	17,294	23,007	12,937	8,772	13,635	2,720	595	3,229
FERMOY.												
...n, ...	3,531	57	39	49	59	99	542	353	692	675	381	585
...ncoly, ...	5,161	51	141	48	110	151	262	70	1,519	395	—	2,414
...noe, ...	8,725	391	375	255	226	797	800	564	3,091	1,883	343	—
..., ...	4,315	768	1,029	1,030	—	405	—	—	1,083	—	—	—
...scooke, ...	3,599	138	530	698	659	487	277	—	—	—	—	810
...s Hyde, ...	4,995	49	67	120	219	337	224	628	940	886	176	1,349
...elyons, ...	6,120	25	302	30	192	293	387	360	1,897	1,890	260	484
...etownroche, ...	6,071	—	31	77	30	414	284	601	1,264	2,236	579	555
... .	7,904	23	82	53	82	411	445	189	2,573	2,476	286	1,284
...glass, ...	5,424	27	209	90	38	256	106	349	1,290	2,441	618	—
...oy Rural, ...	4,858	18	25	36	7	104	146	352	1,158	1,719	580	713
...oy Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...worth East, ...	5,326	26	40	157	202	633	597	394	1,349	1,157	771	—
...worth West, ...	4,965	29	11	160	179	409	235	716	2,242	649	—	335
...maskehy, ...	4,391	357	884	680	997	677	405	77	314	—	—	—
...roe, ...	7,073	16	148	259	183	735	1,093	633	2,547	1,124	335	—
...or, ...	6,021	97	110	179	266	163	371	598	1,674	1,533	—	1,030

APPENDIX IX.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
FERMOY—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kilcummer, ...	3,925	42	104	96	188	324	276	378	1,242	915	360	—
Kildinan, ...	9,398	292	933	539	937	1,556	1,920	839	1,194	909	279	—
Killathy, ...	5,302	44	147	294	273	547	569	388	1,441	1,289	310	—
Kilworth, ...	8,350	168	387	287	1,004	1,281	1,260	229	1,519	874	—	1,3
Knockmourne, ...	8,981	81	265	156	346	1,080	788	846	2,586	421	1,984	4
Leitrim, ...	3,682	67	293	175	193	301	509	387	791	429	537	—
Rathcormack, ...	7,283	273	756	470	351	574	529	496	1,561	1,168	743	3
Watergrasshill, ...	7,062	59	40	186	153	834	1,109	736	1,443	2,207	295	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	142,462	3,098	6,948	6,124	6,894	12,868	13,134	10,183	35,410	27,276	8,837	11,6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	142,462	3,098	6948	6,124	6,894	12,868	13,134	10,183	35,410	27,276	8,837	11,6
KANTURK.												
Allow, ...	5,807	51	232	169	492	1,309	502	1,045	1,572	435	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	3,841	46	205	115	224	944	416	465	967	459	—	—
Banteer, ...	5,109	644	1,163	477	412	681	313	471	828	120	—	—
Barleyhill, ...	8,757	78	337	389	895	1,770	1,877	742	2,443	226	—	—
Barnacurra, ...	4,251	615	526	327	383	996	591	202	611	—	—	—
Bawncross, ...	5,497	74	197	54	184	873	1,097	871	2,147	—	—	—
Boherboy, ...	5,305	283	1,197	555	735	652	411	116	792	564	—	—
Castlecor, ...	5,307	7	25	19	19	62	447	470	1,054	1,847	221	1,1
Castlemagner, ...	4,451	7	41	46	65	402	279	69	2,520	1,022	—	—
Clonfert East, ...	10,559	815	2,531	2,596	1,090	2,528	923	—	76	—	—	—
Clonfert West, ...	6,898	161	1,858	2,370	1,669	840	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen, ...	4,471	416	147	71	42	114	—	—	1,559	—	—	2,1
Coolclogh, ...	4,524	155	266	161	285	596	86	513	1,770	692	—	—
Dromina, ...	4,750	115	105	128	83	510	59	756	1,852	856	287	—
Glenlara, ...	7,263	452	1,837	1,184	1,150	947	974	424	295	—	—	
Gortmore, ...	1,071	30	161	138	69	128	115	—	132	—	298	—
Greenane, ...	5,193	39	102	92	42	355	77	260	1,193	2 218	815	—
Kanturk, ...	5,553	51	148	87	66	470	506	466	1,856	1,594	309	—
Kilbrin, ...	4,204	62	71	37	107	373	660	729	1,229	936	—	—
Kilmeen, ...	5,290	366	1,715	1,001	646	1,391	—	171	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan, ...	9,651	666	4,133	1,137	1,090	1,113	340	292	880	—	—	—
Knocktemple, ...	5,032	26	17	53	134	266	835	826	2,619	256	—	—
Meens, ...	6,888	632	2,629	1,326	667	391	673	132	438	—	—	—
Milford, ...	5,256	96	97	305	406	673	679	439	1,663	484	414	—
Nad, ...	3,382	373	1,066	662	679	602	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	6,797	156	197	344	508	837	883	609	2,089	524	—	—
Newtown, ...	6,495	46	91	240	334	733	562	614	3,025	618	232	—
Roskeen, ...	4,739	12	17	111	86	196	255	161	1,037	1,739	—	1,1
Rosnalee, ...	4,025	21	52	55	125	257	427	382	616	—	—	2,0
Rowls, ...	7,106	229	521	469	606	2,453	513	216	1,760	339	—	—
Tincorra, ...	4,233	556	612	270	423	844	561	139	828	—	—	—
Tullylease, ...	6,005	303	831	266	634	942	183	318	1,415	713	400	—
Williamstown, ...	4,942	375	1,695	746	1,376	452	180	118	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	182,652	7,958	24,822	16,000	15,726	25,700	15,424	12,016	39,266	15,641	2,976	7,1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	182,652	7,958	24,822	16,000	15,726	25,700	15,424	12,016	39,266	15,641	2,976	7,1
KILMALLOCK.												
Ardskeagh, ...	4,373	9	237	8	47	121	868	177	967	1,150	221	5
Charleville, ...	4,682	35	51	32	38	248	303	324	1,965	1,686	—	—
Milltown	4,687	14	48	156	25	126	337	306	1,950	1,279	—	4
Springfort, ...	4,758	23	4	85	22	144	224	129	1,971	1,361	795	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,500	81	340	281	132	639	1,732	936	6,853	5,476	1,016	1,0
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,500	81	340	281	132	639	1,732	936	6,853	5,476	1,016	1,0

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acr
spittle, ...	3,356	107	184	191	623	735	384	387	341	404	—	—
eard, ...	3,419	26	23	194	180	315	661	574	447	999	—	—
oyle, ...	2,935	74	277	175	305	457	472	163	509	203	300	—
nackean, ...	2,647	30	102	134	99	475	762	130	539	376	—	—
nartle, ...	5,784	4	38	40	180	218	334	286	2,535	1,929	220	—
aline, ...	3,551	23	54	185	158	401	354	—	1,397	756	223	—
ain, ...	4,613	84	114	426	451	1,077	231	351	999	880	—	—
. .. .	2,656	3	20	25	36	291	153	460	814	854	—	—
ibrien, ...	3,544	46	66	110	90	707	333	497	746	949	—	—
noge, ...	3,870	3	38	130	189	—	374	322	1,240	1,237	337	—
rick, ...	3,331	22	50	132	199	502	145	490	589	719	483	—
le Rural, ...	12,597	153	382	245	429	1,215	980	916	3,948	3,073	438	818
e Urban, ...	189	22	40	32	35	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
e, ...	2,753	9	26	20	95	200	214	215	880	319	307	468
ne, ...	2,641	26	60	145	24	277	75	—	328	—	371	1,335
noney, ...	4,933	51	105	285	270	819	625	854	1,027	797	—	—
ary, ...	5,005	2	62	194	159	333	421	406	1,894	1,384	150	—
al, ...	2,407	4	39	42	70	433	495	207	724	—	393	—
ebreedy, ...	3,218	20	47	55	106	31	217	—	519	535	320	1,368
emichael, ...	5,060	1	—	—	28	292	210	451	1,899	1,460	719	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,509	710	1,727	2,860	3,726	8,778	7,440	6,709	21,435	16,874	4,261	3,989
Total of Electoral Divisions,	78,509	710	1,727	2,860	3,726	8,778	7,440	6,709	21,435	16,874	4,261	3,989
MACROOM.												
agh, ...	4,727	72	100	304	239	413	832	623	667	1,477	—	—
. .. .	6,203	13	112	75	72	497	699	656	1,831	823	355	1,070
nageary, ...	8,296	25	1,848	2,605	1,188	1,475	706	148	—	301	—	—
oma, ...	3,744	88	776	580	626	784	234	656	—	—	—	—
way, ...	5,566	26	62	—	31	243	545	804	2,249	1,089	517	—
ath, ...	6,870	208	1,741	2,814	836	844	—	427	—	—	—	—
ohid, ...	11,133	103	333	569	1,042	3,516	2,444	1,494	1,331	301	—	—
oyle, ...	3,877	51	104	320	20	436	534	349	1,489	574	—	—
lneen, ...	4,326	96	1,362	873	943	573	479	—	—	—	—	—
tubbrid, ...	9,913	95	2,139	1,942	2,425	1,150	1,550	412	200	—	—	—
ne, ...	8,658	261	748	1,066	825	1,903	1,044	652	1,921	238	—	—
ille, ...	3,961	4	40	131	418	729	335	550	1,394	360	—	—
eelagh, ...	6,197	100	754	697	468	1,689	567	1,028	695	199	—	—
rihert, ...	12,472	506	1,410	1,081	1,399	2,268	1,679	613	2,124	893	—	499
en, ...	8,281	271	838	813	722	2,310	1,576	1,135	616	—	—	—
nartery, ...	7,226	34	283	210	610	1,501	981	1,032	1,451	205	—	919
neigh, ...	7,962	322	211	183	297	1,326	1,162	998	1,847	1,045	571	—
om, ...	2,937	32	65	90	155	158	414	40	409	982	586	—
rney, ...	5,122	30	28	83	211	520	585	435	1,641	1,025	228	336
naglass, ...	3,991	5	9	22	109	985	360	452	1,300	749	—	—
rivers, ...	8,079	369	673	831	681	2,199	886	1,308	1,132	—	—	—
sk, ...	11,172	155	1,006	632	2,663	3,227	1,627	169	1,227	466	—	—
eagh, ...	11,842	374	3,619	1,850	2,312	1,923	575	829	69	291	—	—
s, ...	7,688	38	396	754	1,880	1,822	1,379	127	1,292	—	—	—
nascourt, ...	6,663	77	178	239	158	716	1,227	1,316	1,494	209	—	1,039
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,008	607	7,208	7,269	4,336	4,242	1,281	1,404	69	592	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	149,898	2,748	11,627	11,501	15,994	28,965	21,149	14,849	26,310	10,635	2,257	3,863
Total of Electoral Divisions,	176,906	3,355	18,835	18,770	20,330	33,207	22,430	16,253	26,379	11.227	2,257	3,863

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Abo... £3... n... valu...
Mallow.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acr...
Ballyclogh, ...	6,687	9	56	—	123	582	422	530	1,992	1,464	766	74
Ballynamona, ...	9,664	213	527	678	1,066	2,512	1,383	1,222	1,593	470	—	—
Buttevant, ...	8,407	63	47	156	100	322	801	388	2,657	2,031	890	9...
Caherduggan, ...	4,007	59	49	100	30	102	328	193	830	663	582	1,0...
Carrig, ...	3,164	11	45	44	27	36	301	122	1,481	599	498	—
Churchtown, ...	10,156	48	111	40	24	150	260	570	3,342	3,299	1,212	1,1...
Clenor, ...	5,103	7	34	29	175	250	145	795	1,891	840	937	—
Doneraile, ...	6,393	17	63	125	289	249	361	485	1,597	1,393	—	1,8...
Imphrick, ...	5,898	62	115	51	34	269	248	535	1,678	905	744	1,2...
Kilmaclenine, ...	5,725	10	19	208	30	318	290	743	1,885	1,776	446	—
Kilshannig, ...	26,384	942	4,080	4,450	3,100	3,781	1,806	1,813	3,119	2,919	—	3...
Liscarroll, ...	5,248	23	33	59	40	102	646	751	1,528	877	668	5...
Mallow Rural, ...	6,958	22	114	74	252	432	457	448	1,880	1,775	766	7...
Mallow North Urban, ..	855	7	39	26	15	83	133	—	63	313	—	1...
Mallow South Urban, ...	906	1	25	13	3	48	85	18	44	—	114	5...
Monanimy, ...	8,899	219	500	328	379	619	833	519	1,754	874	—	2,8...
Rahan, ...	9,545	203	897	815	625	1,825	1,078	1,694	587	1,301	—	5...
Shanballymore, ...	4,891	44	205	106	211	355	488	551	1,381	485	—	1,0...
Skahanagh, ...	4,517	418	234	165	195	409	207	265	200	2,424	—	—
Streamhill, ...	4,987	76	—	52	152	121	191	120	133	1,623	2,519	—
Templemary.	4,248	5	—	15	—	98	180	489	1,014	1,556	311	5...
Wallstown, ...	3,927	6	47	32	50	141	234	114	912	1,655	736	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	146,569	2,465	7,240	7,566	6,920	12,804	10,877	12,365	31,561	29,242	11,189	14,3...
Total of Electoral Divisions,	146,569	2,465	7,240	7,566	6,920	12,804	10,877	12,365	31,561	29,242	11,189	14,3...
Middleton.												
Ballintemple, ...	4,706	25	222	177	370	835	579	471	784	1,026	217	—
Ballycottin, ...	4,178	26	66	40	172	534	563	422	1,648	245	462	—
Ballyspillane, ...	2,913	—	42	75	82	151	189	70	896	533	332	5
Carrigtohill, ...	10,329	33	127	342	413	716	833	920	2,599	2,563	1,129	6
Castlemartyr, ...	6,033	26	106	96	204	364	300	499	1,270	1,685	260	1,2...
Clonmult, ...	3,484	325	47	68	71	273	182	80	1,169	492	777	—
Cloyne, ...	7,541	50	131	140	141	330	573	345	1,452	1,194	816	2,3...
Corkbeg, ...	4,723	10	45	100	174	161	190	128	503	421	431	2,5...
Dangan, ...	3,360	36	116	186	248	318	435	274	1,086	388	273	—
Dungourney, ...	5,818	119	270	129	214	475	295	700	2,806	569	241	—
Garryvoe, ...	3,686	30	108	184	152	559	428	426	1,131	688	—	—
Ightermurragh, ...	6,931	24	35	77	158	309	381	432	2,607	1,744	576	5
Inch, ...	5,092	47	31	99	89	475	306	298	2,109	1,638	—	—
Lisgoold, ...	6,394	48	504	208	346	970	1,259	185	2,058	376	440	—
Middleton Rural, ...	9,997	36	148	209	150	448	502	129	2,182	2,761	514	2,9...
Middleton Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely, ...	4,201	5	36	120	93	170	564	420	1,314	1,093	386	—
Rostellan, ...	4,067	59	44	129	72	183	124	290	731	483	316	1,6...
Templebodan, ...	7,910	42	329	319	517	232	454	757	4,102	554	604	—
Templenacarriga, ...	6,409	38	47	44	86	981	655	178	2,059	1,111	—	1,2...
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,772	979	2,454	2,742	3,752	8,484	8,812	7,024	32,506	19,544	7,774	13,7...
Total of Electoral Divisions,	107,772	979	2,454	2,742	3,752	8,484	8,812	7,024	32,506	19,544	7,774	13,7...

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Millstreet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
arnagh, ...	11,769	275	1,530	1,032	2,056	3,037	531	2,742	566	—	—	—
gane, ...	11,744	647	1,818	1,460	1,908	2,352	812	631	1,428	688	—	—
oo, ...	4,841	314	711	525	236	2,048	80	—	620	307	—	—
.. .. ..	4,298	40	456	962	400	801	755	88	488	308	—	—
, ...	2,954	62	132	360	472	475	453	180	333	487	—	—
leen, ...	4,621	63	796	1,368	743	1,261	98	292	—	—	—	—
e, ...	7,167	573	1,518	677	271	1,108	409	1,012	450	578	571	—
.. .. ..	4,983	43	91	238	187	370	536	584	1,453	1,481	—	—
ey, ...	5,180	125	941	1,235	446	909	203	251	647	423	—	—
agree, ...	6,309	29	312	1,334	1,206	2,350	393	380	305	—	—	—
l, ...	4,353	675	412	309	238	151	258	618	1,231	461	—	—
.. .. ..	4,949	97	149	180	746	986	272	556	1,280	683	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	73,168	2,943	8,866	9,680	8,909	15,848	4,800	7,334	8,801	5,416	571	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	73,168	2,943	8,866	9,680	8,909	15,848	4,800	7,334	8,801	5,416	571	—
Mitchelstown.												
thur, ...	2,925	86	321	291	261	404	479	268	815	—	—	—
llane, ...	5,332	34	104	145	318	456	703	723	2,107	742	—	—
.. .. ..	4,170	85	82	813	207	253	439	518	1,049	283	—	441
ery, ...	4,619	172	506	382	223	702	301	303	726	1,304	—	—
ane, ...	2,352	10	10	52	27	206	172	428	651	335	—	461
an, ...	4,572	82	289	120	407	537	530	706	995	906	—	—
stown, ...	3,349	39	196	193	232	668	565	363	691	402	—	—
stown, ...	13,293	772	1,599	1,461	1,314	2,275	1,678	871	1,745	402	—	1,176
molaga, ...	4,277	210	561	626	727	764	450	532	407	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,889	1,490	3,668	4,083	3,716	6,265	5,317	4,712	9,186	4,374	—	2,078
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,889	1,490	3,668	4,083	3,716	6,265	5,317	4,712	9,186	4,374	—	2,078
Skibbereen.												
wn North, ...	2,970	45	848	464	525	259	40	375	123	291	—	—
wn South, ...	5,123	217	1,061	711	728	292	563	154	661	736	—	—
, ...	4,887	61	682	787	1,763	583	442	—	569	—	—	—
h, ...	5,704	81	928	1,360	972	725	941	697	—	—	—	—
ear, ...	3,793	388	2,042	283	325	449	—	143	163	—	—	—
aun, ...	5,127	46	774	1,331	868	1,028	334	180	566	—	—	—
aven North, ...	6,251	27	949	1,009	578	765	410	254	621	1,638	—	—
aven South, ...	4,498	178	1,903	859	632	222	298	292	114	—	—	—
rnnell, ...	5,601	48	1,383	1,508	1,159	565	475	—	463	—	—	—
en, ...	4,821	327	1,096	1,110	786	961	289	—	252	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4,128	207	579	753	564	674	76	183	1,092	—	—	—
league North, ...	5,449	345	2,230	1,257	927	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
league South, ...	4,418	251	1,254	1,417	976	163	357	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	5,317	110	1,014	1,062	1,008	1,033	—	735	355	—	—	—
creeny, ...	6,281	144	1,179	885	1,230	1,572	689	582	—	—	—	—
hnabeg, ...	2,876	157	310	511	644	593	225	161	107	168	—	—
eagh, ...	4,247	50	292	466	549	1,237	811	363	334	145	—	—
kagh, ...	4,836	167	725	812	1,094	722	789	319	208	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,440	90	410	347	242	672	424	534	182	—	—	539

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above 100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Ab £3 i va
Skibbereen—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
Shreelane, ...	4,293	51	573	1,421	878	701	485	114	70	—	—	
Skibbereen Rural, ...	7,684	148	1,475	878	486	1,282	841	368	1,217	383	606	
Skibbereen Urban, ...	944	39	172	118	53	105	59	106	65	227	—	
*Tullagh, ...	4,199	392	1,978	952	264	503	—	110	—	—	—	
Woodfort, ...	4,430	104	530	1,117	501	1,141	262	167	266	342	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,949	1,581	9,896	4,849	4,639	2,739	1,303	699	1,507	736	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	83,368	2,092	14,491	16,569	13,113	14,198	7,507	5,138	5,921	3,194	606	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	111,317	3,673	24,387	21,418	17,752	16,937	8,810	5,837	7,428	3,930	606	
Skull.												
Ballybane, ...	5,880	391	1,807	733	1,289	580	547	—	533	—	—	
*Ballydehob, ...	6,888	327	2,307	1,444	1,499	742	58	—	511	—	—	
*Coolagh, ...	3,786	188	1,015	596	677	715	344	—	251	—	—	
*Crookhaven, ...	5,723	287	2,110	1,214	231	1,237	433	211	—	—	—	
*Dunbeacon, ...	5,521	265	1,899	1,159	623	1,176	199	—	—	—	200	
*Dunmanus, ...	5,715	981	1,970	868	957	365	280	—	—	294	—	
*Goleen, ...	4,080	663	1,588	809	575	445	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilcoe, ...	6,224	178	1,108	1,474	1,083	1,014	765	481	121	—	—	
Lowertown, ...	3,235	299	1,022	563	632	210	132	—	377	—	—	
*Skull, ...	3,579	591	1,561	509	279	266	225	67	81	—	—	
*Toormore, ...	3,911	873	1,680	443	386	395	134	—	—	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	39,203	4,175	14,130	7,042	5,227	5,341	1,673	278	843	294	200	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,339	868	3,937	2,770	3,004	1,804	1,444	481	1,031	—	—	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,542	5,043	18,067	9,812	8,231	7,145	3,117	759	1,874	294	200	
Youghal.												
Ardagh, ...	7,600	153	441	701	627	987	703	1,160	1,302	951	575	
Clonpriest, ...	6,334	63	227	203	377	539	411	400	2,260	1,159	695	
Kilcronat, ...	4,872	398	411	212	339	808	202	—	1,430	1,072	—	
Killeagh, ...	5,363	59	34	114	112	378	629	504	1,539	1,475	519	
Kilmacdonogh, ...	5,913	118	223	257	340	555	643	578	2,245	777	177	
Youghal, Rural, ...	4,154	20	44	88	22	387	123	460	888	889	587	
Youghal Urban, ...	962	9	60	39	31	46	123	34	172	448	—	
Total of Non-Congested Divisions,	35,198	820	1,440	1,614	1,848	3,700	2,834	3,136	9,836	6,771	2,553	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,198	820	1,440	1,614	1,848	3,700	2,834	3,136	9,836	6,771	2,553	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisons in County.	206,797	24,880	76,084	41,176	23,282	21,123	7,500	4,107	5,939	2,506	200	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	1,567,506	31,509	118,736	122,363	127,007	214,158	155,536	124,357	327,846	205,837	59,539	8
Total of County, ..	1,774,303	56,389	194,820	163,539	150,289	235,281	163,036	128,464	333,785	208,343	59,739	8

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

...ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...adee, ...	2,261	5	48	158	194	296	279	169	732	135	245	—
...groman, ...	3,330	8	—	14	35	141	252	183	579	1,408	680	—
...modan, ...	6,540	27	188	180	342	478	412	389	2,167	856	458	1,043
... murphy, ...	1,886	24	—	53	117	221	304	88	467	143	469	—
...on, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...eigh, ...	1,215	13	78	90	195	165	169	—	331	174	—	—
...ur, ...	1,798	5	6	73	34	397	471	219	468	125	—	—
...een, ...	2,809	16	79	93	247	348	205	622	887	312	—	—
...y, ...	3,736	20	41	39	141	319	140	348	587	1,662	439	—
... .	1,858	2	51	38	121	420	317	87	380	221	221	—
...nnon, ...	3,178	19	33	230	217	469	404	407	1,009	390	—	—
...ane, ...	3,005	13	32	36	53	281	248	176	844	1,322	—	—
...ttain, ...	1,852	8	42	187	126	508	216	89	212	106	—	353
...gan, ...	7,007	27	78	250	194	796	783	415	2,593	886	414	571
...avilly, ...	1,798	17	17	95	32	293	360	50	934	—	—	—
...roe, ...	2,691	15	38	11	138	357	240	455	834	402	201	—
...dy, ...	4,450	57	108	110	141	390	767	405	1,168	654	224	426
...gh, ...	2,196	27	9	65	147	390	367	623	568	—	—	—
...lann, ...	2,684	28	117	197	401	473	421	318	347	178	204	—
...s, ...	2,684	11	30	50	198	366	312	228	918	330	241	—
...emartin, ...	3,951	37	82	99	181	289	575	548	1,064	708	—	368
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	60,929	379	1,077	2,068	3,254	7,397	7,272	5,819	17,089	10,012	3,796	2,766
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,929	379	1,077	2,068	3,254	7,397	7,272	5,819	17,089	10,012	3,796	2,766
Bantry.												
.. .. ..	826	27	238	204	117	201	39	—	—	—	—	—
...y Rural, ...	3,460	34	192	340	451	768	659	130	765	121	—	—
...y Urban, ...	1,994	47	161	74	91	245	106	129	373	379	—	389
... .	864	10	339	254	50	159	—	—	52	—	—	—
...s East, ...	824	40	177	213	—	210	143	41	—	—	—	—
...s West, ...	1,087	66	192	265	220	249	—	41	54	—	—	—
...ough, ...	612	96	218	88	72	72	—	—	66	—	—	—
...arriff, ...	1,766	116	376	148	50	164	237	139	190	346	—	—
...ill, ...	1,471	7	181	248	198	310	225	88	214	—	—	—
...kan, ...	1,286	320	314	205	51	100	76	41	54	125	—	—
...gh, ...	1,296	11	248	278	242	409	34	—	74	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,248	13	227	351	233	144	176	46	55	—	—	—
... .	810	69	298	221	75	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
...shead, ...	899	72	296	181	162	120	68	—	—	—	—	—
...ly, ...	566	8	41	56	54	91	70	—	145	101	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,110	806	2,109	1,525	747	1,263	563	262	364	471	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,899	133	1,389	1,601	1,319	2,126	1,270	393	1,678	601	—	389
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,009	939	3,498	3,126	2,066	3,389	1,833	655	2,042	1,072	—	389

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castletown.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
*Adrigole,	1,088	179	537	128	122	45	—	—	77	—	—	
*Bear,	1,005	145	515	178	141	26	—	—	—	—	—	
*Coulagh,	1,937	177	799	466	102	240	104	49	—	—	—	
*Curryglass,	1,082	136	518	228	54	63	36	47	—	—	—	
*Kilcatherine,	1,998	349	1,068	390	170	21	—	—	—	—	—	
*Killaconenagh,	1,756	174	590	308	134	201	75	—	142	132	—	
*Kilnamanagh,	1,583	74	741	375	165	117	—	42	69	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,449	1,234	4,768	2,073	888	713	215	138	288	132	—	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,449	1,234	4,768	2,073	888	713	215	138	288	132	—	
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon,	3,010	93	384	390	357	708	343	87	336	312	—	
Ardfield,	2,832	116	346	366	254	366	337	179	470	398	—	
Argideen,	1,881	42	131	170	223	269	429	—	446	171	—	
Butlerstown,	2,814	50	410	469	338	450	135	135	286	541	—	
Cahermore,	1,680	45	107	71	121	450	311	180	55	140	200	
Castleventry,	1,085	15	64	199	166	330	207	41	63	—	—	
Clonakilty Rural,	3,820	54	251	194	245	705	463	395	630	295	588	
Clonakilty Urban,	1,079	31	129	152	87	226	162	136	156	—	—	
Coolcraheen,	1,940	22	157	298	204	477	265	182	193	142	—	
*Courtmacsherry,	1,523	106	304	142	136	160	179	220	276	—	—	
Kilkerranmore,	2,312	27	98	145	278	406	334	401	398	—	225	
Kilmaloda East,	1,570	7	41	114	120	253	288	273	188	—	286	
Kilmaloda West,	1,132	—	4	35	90	168	173	134	528	—	—	
Kilmoylerane,	1,435	8	36	150	120	292	251	227	351	—	—	
Kilnagross,	2,037	34	168	151	174	164	283	85	582	140	256	
Knocks,	1,420	4	29	154	136	419	258	125	295	—	—	
Rathbarry,	2,956	32	235	310	479	539	134	124	237	—	—	
Rosscarbery,	4,220	164	487	342	488	799	411	265	229	414	214	
Rossmore,	1,798	16	37	125	190	297	167	180	786	—	—	
Templeomalus,	3,181	79	170	245	324	526	486	535	408	204	204	
Timoleague,	1,894	15	42	173	99	229	105	83	118	186	514	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,523	106	304	142	136	160	179	220	276	—	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,096	854	3,326	4,253	4,493	8,073	5,542	3,767	6,755	2,943	2,487	1,
Total of Electoral Divisions,	45,619	960	3,630	4,395	4,629	8,233	5,721	3,987	7,031	2,943	2,487	1,
Cork.												
Ballincollig,	6,666	17	70	51	73	345	277	427	1,540	3,317	—	
Ballygarvan,	2,402	11	34	63	36	301	202	255	659	585	256	
Ballynaglogh,	1,608	5	54	27	37	177	452	144	712	—	—	
Bishopstown,	4,667	73	296	87	92	136	344	130	692	1,407	284	1,
Blackpool,	3,080	63	143	209	188	360	471	437	1,084	125	—	
Blackrock,	10,704	123	539	487	291	641	586	776	2, 77	2,458	1,126	1,
Blarney,	4,309	39	65	38	76	229	430	387	948	908	463	
Caherlag,	7,690	38	47	67	—	188	377	279	1,505	2,155	1,157	1,
Carrigaline,	7,414	87	235	153	181	283	503	325	1,535	1,920	757	1,
Carrignavar,	2,511	102	191	270	159	117	266	315	724	367	—	
Carrigrohane Beg,	4,360	18	47	49	76	283	247	175	1,261	1,458	414	
Cork Urban,	3,033	110	269	208	247	335	169	130	587	476	502	
Douglas,	6,628	35	56	54	118	351	192	381	2,281	2,551	296	
Dripsey,	3,284	25	123	156	226	429	543	225	1,313	244	—	
Dunderrow,	2,653	11	56	50	107	385	372	484	954	234	—	
Firmount,	2,442	50	29	90	148	282	222	462	975	184	—	
Glenville,	1,097	6	71	105	83	95	37	—	—	—	—	
Greenfort,	2,750	51	53	61	18	225	326	364	843	599	210	

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CORK—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...enny, ...	4,545	14	—	23	54	127	278	192	713	1,525	525	1,09
...gh, ...	2,100	34	151	77	52	257	137	86	729	356	221	—
...antots, ...	1,419	27	60	84	165	175	246	124	538	—	—	—
...raha, ...	3,230	30	34	119	164	296	252	322	461	902	291	359
...agh, ...	4,521	12	9	23	33	26	148	228	930	1,056	476	1,580
...y, ...	4,933	28	97	121	241	500	609	353	1,464	756	—	764
...town, ...	3,716	68	132	65	126	185	67	149	319	1,258	703	644
.. .. ..	3,320	1	20	126	104	311	131	182	741	748	222	734
...stown Rural, ...	6,254	96	187	189	275	664	623	674	1,281	1,444	451	370
...stown Urban, ...	2,509	11	27	53	37	101	194	93	833	106	227	827
...ooney, ...	8,158	46	61	106	17	320	283	374	2,637	3,666	648	—
...town, ...	4,711	19	40	75	110	261	179	183	1,080	2,557	207	—
...ary's, ...	10,480	49	135	218	334	370	391	125	2,008	4,814	742	1,294
...church, ...	5,397	30	49	36	92	216	392	263	2,337	1,676	—	306
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	142,591	1,329	3,380	3,540	3,960	8,971	9,946	9,044	36,361	39,852	10,178	16,030
Total of Electoral Divisions,	142,591	1,329	3,380	3,540	3,960	8,971	9,946	9,044	36,361	39,852	10,178	16,030
DUNMANWAY.												
...gh, ...	1,572	45	36	83	127	391	461	215	214	—	—	—
...gurteen, ...	2,694	66	161	163	515	320	634	309	415	111	—	—
...money, ...	3,065	63	204	159	194	699	380	265	465	432	204	—
...nageary, ...	862	19	39	143	349	141	62	42	67	—	—	—
...k, ...	1,106	26	95	186	270	300	107	—	122	—	—	—
...boy, ...	2,053	77	148	217	211	390	249	178	583	—	—	—
...town, ...	1,899	39	25	38	141	304	242	311	634	165	—	—
...ountain	1,906	61	91	242	532	487	141	177	53	122	—	—
...gh, ...	1,447	24	103	208	175	358	239	231	109	—	—	—
...anway, ...	3,807	89	293	368	386	908	416	216	901	—	230	—
...wn, ...	1,497	23	89	270	122	392	38	83	73	—	—	407
...igh, ...	2,170	50	50	121	262	808	307	320	252	—	—	—
...A, ...	3,010	33	136	210	321	596	419	178	247	275	—	595
...a, ...	1.187	24	30	57	17	179	209	267	404	—	—	—
...ton, ...	2,572	45	112	86	268	617	381	537	387	139	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,847	684	1,612	2,551	3,890	6,890	4,285	3,329	4,926	1;244	434	1,002
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,847	684	1,612	2,551	3,890	6,890	4,285	3,329	4,926	1,244	434	1,002
FERMOY.												
...m, ...	2,402	18	12	15	32	51	316	223	398	419	256	662
...nooly, ...	3,090	44	52	49	38	120	174	43	1,022	349	—	1,199
...noe, ...	4,099	32	94	121	93	300	378	270	1,548	1,041	222	—
... .	495	27	98	100	—	75	—	—	195	—	—	—
...ecooke, ...	1,100	14	112	174	189	140	108	—	—	—	—	363
Hyde, ...	3,621	21	31	55	90	166	142	272	633	915	257	1,039
...lyons, ...	4,628	65	63	26	114	212	284	231	1,478	1,394	283	478
...townroche, ...	4,930	—	18	50	16	286	214	405	993	1,953	501	494
.. .. ..	6,820	71	55	50	56	253	287	180	1,999	1,981	224	1,664
...glass, ...	4,216	32	66	26	39	96	113	179	908	2,623	734	—
...oy Rural, ...	5,836	41	34	49	18	129	208	271	1,387	2,096	740	863
...oy Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...worth East, ...	4,087	35	19	105	104	424	418	277	1,060	952	693	—
...worth West, ...	4,103	56	19	122	121	307	278	579	1,764	540	—	317
...askehy, ...	1,406	59	164	179	290	278	199	44	193	—	—	—
...oe, ...	4 226	37	65	78	106	269	633	448	1,551	766	273	—
...r, ...	3,662	36	53	102	105	98	181	361	1,056	1,020	—	650

APPENDIX IX.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 valu
FERMOY—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kilcummer, ...	3,026	20	54	61	120	215	205	265	1,008	801	277	—
Kildinan, ...	2,723	47	157	112	231	365	392	271	531	375	242	—
Killathy, ...	3,914	44	49	144	127	302	391	321	1,113	1,143	280	—
Kilworth, ...	4,464	54	182	181	248	288	326	168	583	660	—	1,77
Knockmourne, ...	6,269	81	146	87	204	568	489	528	1,955	330	1,482	3
Leitrim, ...	2,184	26	84	41	111	131	305	180	643	365	298	—
Rathcormack, ...	4,370	67	142	157	174	299	310	312	1,168	714	669	3
Watergrasshill, ...	3,513	39	22	74	52	376	467	302	676	1,206	299	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	89,184	966	1,791	2,158	2,678	5,748	6,818	6,130	23,862	21,043	7,730	10,2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	89,184	966	1,791	2,158	2,678	5,748	6,818	6,130	23,862	21,043	7,730	10,2
KANTURK.												
Allow, ...	2,422	22	64	68	158	541	246	481	630	212	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	1,812	29	76	49	72	379	192	221	535	259	—	—
Banteer, ...	1,573	128	275	145	139	231	168	42	341	104	—	—
Barleyhill, ...	3,144	59	79	117	268	593	725	256	942	105	—	—
Barnacurra, ...	1,003	43	71	97	52	233	214	89	204	—	—	—
Bawncross, ...	2,769	66	39	26	75	362	454	502	1,245	—	—	—
Boherboy, ...	1,694	62	310	158	239	212	107	50	329	227	—	—
Castlecor, ...	4,293	13	25	18	17	48	355	369	747	1,412	223	1,0
Castlemagner, ...	2,883	15	22	23	35	219	218	41	1,580	730	—	—
Clonfert East, ...	1,013	51	237	210	126	267	64	—	58	—	—	—
Clonfert West, ...	509	10	152	139	122	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen, ...	1,144	82	41	27	17	43	—	—	236	—	—	6
Coolclogh, ...	2,038	43	117	59	127	258	34	236	846	318	—	—
Dromina, ...	2,936	44	42	73	53	298	33	405	1,099	666	223	—
Glenlara, ...	1,879	102	263	291	249	295	325	233	121	—	—	—
Gortmore, ...	641	13	44	50	50	9	70	—	77	—	238	—
Greenane, ...	3,880	32	71	63	34	225	68	169	837	1,654	727	—
Kanturk, ...	3,694	67	123	91	57	290	329	369	1,093	1,036	239	—
Kilbrin, ...	2,525	14	32	15	70	218	396	449	764	567	—	—
Kilmeen, ...	722	52	274	138	71	145	—	42	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan, ...	870	65	412	99	70	88	35	45	56	—	—	—
Knocktemple, ...	2,911	26	13	22	72	151	499	496	1,493	139	—	—
Meens, ...	1,692	116	526	252	158	147	240	47	206	—	—	—
Milford, ...	3,071	42	38	140	165	335	335	275	1,083	393	265	—
Nad, ...	337	22	58	78	52	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	3,695	65	108	136	273	439	443	308	1,199	348	—	3
Newtown, ...	4,297	37	64	115	139	397	371	402	2,188	374	210	—
Roskeen, ...	3,267	15	11	74	52	121	177	97	650	1,150	—	9
Rosnalee, ...	2,385	14	30	27	69	150	253	175	412	—	—	1,2
Rowls, ...	1,307	26	72	90	124	327	183	86	296	103	—	—
Tincorra, ...	1,092	88	104	52	136	210	177	82	243	—	—	—
Tullylease, ...	2,376	58	164	99	205	362	74	131	697	378	208	—
Williamstown, ...	788	47	252	156	115	107	64	47	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	70,662	1,568	4,209	3,197	3,661	8,003	6,849	6,145	20,207	10,175	2,333	4,3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	70,662	1,568	4,209	3,197	3,661	8,003	6,849	6,145	20,207	10,175	2,333	4,3
KILMALLOCK.												
Ardskeagh, ...	3,183	30	8	11	36	95	144	127	984	1,125	203	4
Charleville, ...	4,709	99	70	39	49	261	257	272	1,891	1,771	—	—
Milltown, ...	3,720	54	38	67	19	97	246	267	1,521	991	—	4
Springfort, ...	3,720	65	4	23	19	104	197	134	1,665	1,083	426	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,332	248	120	140	123	557	844	800	6,061	4,970	629	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,332	248	120	140	123	557	844	800	6,061	4,970	629	8

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...s and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kinsale.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...ittle, ...	1,923	24	129	139	332	418	224	233	148	276	—	—
...ard, ...	1,679	12	17	81	73	173	312	234	253	524	—	—
...le, ...	1,713	28	106	105	142	223	276	95	397	130	211	—
...ackean, ...	1,926	7	47	74	53	375	521	93	452	304	—	—
...artle, ...	3,714	2	28	14	70	142	178	185	1,495	1,370	230	—
...ine, ...	2,252	19	38	92	68	197	198	—	755	603	282	—
...n, ...	2,320	23	57	176	175	581	108	168	482	550	—	—
.. .. ..	1,159	3	12	12	16	153	67	187	357	352	—	—
...rien, ...	2,043	14	41	72	53	330	178	263	459	633	—	—
...ge, ...	2,097	3	26	28	72	—	174	168	618	794	214	—
...ck, ...	1,991	9	14	55	90	169	77	255	336	541	445	—
... Rural, ...	10,443	94	238	165	309	762	930	822	3,412	2,568	579	564
... Urban, ...	333	40	82	67	55	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,786	5	21	12	34	105	107	137	525	255	237	313
.. .. ..	1,845	7	39	68	16	168	73	—	178	—	254	1,042
...oney, ...	2,314	9	44	103	101	339	310	354	568	486	—	—
...y, ...	3,334	3	26	62	72	128	179	311	1,171	1,169	213	—
...l, ...	1,184	7	28	25	16	233	166	81	378	—	250	—
...oreedy, ...	2,358	17	36	38	90	21	156	—	320	415	224	1,041
...michael, ...	3,920	1	—	—	18	133	96	238	1,421	1,286	727	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	50,334	327	1,029	1,388	1,855	4,650	4,330	3,824	13,814	12,256	3,866	2,995
Total of Electoral Divisions,	50,334	327	1,029	1,388	1,855	4,650	4,330	3,824	13,814	12,256	3,866	2,995
Macroom.												
...gh, ...	2,242	42	20	115	89	153	339	328	342	814	—	—
.. .. ..	3,890	13	65	40	40	286	414	357	1,124	610	217	724
...geary, ...	1,196	10	236	295	153	170	172	42	—	118	—	—
...na, ...	1,072	25	168	169	173	262	94	181	—	—	—	—
...ay, ...	3,575	23	32	—	20	130	279	446	1,303	862	480	—
...th, ...	694	19	176	234	126	98	—	41	—	—	—	—
...hid, ...	3,450	69	80	190	305	1,003	745	416	537	105	—	—
...yle, ...	2,061	33	69	141	16	220	230	178	666	508	—	—
...neen, ...	817	20	167	148	207	134	141	—	—	—	—	—
...ubbrid, ...	1,598	28	289	251	245	172	382	128	103	—	—	—
...e, ...	3,421	69	183	270	350	822	465	379	762	121	—	—
...lle, ...	1,670	4	14	40	124	251	106	223	646	262	—	—
...elagh, ...	1,767	32	127	103	101	397	255	358	293	101	—	—
...hert, ...	3,053	91	155	227	210	504	484	181	636	249	—	316
...m, ...	2,364	89	194	211	205	425	515	421	304	—	—	—
...artery, ...	3,168	39	98	82	258	593	462	504	577	108	—	447
...igh, ...	4,200	84	29	75	159	572	614	593	953	888	233	—
...n, ...	2,439	47	69	82	127	209	311	47	314	713	520	—
...ney, ...	3,615	31	20	28	93	203	353	329	1,054	903	244	357
...aglass, ...	1,948	14	7	13	33	185	206	257	792	441	—	—
...vers, ...	2,120	56	118	208	161	304	321	479	473	—	—	—
...k, ...	2,664	90	108	142	557	633	412	44	435	243	—	—
...agh, ...	1,722	35	340	249	296	281	146	135	66	174	—	—
.. .. ..	2,286	28	68	249	565	661	402	45	268	—	—	—
...scourt, ...	3,768	45	72	133	70	375	695	671	826	135	—	746
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,612	64	752	778	575	549	318	218	66	292	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,188	972	2,152	2,917	4,108	8,494	8,225	6,565	12,408	7,063	1,694	2,590
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,800	1,036	2,904	3,695	4,683	9,043	8,543	6,783	12,474	7,355	1,694	2 590

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Abo £3 in valu
MALLOW.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyclogh, ...	4,585	16	28	—	72	349	248	370	1,307	940	703	55
Ballynamona, ...	3,525	72	192	239	364	616	588	514	701	239	—	—
Buttevant, ...	8,102	71	48	113	60	305	566	268	1,964	2,144	805	1,76
Caherduggan, ...	2,848	15	24	66	16	58	245	131	678	568	441	9(
Carrig, ...	2,568	8	16	22	17	28	208	91	1,122	559	497	—
Churchtown, ...	7,779	58	52	29	18	102	141	323	2,424	2,630	720	1,2
Clenor, ...	3,701	7	32	15	70	137	106	482	1,365	693	794	—
Doneraile, ...	5,045	17	56	81	178	181	315	357	1,218	1,300	—	1,3
Imphrick, ...	3,266	58	43	24	16	130	145	309	1,193	653	211	4
Kilmaclenine, ...	4,144	15	24	99	16	209	187	488	1,416	1,254	436	—
Kilshannig, ...	9,613	166	731	794	781	1,215	766	672	1,813	2,189	—	4
Liscarroll, ...	3,649	43	23	43	18	56	414	444	1,115	590	494	4
Mallow Rural, ...	6,026	20	57	50	103	361	435	413	1,663	1,589	649	6
Mallow North Urban, ...	1,430	7	52	40	19	124	163	—	95	570	—	9
Mallow South Urban, ...	1,367	2	24	25	17	71	144	48	159	—	214	6
Monanimy, ...	3,454	63	142	133	195	223	142	268	863	761	—	6
Rahan, ...	3,593	61	223	227	182	567	267	563	265	813	—	4
Shanballymore, ...	3,721	29	72	63	92	246	348	424	1,098	426	—	9
Skahanagh, ...	1,423	59	86	38	107	173	99	93	138	630	—	—
Streamhill, ...	747	21	—	29	70	50	71	50	80	159	217	—
Templemary, ...	2,502	14	—	13	—	71	105	222	479	1,007	279	3
Wallstown, ...	3,297	7	35	14	33	120	179	86	729	1,420	674	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	86,385	829	1,960	2,157	2,444	5,392	5,882	6,616	21,885	21,134	7,134	10,9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	86,385	829	1,960	2,157	2,444	5,392	5,882	6,616	21,885	21,134	7,134	10,9
MIDDLETON.												
Ballintemple, ...	3,676	39	136	112	241	590	472	352	653	821	260	—
Ballycottin	4,231	42	80	37	151	450	555	462	1,623	314	517	—
Ballyspillane, ...	1,747	—	22	22	32	73	112	44	502	363	234	3
Carrigtohill, ...	8,994	25	137	190	337	479	607	760	1,984	2,576	1,194	7
Castlemartyr, ...	4,751	50	53	59	169	273	167	400	932	1,264	250	1,1
Clonmult, ...	1,345	36	8	26	18	72	70	50	549	253	263	—
Cloyne, ...	7,314	52	83	116	104	269	467	269	1,394	1,240	916	2,4
Corkbeg, ...	4,083	10	51	68	103	126	168	87	417	359	295	2,3
Dangan, ...	1,548	20	36	57	85	153	174	84	438	277	224	—
Dungourney, ...	3,085	35	41	62	86	210	211	310	1,612	316	202	—
Garryvoe, ...	3,042	59	30	162	105	389	323	355	1,003	616	—	—
Ightermurragh, ...	5,627	53	31	63	120	227	318	327	1,969	1,518	437	5
Inch, ...	4,339	40	29	73	87	377	265	274	1,740	1,454	—	—
Lisgoold, ...	2,811	31	102	59	122	436	490	86	1,013	210	262	—
Middleton Rural, ...	10,805	54	183	236	144	472	432	268	2,475	2,793	715	3,0
Middleton Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely, ...	2,657	13	19	59	52	90	306	234	822	800	262	—
Rostellan, ...	3,579	57	46	89	52	138	98	216	528	381	230	1,7
Templebodan, ...	3,555	23	50	111	167	103	212	346	1,784	284	475	—
Templenacarriga, ...	3,662	11	19	25	33	245	290	87	987	627	—	1,3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	80,851	650	1,156	1,626	2,208	5,172	5,737	5,011	22,425	16,466	6,736	13,6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,851	650	1,156	1,626	2,208	5,172	5,737	5,011	22,425	16,466	6,736	13,6

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holding in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...NS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MILLSTREET.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...arnagh, ...	2,118	60	229	201	373	688	170	185	212	—	—	—
...ogane, ...	3,244	73	227	396	419	699	278	226	304	622	—	—
...loo, ...	803	44	130	95	51	72	37	—	250	124	—	—
.. .. ..	1,763	40	160	400	155	328	337	47	188	108	—	—
...h, ...	1,171	43	51	124	173	234	166	89	127	164	—	—
...leen, ...	1,498	50	247	396	223	416	39	127	—	—	—	—
...ne, ...	2,530	91	234	204	87	396	193	503	228	351	243	—
.. .. ..	2,476	31	40	88	90	200	239	244	743	801	—	—
...ney, ...	1,537	34	150	174	150	317	113	142	289	168	—	—
...magree, ...	2,209	30	117	394	370	861	141	167	129	—	—	—
...ool, ...	1,560	91	96	66	71	72	97	229	656	182	—	—
.. .. ..	2,413	32	73	76	336	426	144	305	637	384	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,322	619	1,754	2,614	2,498	4,709	1,954	2,264	3,763	2,904	243	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,322	619	1,754	2,614	2,498	4,709	1,954	2,264	3,763	2,904	243	—
MITCHELSTOWN.												
...rthur, ...	1,524	34	142	144	138	187	246	132	501	—	—	—
...rillane, ...	4,262	47	70	94	232	357	559	543	1,756	604	—	—
...y, ...	2,410	52	45	142	88	100	299	357	766	172	—	389
...rery, ...	2,313	50	142	147	140	420	188	183	525	518	—	—
...ane, ...	1,769	11	7	27	16	109	101	274	510	282	—	432
...llan, ...	3,247	62	167	68	238	370	371	489	734	748	—	—
...lastown, ...	2,463	47	132	129	150	453	396	269	577	310	—	—
...latown, ...	7,615	154	624	731	693	1,112	953	484	1,243	313	—	1,308*
...emolaga, ...	2,008	85	195	247	273	357	274	304	273	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,611	542	1,524	1,729	1,968	3,465	3,387	3,035	6,885	2,947	—	2,129
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,611	542	1,524	1,729	1,968	3,465	3,387	3,035	6,885	2,947	—	2,129
SKIBBEREEN.												
...own North, ...	1,140	18	284	152	181	119	31	141	70	144	—	—
...own South, ...	2,828	120	545	347	340	141	318	91	400	526	—	—
...rh, ...	1,453	26	206	272	333	201	168	—	247	—	—	—
...gh, ...	1,434	30	239	297	263	242	136	227	—	—	—	—
...Clear, ...	1,307	87	611	177	138	164	—	46	84	—	—	—
...baun, ...	1,612	26	191	411	301	358	94	41	190	—	—	—
...naven North, ...	2,965	24	345	397	267	353	205	140	369	865	—	—
...naven South, ...	1,754	68	707	568	189	131	100	135	56	—	—	—
...onnell, ...	1,673	19	318	400	380	171	129	—	256	—	—	—
...reen, ...	1,669	71	341	389	242	358	113	—	155	—	—	—
...gh, ...	1,169	59	110	217	178	172	38	89	306	—	—	—
...daleague North, ...	676	36	236	173	126	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
...daleague South, ...	1,140	40	227	386	285	71	131	—	—	—	—	—
...es, ...	1,162	24	203	198	243	248	—	177	69	—	—	—
...ascreeny, ...	1,689	35	312	245	374	366	131	226	—	—	—	—
...ghnabeg, ...	1,677	94	165	234	347	407	110	83	85	152	—	—
...nleagh, ...	1,895	35	111	206	244	522	334	136	188	119	—	—
...skagh, ...	1,810	59	265	290	407	261	270	135	123	—	—	—
...s, ...	2,569	69	251	220	192	428	206	317	218	—	—	668

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
SKIBBEREEN—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shreelane,	1,462	24	160	473	267	235	207	45	51	—	—
Skibbereen Rural,	3,916	72	547	401	218	655	386	230	678	269	460
Skibbereen Urban,	1,027	48	161	137	53	140	107	90	146	145	—
*Tullagh,	1,345	101	571	274	124	229	—	46	—	—	—
Woodfort,	1,642	23	136	364	194	448	134	82	112	149	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,363	438	2,876	1,611	1,250	971	586	318	787	526	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,651	770	4,366	5,417	4,636	5,554	2,762	2,159	3,016	1,843	460
Total of Electoral Divisions,	41,014	1,208	7,242	7,028	5,886	6,525	3,348	2,477	3,803	2,369	460
SKULL.											
Ballybane,	1,078	56	320	148	191	163	107	—	93	—	—
*Ballydehob,	2,097	94	558	532	449	192	31	—	241	—	—
*Coolagh,	906	20	242	116	179	193	75	—	81	—	—
*Crookhaven,	1,419	48	399	292	72	348	171	89	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon,	1,250	44	331	298	140	150	74	—	—	—	213
*Dunmanus,	1,148	93	322	207	211	90	38	—	—	187	—
*Goleen,	890	108	348	195	139	100	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe,	2,044	49	310	459	380	335	277	177	57	—	—
Lowertown,	983	53	249	209	171	100	70	—	131	—	—
*Skull,	1,226	160	423	198	108	122	114	46	55	—	—
*Toormore,	856	145	361	111	111	95	33	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,792	712	2,984	1,949	1,409	1,290	536	135	377	187	213
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,105	158	879	816	742	598	454	177	281	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,897	870	3,863	2,765	2,151	1,888	990	312	658	187	213
YOUGHAL.											
Ardagh,	3,324	76	144	278	213	360	279	487	669	601	217
Clonpriest,	5,761	131	147	173	289	480	322	318	2,057	1,133	711
Kilcronat,	1,189	58	97	37	99	213	72	—	394	219	—
Killeagh,	4,098	68	16	97	76	244	511	357	1,143	1,180	406
Kilmacdonagh,	5,131	143	160	190	247	498	512	432	1,901	838	210
Youghal Rural,	4,428	54	52	65	17	254	104	414	999	1,118	496
Youghal Urban,	1,770	11	128	70	86	80	238	42	458	657	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,701	541	744	910	1,027	2,129	2,038	2,050	7,621	5,746	2,040
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,701	541	744	910	1,027	2,129	2,038	2,050	7,621	5,746	2,040
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	42,849	3,360	13,793	8,078	5,005	4,946	2,397	1,291	2,158	1,608	213
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	851,688	11,569	32,468	39,082	44,864	87,928	77,595	67,128	209,037	161,199	49,760
Total of County,	894,537	14,929	46,261	47,160	49,869	92,874	79,992	68,419	211,195	162,807	49,973

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

ts and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.												
ee, ...	502	17	31	84	43	76	59	33	105	7	47	—
man, ...	560	33	—	3	16	48	57	30	80	183	110	—
dan, ...	1,183	47	63	160	113	94	81	58	310	136	49	72
rphy, ...	658	60	—	9	41	65	100	29	59	253	42	—
.. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h, ...	316	11	34	37	64	46	32	—	73	19	—	—
. .. .	358	15	—	32	19	85	112	41	38	16	—	—
, ...	656	25	39	35	75	93	35	147	158	49	—	—
.. .. ..	755	34	21	8	45	85	27	73	116	266	80	—
. .. .	418	10	31	9	53	99	73	11	59	32	41	—
on, ...	563	32	7	72	69	89	65	67	134	28	—	—
ne, ...	589	46	20	15	12	64	55	20	138	219	—	—
in, ...	397	14	21	62	35	110	55	16	23	20	—	41
n, ...	1,128	21	28	54	55	163	136	58	339	127	95	52
illy, ...	384	50	10	24	8	77	74	5	136	—	—	—
e, ...	463	13	6	6	44	85	45	89	90	65	20	—
, ...	1,107	98	57	39	44	127	162	78	260	98	34	110
, ...	577	93	—	28	51	121	72	113	99	—	—	—
in, ...	734	50	57	93	134	128	82	46	46	61	37	—
.. .. ..	512	6	13	16	60	109	52	29	172	11	44	—
artin, ...	721	28	47	39	53	63	84	103	162	90	—	52
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,581	703	485	825	1,034	1,827	1,458	1,046	2,597	1,680	599	327
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,581	703	485	825	1,034	1,827	1,458	1,046	2,597	1,680	599	327
Bantry.												
.. .. ..	533	43	233	119	57	76	5	—	—	—	—	—
Rural, ...	1,213	59	133	223	179	259	180	27	149	4	—	—
Urban, ...	420	19	50	17	33	59	13	55	76	24	—	74
.. .. ..	636	28	347	166	25	54	—	—	16	—	—	—
East, ...	394	71	143	95	—	59	23	3	—	—	—	—
West, ...	499	108	159	98	74	53	—	7	—	—	—	—
h, ...	579	228	245	40	24	28	—	—	14	—	—	—
ff, ...	1,081	249	387	82	27	70	95	45	47	79	—	—
.. .. ..	750	13	173	162	85	95	73	39	110	—	—	—
n	1,413	814	316	79	40	29	5	21	72	37	—	—
.. .. ..	642	10	220	167	91	135	2	—	17	—	—	—
.. .. ..	579	21	191	183	74	43	34	24	9	—	—	—
.. .. ..	647	153	277	128	37	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
ad, ...	741	184	311	119	45	52	30	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	275	34	38	30	40	48	27	—	42	16	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,887	1,850	2,071	760	304	419	158	76	133	116	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,515	184	1,152	948	527	693	329	145	419	44	—	74
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,402	2,034	3,223	1,708	831	1,112	487	221	552	160	—	74

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 val
Castletown.												
*Adrigole,	1,430	630	625	87	66	8	—	—	14	—	—	
*Bear,	921	293	445	109	63	11	—	—	—	—	—	
*Coulagh,	1,606	372	811	275	44	64	22	18	—	—	—	
*Curryglass,	927	227	504	133	21	23	5	14	—	—	—	
*Kilcatherine,	1,946	668	947	237	88	6	—	—	—	—	—	
*Killaconenagh,	867	153	431	139	65	47	13	—	11	8	—	
*Kilnamanagh,	1,284	137	769	234	79	46	—	5	14	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,981	2,480	4,532	1,214	426	205	40	37	39	8	—	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,981	2,480	4,532	1,214	426	205	40	37	39	8	—	
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon,	1,199	174	246	150	137	238	111	18	81	44	—	
Ardfield,	1,145	286	282	130	105	101	73	39	62	67	—	
Argideen,	619	78	79	76	70	82	102	—	101	31	—	
Butlerstown,	977	87	255	158	150	146	34	17	28	102	—	
Cahermore,	662	105	67	71	37	131	88	36	9	46	72	
Castleventry,	386	36	59	76	64	89	47	7	8	—	—	
Clonakilty Rural,	977	85	112	85	78	155	107	91	112	50	102	
Clonakilty Urban,	333	8	26	9	22	43	205	10	10	—	—	
Coolcraheen,	631	48	96	125	68	126	76	57	27	8	—	
*Courtmacsherry,	665	131	227	75	38	46	27	92	29	—	—	
Kilkerranmore,	556	54	47	40	81	98	69	79	46	—	42	
Kilmaloda East,	397	7	44	50	43	72	56	65	34	—	26	
Kilmaloda West,	298	—	5	29	27	56	62	40	79	—	—	
Kilmoylerane,	435	36	24	68	47	102	44	57	57	—	—	
Kilnagross,	547	61	106	55	60	33	58	21	103	19	31	
Knocks,	424	15	14	63	60	146	64	17	45	—	—	
Rathbarry,	919	81	171	143	197	168	28	32	32	—	—	
Rosscarbery,	1,555	320	397	142	143	213	122	36	37	58	44	
Rossmore,	529	31	30	58	60	90	34	46	180	—	—	
Templeomalus,	1,088	196	107	104	101	136	182	94	51	75	42	
Timoleague,	366	6	24	70	25	57	15	15	33	38	54	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	665	131	227	75	38	46	27	92	29	—	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,043	1,714	2,191	1,702	1,575	2,282	1,577	777	1,135	538	413	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,708	1,845	2,418	1,777	1,613	2,328	1,604	869	1,164	538	413	
Cork.												
Ballincollig,	1,093	43	63	19	25	78	56	73	264	443	—	
Ballygarvan,	454	19	32	37	17	68	35	36	103	88	19	
Ballynaglogh,	319	8	62	11	15	49	82	26	66	—	—	
Bishopstown,	1,936	481	425	192	33	25	117	30	182	292	15	
Blackpool,	830	129	104	105	74	99	96	84	133	6	—	
Blackrock,	2,426	182	375	200	104	185	91	144	425	337	338	
Blarney,	640	97	20	—	8	61	84	46	147	119	28	
Caherlag,	1,196	69	21	29	—	79	63	52	250	202	163	
Carrigaline,	1,342	154	168	112	56	53	110	60	208	270	53	
Carrignavar,	897	241	186	143	44	22	64	60	97	40	—	
Carrigrohane Beg,	884	35	22	18	43	106	77	49	293	206	24	
Cork Urban,	1,427	182	221	47	128	344	272	20	89	101	23	
Douglas,	1,214	81	39	16	72	110	108	49	377	318	25	
Dripsey,	906	58	93	96	95	109	143	30	250	27	—	
Dunscrow,	646	55	29	21	26	107	74	105	184	45	—	
Firmount,	492	141	17	29	43	58	28	86	83	7	—	
Glenville,	206	14	74	41	35	26	9	—	—	—	—	
Greenfort,	497	127	24	12	—	57	58	61	71	63	24	

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cork—*continued.*												
enny, ...	662	34	—	9	38	29	60	18	113	203	69	89
gh, ...	438	77	107	41	17	70	23	11	65	25	2	—
antota, ...	412	59	54	47	71	39	35	24	83	—	—	—
raha, ...	498	32	24	45	37	47	36	82	78	76	16	25
igh, ...	593	35	14	20	21	6	6	36	150	130	81	94
, ...	1,325	98	84	73	131	160	146	62	241	103	—	227
town, ...	824	219	92	31	75	55	—	23	71	169	89	—
.. ..	698	8	16	57	38	84	32	57	137	143	48	78
ntown Rural, ...	1,695	183	150	96	67	306	152	153	182	290	89	27
ntown Urban, ...	540	82	14	45	—	19	40	15	231	17	11	66
oney, ...	1,246	109	54	52	6	66	60	56	335	424	84	—
town, ...	636	51	39	27	29	44	34	28	122	252	10	—
ry's, ...	3,598	137	204	152	159	88	96	21	263	603	1,802	73
hurch, ...	954	58	41	17	24	36	90	52	355	236	—	45
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,524	3,298	2,868	1,840	1,531	2,685	2,382	1,654	5,648	5,235	3,013	1,370
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,524	3,298	2,868	1,840	1,531	2,685	2,382	1,654	5,648	5,235	3,013	1,370
Dunmanway.												
h, ...	620	114	28	41	51	143	139	68	36	—	—	—
urteen, ...	983	174	124	54	173	111	171	80	79	17	—	—
oney, ...	814	112	83	67	79	178	96	41	67	77	14	—
ageary, ...	442	35	41	91	161	59	26	7	22	—	—	—
k, ...	582	80	62	93	120	93	34	—	100	—	—	—
oy, ...	910	200	109	100	106	143	77	39	136	—	—	—
own, ...	626	89	15	23	62	77	114	58	118	70	—	—
ountain, ...	772	146	70	109	210	143	27	39	7	21	—	—
h, ...	590	89	81	100	75	103	73	43	26	—	—	—
anway, ...	1,213	150	156	156	145	238	108	32	179	—	49	—
vn, ...	595	49	86	153	49	120	17	12	15	—	—	94
igh, ...	733	130	25	63	90	231	91	56	47	—	—	—
, ...	912	89	91	113	144	183	119	46	47	33	—	47
, ...	358	53	18	21	9	55	45	70	87	—	—	—
ton, ...	827	116	98	36	113	182	101	77	87	17	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,977	1,626	1,087	1,220	1,587	2,059	1,238	668	1,053	235	63	141
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,977	1,626	1,087	1,220	1,587	2,059	1,238	668	1,053	235	63	141
Fermoy.												
n, ...	302	32	9	1	8	9	44	22	71	32	26	48
ooly, ...	438	76	34	12	3	50	40	4	99	21	—	99
oe, ...	760	74	69	31	23	90	58	40	238	117	20	—
, ...	243	54	90	57	—	23	—	—	19	—	—	—
cooke, ...	332	15	81	88	55	40	16	—	—	—	—	37
Hyde, ...	506	33	13	19	18	41	22	34	113	97	19	97
lyons, ...	510	113	10	9	22	45	32	43	123	74	12	27
townroche, ...	589	—	8	18	—	65	35	57	115	205	64	22
.. .. ..	924	173	11	30	25	51	42	48	278	135	12	119
glass, ...	389	75	30	7	—	18	19	11	63	149	17	—
oy Rural, ...	602	78	11	4	—	17	20	26	123	196	76	51
oy Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
worth East, ...	643	73	4	36	30	108	80	47	135	86	44	—
worth West, ...	960	118	18	115	62	95	156	137	189	48	—	22
askehy, ...	555	166	134	71	78	45	31	8	22	—	—	—
oe, ...	737	82	64	22	23	51	107	98	208	74	8	—
r, ...	462	82	21	18	14	8	33	40	114	87	—	45

APPENDIX IX.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Fermoy—*continued.*											
Kilcummer,	486	35	35	29	40	35	46	39	130	78	19
Kildinan,	624	92	103	82	91	83	50	37	56	23	7
Killathy,	652	89	47	75	40	85	66	39	121	75	15
Kilworth,	873	101	124	38	48	55	42	14	288	80	—
Knockmourne,	918	172	56	33	43	127	67	70	200	12	121
Leitrim,	368	50	58	18	24	44	42	28	55	27	22
Rathcormack,	723	110	97	108	37	61	52	35	100	50	63
Watergrasshill,	483	55	14	25	6	88	78	43	69	103	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,079	1,948	1,141	946	690	1,334	1,178	920	2,929	1,769	547
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,079	1,948	1,141	946	690	1,334	1,178	920	2,929	1,769	547
Kanturk.											
Allow,	558	90	35	17	48	133	48	91	76	20	—
Ballyhoolah n,	452	61	48	30	26	84	56	49	53	45	—
Banteer,	775	261	194	65	53	98	31	14	51	8	—
Barleyhill,	868	179	64	37	84	184	155	35	127	3	—
Barnacurra,	417	123	60	36	21	76	49	19	33	—	—
Bawncross,	597	154	28	4	19	103	102	67	120	—	—
Boherboy,	762	126	251	88	97	89	32	9	39	31	—
Castlecor,	576	48	16	4	8	31	47	60	82	130	30
Castlemagner,	431	62	47	12	3	46	42	6	157	56	—
Clonfert East,	836	140	241	159	62	142	69	—	23	—	—
Clonfert West,	505	13	162	116	125	89	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen,	363	170	26	4	6	20	—	—	28	—	—
Coolclogh,	523	121	79	27	53	63	4	37	117	22	—
Dromina,	431	129	11	10	10	67	4	48	108	34	10
Glenlara,	829	180	196	144	89	77	98	29	16	—	—
Gortmore,	236	39	44	30	16	36	10	—	14	—	47
Greenane,	396	69	20	23	7	26	5	18	60	126	42
Kanturk,	547	116	14	7	8	44	62	58	117	86	35
Kilbrin,	367	38	12	7	17	31	74	67	61	60	—
Kilmeen,	729	161	324	122	43	71	—	8	—	—	—
Knockatooan,	760	114	411	74	38	50	43	24	6	—	—
Knocktemple,	487	101	6	7	15	35	97	60	159	7	—
Meens,	1,040	333	375	110	69	52	70	9	22	—	—
Milford,	555	83	22	49	35	61	95	28	130	29	23
Nad,	210	49	47	37	28	49	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket,	606	79	47	42	65	67	84	28	132	32	—
Newtown,	707	125	34	37	46	72	72	50	222	42	7
Roskeen,	403	29	11	26	9	27	27	15	73	132	—
Rosnalee,	425	23	23	14	16	34	39	54	29	—	—
Rowls,	504	64	72	40	52	139	32	14	68	23	—
Tincorra,	522	203	84	20	40	73	43	14	45	—	—
Tullylease,	629	190	88	38	47	111	17	15	65	39	19
Williamstown,	575	98	256	107	67	32	8	7	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,621	3,771	3,348	1,543	1,322	2,312	1,515	933	2,233	925	213
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,621	3,771	3,348	1,543	1,322	2,312	1,515	933	2,233	925	213
Kilmallock.											
Ardskeagh,	375	55	—	4	12	35	11	17	122	67	19
Charleville,	686	181	6	9	—	44	36	40	222	148	—
Milltown,	490	135	25	12	10	17	32	38	144	57	—
Springfort,	537	128	3	3	4	21	24	12	215	74	53
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,088	499	34	28	26	117	103	107	703	346	72
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,088	499	34	28	26	117	103	107	703	346	72

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...s and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.												
ittle, ...	574	15	77	67	129	128	41	58	21	38	—	—
rd, ...	296	7	2	35	20	41	57	22	29	83	—	—
le, ...	484	42	71	61	54	58	67	18	59	11	43	—
ckean, ...	729	18	48	29	19	136	197	23	153	106	—	—
rtle, ...	536	11	33	—	28	25	41	32	227	127	12	—
ne, ...	316	19	16	17	24	24	25	—	112	47	32	—
, ...	553	14	36	67	70	189	15	38	62	62	—	—
.. .. ..	254	6	10	1	7	44	20	42	43	81	—	—
ien, ...	507	28	37	38	27	74	39	67	80	117	—	—
ge, ...	311	6	31	30	20	—	23	27	98	64	12	—
k, ...	372	17	14	15	28	37	24	46	64	93	34	—
Rural, ...	1,999	109	364	59	110	152	217	112	436	326	74	40
Urban, ...	26	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
.. .. ..	325	6	13	—	17	42	24	25	87	40	9	62
.. .. ..	297	2	14	28	5	68	11	—	19	—	64	86
ney, ...	432	15	10	49	25	90	82	58	67	36	—	—
, ...	503	9	12	19	19	35	44	86	169	95	15	—
.. .. ..	261	9	20	11	8	65	37	20	62	—	29	—
eedy, ...	523	19	23	15	55	7	58	—	90	104	42	110
ichael, ...	510	10	—	—	6	23	30	48	166	130	97	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,808	373	833	541	671	1,238	1,052	722	2,057	1,560	463	298
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,808	373	833	541	671	1,238	1,052	722	2,057	1,560	463	298
MACROOM.												
, ...	580	104	11	42	33	43	83	47	64	153	—	—
.. .. ..	648	56	38	15	10	47	71	63	193	90	16	49
eary, ...	719	29	192	180	70	82	97	31	—	38	—	—
a, ...	599	70	168	95	77	85	32	72	—	—	—	—
y, ...	708	47	26	—	—	38	82	89	197	173	56	—
, ...	464	48	151	139	82	35	—	9	—	—	—	—
d, ...	1,393	206	56	132	143	372	215	104	125	40	—	—
e, ...	643	76	45	75	11	107	81	44	143	61	—	—
en, ...	492	51	144	93	96	62	46	—	—	—	—	—
bbrid, ...	850	57	265	135	109	94	109	48	33	—	—	—
.. .. ..	946	200	118	122	111	194	75	47	74	5	—	—
, ...	324	12	6	13	37	77	26	45	81	27	—	—
agh, ...	786	78	104	67	51	151	76	92	67	100	—	—
ert, ...	1,066	232	121	119	86	122	122	48	106	46	—	64
.. .. ..	833	204	132	101	78	115	105	76	22	—	—	—
tery, ...	914	98	59	37	102	190	138	90	134	18	—	48
gh, ...	1,035	185	13	31	62	138	173	118	167	115	33	—
, ...	411	76	27	8	13	36	49	12	55	105	30	—
y, ...	860	81	29	16	36	69	130	40	233	135	17	74
glass, ...	396	48	3	11	8	60	28	51	120	67	—	—
ers, ...	895	154	140	101	47	78	99	144	132	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,174	247	85	65	236	241	131	28	113	28	—	—
gh, ...	951	90	295	135	122	125	64	31	46	43	—	—
.. .. ..	939	92	51	138	240	201	126	6	85	—	—	—
ourt, ...	913	92	55	90	25	79	178	148	139	18	—	89
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,134	167	638	454	274	242	161	71	46	81	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,405	2,466	1,696	1,506	1,611	2,599	2,175	1,412	2,283	1,181	152	324
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,539	2,633	2,334	1,960	1,885	2,841	2,336	1,483	2,329	1,262	152	324

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
MALLOW.											
Ballyclogh,	582	40	12	—	19	78	31	61	128	91	44
Ballynamona,	1,033	166	146	96	122	157	128	113	77	28	—
Buttevant,	790	89	10	11	10	66	103	34	194	147	81
Caherduggan,	263	43	21	11	—	3	43	15	43	47	13
Carrig,	202	23	—	—	—	6	18	4	115	13	23
Churchtown,	785	157	20	4	2	14	16	46	229	200	43
Clenor,	415	23	8	4	23	20	31	70	121	71	44
Doneraile,	551	34	34	16	37	29	57	43	139	96	—
Imphrick,	484	114	24	7	2	36	19	39	153	33	8
Kilmacleniue,	466	32	18	18	5	35	22	57	138	119	22
Kilshannig,	2,665	313	504	354	282	319	156	128	256	314	—
Liscarroll,	463	78	10	12	2	14	61	48	105	79	27
Mallow Rural,	642	37	13	26	33	56	50	51	169	87	37
Mallow North Urban,	259	—	7	—	5	139	8	—	10	63	—
Mallow South Urban,	113	—	4	1	11	2	4	5	24	—	20
Monanimy,	602	121	101	39	49	51	28	49	76	70	—
Rahan,	922	110	144	110	59	189	64	100	31	73	—
Shanballymore,	506	63	43	25	34	43	55	60	95	22	—
Skahanagh,	420	139	63	14	30	44	24	7	18	81	—
Streamhill,	192	40	—	9	23	5	14	5	7	47	42
Templemary,	251	20	—	3	—	20	19	30	49	85	8
Wallstown,	314	29	9	2	2	22	15	10	45	124	56
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,920	1,671	1,191	762	750	1,348	966	975	2,222	1,890	468
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,920	1,671	1,191	762	750	1,348	966	975	2,222	1,890	468
MIDDLETON.											
Ballintemple,	858	141	80	38	121	144	94	52	97	79	12
Ballycottin,	710	64	8	14	52	97	105	49	232	34	55
Ballyspillane,	236	—	17	5	11	7	23	13	69	48	26
Carrigtohill,	1,330	47	81	95	92	140	103	118	248	240	104
Castlemartyr,	709	107	20	29	76	55	20	82	130	119	6
Clonmult,	237	39	—	7	4	23	25	3	70	38	28
Cloyne,	853	85	41	32	46	53	84	28	136	107	84
Corkbeg,	576	4	39	32	37	24	38	29	55	34	65
Dangan,	255	48	18	17	20	44	35	8	35	22	8
Dungourney,	621	66	28	22	32	45	37	46	279	27	39
Garryvoe,	802	130	22	83	22	110	99	94	178	64	—
Ightermurragh,	809	121	25	14	27	38	70	27	239	146	51
Inch,	764	122	18	13	25	95	54	37	241	159	—
Lisgoold,	626	88	57	41	46	129	89	14	111	25	26
Middleton Rural,	1,548	48	48	67	31	123	109	24	338	284	114
Middleton Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely,	444	30	12	20	13	29	52	32	82	70	104
Rostellan,	522	103	36	40	15	26	17	20	91	66	27
Templebodan,	623	58	33	71	36	19	38	82	211	36	39
Templenacarriga,	479	20	5	7	10	39	62	18	151	68	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,002	1,321	588	647	716	1,240	1,154	776	2,993	1,666	788
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,002	1,321	588	647	716	1,240	1,154	776	2,993	1,666	788

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

...GS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MILLSTREET.												
...arnagh, ...	900	176	179	82	135	216	51	42	19	—	—	—
...gane, ...	1,124	138	167	181	154	219	79	68	88	30	—	—
...oo, ...	295	88	84	49	18	4	5	—	28	19	—	—
.. .. ..	681	83	100	192	64	96	90	7	41	8	—	—
..., ...	465	112	45	69	52	100	38	20	13	16	—	—
...een, ...	905	204	199	222	108	142	5	25	—	—	—	—
...e, ...	835	196	187	84	25	75	45	99	41	14	69	—
.. .. ..	545	82	30	36	30	48	66	45	126	82	—	—
...y, ...	606	90	137	72	73	115	20	28	45	26	—	—
...agree, ...	1,034	93	91	258	143	347	37	32	33	—	—	—
...ol, ...	616	235	112	9	36	20	25	58	82	39	—	—
.. .. ..	628	101	49	32	137	112	24	49	91	33	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,634	1,598	1,380	1,286	975	1,494	485	473	607	267	69	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,634	1,598	1,380	1,286	975	1,494	485	473	607	267	69	—
MITCHELSTOWN.												
...hur, ...	429	70	74	50	39	58	59	15	64	—	—	—
...llane, ...	646	140	43	29	58	58	66	57	160	35	—	—
.. .. ..	484	125	26	52	31	20	52	42	84	—	—	52
...ry, ...	524	114	96	59	36	98	26	13	47	35	—	—
...ne, ...	210	23	7	15	9	22	10	30	41	38	—	15
...n, ...	545	126	43	12	46	67	72	57	67	55	—	—
...stown, ...	461	90	55	48	30	87	48	31	55	17	—	—
...town, ...	1,556	362	222	210	147	218	137	61	122	14	—	63
...nolaga, ...	715	188	116	99	92	92	51	46	31	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,570	1,238	682	574	488	720	521	352	671	194	—	130
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,570	1,238	682	574	488	720	521	352	671	194	—	130
SKIBBEREEN.												
...wn North, ...	535	43	233	89	60	41	5	26	18	20	—	—
...wn South, ...	1,527	300	539	207	135	56	79	31	98	82	—	—
... .	730	31	143	140	150	74	85	—	107	—	—	—
...h, ...	716	58	189	181	100	82	54	52	—	—	—	—
...ear, ...	1,027	208	620	91	45	59	—	—	4	—	—	—
...un, ...	847	73	160	254	119	142	43	12	44	—	—	—
...ven North, ...	913	36	216	189	84	112	64	35	62	115	—	—
...ven South, ...	977	104	536	175	81	34	25	18	4	—	—	—
...nnell, ...	791	42	257	203	153	41	35	—	60	—	—	—
...en, ...	925	129	264	197	126	141	22	—	46	—	—	—
... .	594	123	78	111	84	58	4	24	112	—	—	—
...league North, ...	538	92	237	94	70	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
...league South, ...	807	77	241	257	141	30	61	—	—	—	—	—
..., ...	624	66	173	112	92	96	—	40	45	—	—	—
...creeny, ...	878	63	267	139	212	122	33	42	—	—	—	—
...anabeg, ...	898	217	138	93	160	132	32	15	32	79	—	—
...agh, ...	668	47	81	87	97	183	88	35	28	22	—	—
...agh, ...	854	102	170	173	172	96	78	31	32	—	—	—
.. .. ..	895	188	228	80	80	104	42	65	26	—	—	82

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

APPENDIX IX.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £50.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
SKIBBEREEN—*continued.*											
Lnreelane, ...	601	40	98	218	97	77	43	9	19	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	1,238	115	364	174	88	185	62	61	111	57	21
Skibbereen Urban, ...	257	61	74	42	5	22	19	13	2	19	—
*Tullagh, ...	974	192	524	148	49	55	—	6	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	665	41	97	186	52	171	53	16	12	37	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,773	927	2,599	855	530	323	189	55	213	82	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,706	1,521	3,328	2,785	1,922	1,835	738	476	649	349	21
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,479	2,448	5,927	3,640	2,452	2,158	927	531	862	431	21
SKULL.											
Ballybane, ...	587	89	254	75	69	51	30	—	19	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	1,343	175	465	298	247	57	14	—	87	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	555	39	239	76	61	70	28	—	42	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	686	56	304	146	26	110	33	11	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	596	36	295	126	60	56	15	—	—	—	8
*Dunmanus, ...	749	189	276	121	83	30	20	—	—	30	—
*Goleen, ...	598	152	262	84	72	28	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe, ...	943	78	238	234	135	116	83	49	10	—	—
Lowertown, ...	515	70	181	103	68	31	17	—	45	—	—
*Skull, ...	865	270	371	117	29	28	33	11	6	—	—
*Toormore, ...	633	215	274	55	47	37	5	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,025	1,132	2,486	1,023	625	416	148	22	135	30	8
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,045	237	673	412	272	198	130	49	74	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,070	1,369	3,159	1,435	897	614	278	71	209	30	8
YOUGHAL.											
Ardagh, ...	705	142	86	96	57	77	45	61	63	58	20
Clonpriest, ...	1,126	300	113	77	113	116	41	40	181	92	53
Kilcronat, ...	276	80	42	15	22	34	14	—	31	38	—
Killeagh, ...	573	160	8	31	11	24	94	41	129	55	25
Kilmacdonagh, ...	1,167	325	100	132	93	97	119	38	218	36	9
Youghal Rural, ...	513	139	12	7	—	57	13	35	107	76	18
Youghal Urban, ...	288	6	74	9	34	28	33	—	54	50	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,648	1,152	430	367	330	433	359	215	783	405	125
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,648	1,152	430	367	330	433	359	215	783	405	125
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	29,465	6,687	12,553	4,381	2,197	1,651	723	353	595	317	8
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	196,166	25,320	23,107	17,932	16,027	24,414	17,360	11,700	29,056	18,284	7,006
Total of County, ..	225,631	32,007	35,660	22,313	18,224	26,065	18,083	12,053	29,651	18,601	7,014

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
BANDON UNION.										
linadee,	—	5	2	15	17	25	11	—	—	75
lymodan,	90	22	34	36	31	29	14	2	—	258
rleigh,	3	1	—	14	17	14	4	2	—	55
igour,	4	—	1	6	8	29	10	1	—	59
lteen,	23	1	6	19	18	38	9	—	—	114
nny,	1	—	—	8	13	22	8	3	—	55
hel,	9	2	1	6	22	23	4	2	—	69
shannon,	9	4	4	9	11	5	5	1	—	48
brittain,	10	2	5	14	24	15	4	2	—	76
brogan,	170	10	22	28	34	49	18	2	—	333
ockroe,	11	2	2	9	13	26	8	4	—	75
rragh,	15	—	—	13	14	27	12	1	—	82
theiaun,	10	2	11	36	41	22	6	1	—	129
dies,	23	4	5	12	19	29	11	1	—	104
nplemartin,	9	4	15	16	19	34	19	4	—	120
Total of Union (all non-Congested).	387	59	108	241	301	387	143	26	—	1,652
BANTRY UNION.										
ll,	—	—	5	4	2	17	21	20	4	73
ntry,	64	30	51	55	74	55	8	—	—	337
uce,	1	—	6	7	13	46	16	8	—	97
rrus, East,	1	2	15	17	20	13	9		—	77
rrus, West,	6	17	24	28	21	19	3	1	—	119
nlough,	—	8	34	36	12	5	2	—	—	97
ngarriff,	9	2	25	35	29	28	19	5	3	155
alkill,	8	3	2	11	16	33	16	6	—	95
lcaskan,	1	3	5	60	50	54	35	10	—	218
alagh,	2	1	3	21	14	37	21	1	—	100
rt,	2	—	6	15	31	31	11	—	—	96
fin,	—	9	27	43	20	9	2	—	—	110
epshead,	1	11	59	28	15	14	5	2	—	135
uddy,	4	3	9	5	10	3	2	—	—	36
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	18	52	194	251	169	159	96	38	7	984
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	81	37	77	114	158	205	74	15	—	761
Total of Union,	99	89	271	365	327	364	170	53	7	1,745
CASTLETOWN UNION.										
rigole,	2	11	53	67	44	36	18	4	—	235
ar,	10	5	68	51	20	2	—	—	—	156
ulagh,	6	13	49	78	47	45	4	—	—	242
rryglass,	1	13	65	70	17	15	6	2	1	190
lcatherine,	3	45	137	99	56	26	9	8	1	384
llaconenagh,	43	21	62	60	30	34	13	1	1	270
lnamanagh,	6	—	15	36	75	45	8	1	—	186
*Total of Union (All Congested).	76	108	449	461	289	203	58	16	3	1,663

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
CLONAKILTY UNION.										
Abbeymahon,	26	16	56	81	31	12	—	—	—	222
Ardfield,	23	45	69	49	21	18	3	—	—	228
Argideen,	18	2	14	21	18	27	6	—	—	106
Butlerstown,	15	12	71	60	17	12	6	—	—	193
Cahermore,	17	7	7	24	29	29	9	—	—	122
Castleventry,	12	—	7	21	12	24	4	—	—	80
Clonakilty,	117	16	65	59	39	30	9	1	—	336
Coolcraheen,	11	1	11	46	23	21	3	—	—	116
*Courtmacsherry,	50	36	52	26	11	7	—	—	—	182
Kilkerrinmore,	6	5	12	25	35	14	1	1	—	99
Kilmaloda, East,	3	3	5	8	16	15	6	2	—	58
Kilmaloda, West,	2	—	2	1	9	14	7	2	—	37
Kilmoylerane,	8	1	1	8	22	21	7	—	—	68
Kilnagross,	5	3	16	26	24	21	4	1	—	100
Knock,	4	—	3	11	21	21	4	—	—	64
Rathbarry,	11	9	44	58	21	9	2	2	—	156
Rosscarbery,	80	33	77	70	35	28	4	1	—	328
Rossmore,	4	2	9	13	12	23	6	—	—	69
Templeomalus,	44	8	43	37	25	16	2	2	—	177
Timoleague,	66	6	7	23	11	13	3	1	—	130
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	50	36	52	26	11	7	—	—	—	182
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	472	169	519	641	421	368	86	13	—	2,689
Total of Union,	522	205	571	667	432	375	86	13	—	2,871
DUNMANWAY UNION.										
Aultagh,	27	—	—	2	15	35	13	4	—	96
Ballingurteen,	21	8	9	38	41	30	3	2	—	152
Ballymoney,	59	10	19	31	26	33	6	2	—	186
Bealangeary,	12	1	1	—	—	17	17	15	2	65
Bealock,	12	2	2	4	12	23	23	5	—	83
Carrickboy,	49	2	7	8	20	37	19	3	—	145
Castletown,	21	—	4	3	8	29	16	1	—	82
Coolmountain,	30	3	—	7	11	46	34	1	—	132
Drinagh,	12	1	9	7	29	21	6	—	—	85
Dunmanway,	135	23	25	43	39	55	19	3	—	342
Garran,	11	1	1	4	12	33	15	5	4	86
Kinnleigh,	27	1	1	11	32	36	9	1	—	118
Manch,	20	—	2	24	27	41	8	1	—	123
Milane,	8	1	—	2	4	16	17	5	—	53
Tarelton,	26	2	1	11	29	43	14	2	—	128
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	470	55	81	195	305	495	219	50	6	1,876
KINSALE UNION.										
Ballinspittle,	8	4	15	27	25	12	4	1	—	96
Ballymacher,	2	1	11	21	24	11	2	1	—	73
Coolmain,	5	8	16	15	29	26	9	—	—	108
Laharne,	2	1	7	9	4	5	1	2	1	32
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	17	14	49	72	82	54	16	4	1	309

* Scheduled as Congested.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork. W.R., in the year 1906—*continued*.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
MACROOM UNION.										
ghinagh, ...	21	5	1	8	9	30	10	3	—	87
ealangeary, ...	8	1	1	2	21	39	19	7	—	98
ndroma, ...	10	2	5	10	23	26	5	1	—	82
eanrath, ...	2	—	2	1	9	24	22	7	—	67
ondrohid, ...	34	6	3	18	30	39	32	10	—	172
onmoyle, ...	35	5	6	10	7	16	16	—	—	95
erryfinnan, ...	7	—	1	3	18	33	10	—	—	72
ortnatubbrid, ...	8	3	4	13	24	29	18	11	—	110
reenville, ...	9	1	1	1	4	21	17	—	—	54
chigeela, ...	28	2	3	9	16	26	16	4	—	104
iberrihert, ...	38	11	9	7	24	53	25	10	—	177
inomartery, ...	29	6	9	22	28	34	15	4	—	147
acloneigh, ...	44	5	6	8	22	50	18	1	—	154
acroom, ...	104	10	16	17	10	8	3	2	—	170
ashonaglass, ...	11	2	1	2	5	26	11	1	—	59
ountrivers, ...	27	9	12	19	20	41	17	2	—	147
hallisk, ...	38	5	8	10	19	48	28	9	—	165
levereagh, ...	18	4	1	7	11	39	41	10	—	131
lanes, ...	15	5	3	22	31	48	7	3	1	135
arrencourt, ...	11	6	13	18	21	36	15	1	—	121
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	28	5	4	10	41	102	82	24	—	296
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	469	83	101	197	311	564	263	62	1	2,051
Total of Union, ...	497	88	105	207	352	666	345	86	1	2,347
MILLSTREET UNION.										
aherbarnagh, ...	23	20	9	10	27	39	31	2	1	162
oomlogane, ...	19	2	10	21	32	29	20	9	—	142
rinnaloo, ...	6	2	2	6	6	6	3	2	2	35
rishane, ...	33	7	20	30	25	36	16	4	—	171
illcorney, ...	19	1	3	19	20	22	12	4	—	100
athcoole, ...	5	1	1	1	8	5	3	1	—	25
Total of Union (all Non-Congested.)	105	33	45	87	118	137	85	22	3	635
SKIBBEREEN UNION.										
ghadown, North, ...	5	2	23	23	21	12	4	1	—	91
ghadown, South, ...	22	26	80	58	28	18	2	1	—	235
redagh, ...	29	3	7	17	37	26	4	—	—	123
aheragh, ...	4	3	6	22	35	21	11	2	—	104
ape Clear, ...	6	6	52	62	22	14	1	—	—	163
orrigbawn, ...	19	1	8	29	46	19	7	—	—	129
astlehaven, North, ...	60	10	23	49	34	29	8	2	—	215
astlehaven, South, ...	5	10	57	67	23	16	3	—	—	181
loghdonnell, ...	7	—	5	35	37	37	5	1	—	127
loonkeen, ...	20	5	16	53	40	17	3	—	—	154
rinagh, ...	18	1	6	15	25	26	5	1	—	97
romdaleague, North, ..	5	1	5	21	11	23	3	8	—	77
romdaleague, South, ..	2	1	5	17	40	39	—	—	—	104

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

V.—RETURN showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
SKIBBEREEN UNION—*con.*										
Garranes, ...	8	2	2	18	25	37	6	1	—	99
Gortnascreeny, ...	7	3	11	24	33	32	11	1	—	122
Kilfaughnabeg, ...	39	16	35	36	30	6	1	—	—	163
Killeenleagh, ...	15	5	9	21	35	16	9	—	—	110
Knockshagh, ...	45	9	23	30	47	23	3	—	—	180
Mycross, ...	37	14	50	22	15	16	4	1	—	159
Shreclane, ...	3	2	10	15	42	14	3	—	—	89
Skibbereen, ...	36	43	52	81	51	30	11	3	—	307
*Tullagh, ...	10	14	48	57	37	10	3	—	—	179
Woodfore, ...	3	1	2	28	35	24	4	1	—	98
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	77	60	249	282	158	107	16	9	—	958
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	328	118	286	518	591	398	95	14	—	2,348
Total of Union, ..	405	178	535	800	749	505	111	23	—	3,306
SKULL UNION.										
Ballybane, ...	3	3	15	32	28	20	7	4	—	112
*Ballydehob, ...	27	22	49	69	42	26	6	—	—	241
*Coolagh, ...	2	3	12	22	18	17	8	—	—	82
*Crookhaven, ...	9	6	12	43	36	36	3	—	—	145
*Dunbeacon, ...	—	8	17	24	29	26	11	1	—	116
*Dunmanus, ...	5	10	17	24	47	32	3	1	—	139
*Goleen, ...	19	10	19	40	37	20	2	—	—	147
Kilcoe, ...	9	3	15	45	40	35	8	—	—	155
Lowertown, ...	2	4	12	41	27	11	1	—	—	98
*Skull, ...	17	12	79	43	21	13	2	—	—	187
*Toormore, ...	4	8	25	46	30	12	3	—	—	128
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	83	79	230	311	260	182	38	2	—	1,185
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14	10	42	118	95	66	16	4	—	365
Total of Union, ...	97	89	272	429	355	248	54	6	—	1,550
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	332	340	1,178	1,341	928	760	290	89	10	5,268
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	2,343	578	1,308	2,183	2,382	2,674	997	210	11	12,686
Total of County, ...	2,675	918	2,486	3,524	3,310	3,434	1,287	299	21	17,954

* Scheduled as Congested.

RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906. APPENDIX IX.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Extent in Statute Acres under:—										
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Crops, including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods, and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
BANDON UNION.											
ee, ...	4,261	1,149	2,618	—	—	10	—	90	212	—	182
dan, ...	7,008	2,011	4,039	10	—	300	—	265	92	2	289
h, ...	3,158	738	2,139	—	—	—	—	116	30	—	135
, ...	4,028	920	2,313	1	—	40	—	547	115	—	92
, ...	5,247	1,311	2,996	2	—	10	45	551	40	28	264
.. .. ..	4,015	1,127	2,116	4	—	149	—	365	48	10	196
.. .. ..	3,749	985	2,363	2	—	30	—	132	51	40	146
on, ...	2,044	631	1,053	—	—	127	13	30	18	—	172
in, ...	3,385	785	2,181	—	—	109	—	123	18	36	133
n, ...	8,779	2,286	5,597	2	—	269	—	232	63	9	321
e, ...	4,859	1,347	2,958	4	6	9	—	177	76	6	276
, ...	4,610	1,088	2,579	—	—	—	—	752	—	—	191
n, ...	5,289	1,334	3,444	4	2	66	10	121	38	—	270
.. .. ..	4,768	1,175	2,833	3	—	150	—	307	81	3	216
artin, ...	7,515	1,662	3,975	—	—	233	—	1,115	85	58	387
tal of Union (all Non-Congested).	72,715	18,549	43,204	32	8	1,502	68	4,923	967	192	3,270
BANTRY UNION.											
.. .. ..	13,976	922	3,756	—	—	56	459	249	7,052	1,258	224
.. .. ..	10,462	2,505	5,856	8	—	178	98	126	1,162	45	484
.. .. ..	9,208	817	4,276	—	—	—	351	192	2,875	492	205
East, ...	4,156	564	1,863	2	—	5	13	38	1,583	8	80
West, ...	5,202	754	2,416	—	—	3	12	32	1,889	—	96
gh, ...	3,770	338	1,356	—	—	—	26	19	1,173	756	102
iff, ...	11,098	1,256	3,944	4	—	392	143	182	4,081	769	327
.. .. ..	7,492	929	3,906	—	—	13	145	100	1,952	265	182
n, ...	16,541	1,032	8,473	—	—	362	199	802	3,471	1,622	580
, ...	7,166	1,007	4,161	—	—	9	244	109	1,292	132	212
.. .. ..	5,751	1,026	2,978	—	—	1	181	299	1,041	—	225
.. .. ..	5,002	474	1,771	—	—	4	50	74	1,372	1,037	220
ead, ...	6,009	559	1,234	—	—	—	76	70	1,932	1,856	282
.. .. ..	1,021	229	732	—	—	—	4	13	21	—	22
tal of Congested Electoral Divisions.	65,754	5,899	24,813	6	—	822	978	1,466	22,553	7,306	1,911
tal of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	41,100	6,513	21,909	8	—	201	1,023	839	8,343	934	1,330
tal of Union, ...	106,854	12,412	46,722	14	—	1,023	2,001	2,305	30,896	8,240	3,241
ASTLETOWN UNION.											
, ...	15,385	1,090	3,949	—	—	—	281	1,373	5,734	2,237	72
.. .. ..	4,381	600	1,774	—	—	—	40	59	1,239	491	178
, ...	10,097	996	3,949	—	—	—	198	209	2,574	1,806	365
ass, ...	9,159	1,013	1,770	—	—	9	108	271	4,035	1,796	157
erine, ...	14,951	1,937	3,109	—	—	12	618	949	5,736	1,753	837
henagh, ...	10,698	927	4,253	—	—	153	278	167	3,477	1,050	393
anagh, ...	8,774	709	4,377	—	—	—	78	12	2,022	1,289	287
otal of Union (all Congested).	73,445	7,272	23,181	—	—	174	1,601	3,040	24,817	10,422	2,938

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Extent in Statute Acres under:—									
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Crops, including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.	
									Grazed.	Barren.
CLONAKILTY UNION.										
Abbeymahon, ...	4,482	1,349	2,612	2	—	21	7	84	104	29
Ardfield, ...	4,387	1,065	2,731	4	—	14	—	118	189	36
Argideen, ...	4,020	917	2,553	—	—	4	35	347	40	—
Butlerstown, ...	4,271	1,234	2,348	2	—	22	4	111	276	95
Cahermore, ...	4,786	964	2,451	1	—	23	157	345	662	—
Castleventry, ...	3,225	667	2,000	—	—	1	4	160	272	—
Clonakilty, ...	7,116	1,518	4,985	25	—	18	—	102	22	1
Coolcraheen, ...	4,172	922	2,850	1	—	7	2	181	25	—
*Courtmacsherry, ...	2,276	714	1,311	1	—	63	—	12	58	4
Kilkerrinmore, ...	3,539	834	2,432	2	—	10	—	108	4	—
Kilmaloda, East, ...	3,363	686	2,196	4	—	87	—	52	137	—
Kilmaloda, West, ...	2,896	607	1,887	1	—	52	—	9	246	19
Kilmoylerane, ...	3,472	864	1,880	—	—	2	13	506	34	—
Kilnagross, ...	3,946	895	2,514	10	—	46	—	22	177	—
Knock, ...	3,168	776	1,634	—	—	—	12	417	191	—
Rathbarry, ...	4,059	1,000	2,446	3	—	161	—	80	6	234
Rosscarbery, ...	6,724	1,407	4,196	7	—	148	—	133	534	7
Rossmore, ...	3,342	857	2,051	1	—	7	24	229	65	—
Templeomalus, ...	4,348	1,211	2,644	6	—	17	10	217	13	—
Timoleague, ...	2,873	759	1,723	2	—	153	—	14	134	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,276	714	1,311	1	—	63	—	12	58	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,189	18,532	48,133	71	—	793	268	3,235	3,136	421
Total of Union, ...	80,465	19,246	49,444	72	—	856	268	3,247	3,194	425
DUNMANWAY UNION.										
Aultagh, ...	6,026	855	2,586	—	—	200	223	757	1,054	75
Ballingurteen, ...	5,888	1,349	3,726	—	4	18	161	304	120	2
Ballymoney, ...	5,727	1,303	3,554	—	—	62	8	383	33	2
Bealangeary, ...	10,517	562	925	—	—	—	343	464	6,107	1,773
Bealock, ...	7,026	664	2,465	—	—	16	313	785	2,226	243
Carrigbay, ...	7,362	1,270	3,427	—	—	17	180	706	809	512
Castletown, ...	4,719	909	2,453	—	—	6	27	375	564	100
Coolmountain, ...	8,956	1,155	4,259	—	—	45	347	650	1,999	191
Drinagh, ...	3,666	794	2,068	—	—	2	23	153	458	32
Dunmanway, ...	10,308	1,795	5,981	10	—	350	100	571	683	392
Garron, ...	9,709	777	4,019	—	—	296	294	493	2,597	1,011
Kinnleigh, ...	5,725	1,197	2,990	1	—	68	6	555	542	97
Manch, ...	6,132	1,437	3,216	2	3	88	47	406	511	116
Milane, ...	5,200	639	2,698	—	1	48	110	283	871	351
Tareltown, ...	6,956	1,527	3,552	—	2	2	18	668	599	264
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	103,917	16,233	47,919	13	10	1,218	2,200	7,553	19,173	5,161
KINSALE UNION.										
Ballinspittle, ...	3,490	1,049	2,180	—	—	4	—	17	95	13
Ballymacker, ...	2,777	983	1,580	—	—	33	—	26	52	11
Coolmain, ...	4,682	1,106	3,152	—	6	66	—	9	84	126
Laharne, ...	2,546	523	1,810	8	—	109	—	—	43	2
Total of Union (all Non-Congested).	13,495	3,661	8,722	8	6	212	—	52	274	152

* Scheduled as Congested.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Divisions of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—*continued.*

ctoral Divisions and or Law Unions which situated.	EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER:—										
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Crops, including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
CROOM UNION.											
.. .. ..	4,809	1,153	2,668	—	—	90	—	299	278	15	306
y, ...	8,367	701	1,522	—	—	7	95	15	3,700	1,814	513
.. .. ..	3,900	640	1,413	—	—	1	94	221	1,096	221	214
.. .. ..	6,868	527	1,951	—	—	—	490	167	2,927	621	185
.. .. ..	11,377	1,966	5,152	—	—	82	368	1,047	2,062	328	372
.. .. ..	3,966	1,191	2,198	—	—	23	11	266	91	3	183
.. .. ..	4,643	674	1,519	—	—	30	61	192	1,756	209	202
rid, ...	9,974	1,052	4,413	—	—	151	112	865	2,999	125	257
.. .. ..	4,228	782	2,164	—	—	47	30	869	109	97	130
.. .. ..	6,325	752	2,787	2	—	49	225	159	1,882	301	168
.. .. ..	12,710	1,987	5,847	—	2	43	115	1,315	2,837	219	345
ry, ...	6,796	1,352	3,374	2	—	104	14	575	722	378	275
.. .. ..	7,576	1,678	3,911	2	—	216	152	747	316	141	413
.. .. ..	2,715	628	1,646	3	—	82	—	90	60	24	182
s, ...	3,909	915	2,258	—	—	1	26	393	155	20	141
.. .. ..	8,780	1,784	2,745	—	—	7	34	907	1,073	1,896	334
.. .. ..	11,606	1,786	5,302	—	—	201	104	1,296	2,520	80	317
.. .. ..	11,684	1,154	3,402	—	—	462	276	2,136	3,920	14	320
.. .. ..	7,760	1,251	3,488	—	—	—	64	394	1,991	353	219
t, ...	6,565	1,607	3,638	—	—	194	16	1,007	—	41	62
of Congested Electoral isions.	26,919	2,382	6,875	—	—	469	861	2,318	10,547	2,449	1,018
of Non-Congested toral Divisions.	117,639	21,198	54,523	9	2	1,321	1,426	10,642	19,947	4,451	4,120
of Union, ...	144,558	23,580	61,398	9	2	1,790	2,287	12,960	30,494	6,900	5,138
STREET UNION.											
gh, ...	11,835	1,692	4,634	—	—	22	1,202	776	2,766	481	262
.. .. ..	9,566	1,499	4,893	3	—	224	444	324	1,399	440	340
.. .. ..	3,547	439	825	—	—	4	705	38	521	917	98
.. .. ..	7,865	2,022	3,979	2	—	131	169	206	788	268	300
.. .. ..	5,289	1,320	2,852	—	—	4	36	89	318	396	274
.. .. ..	1,384	400	761	—	—	2	—	70	88	—	63
of Union (all Non-gested).	39,486	7,372	17,944	5	—	387	2,556	1,503	5,880	2,502	1,32
BERREN UNION.											
North, ...	3,110	543	1,899	2	—	6	32	71	359	8	190
South, ...	5,090	1,051	3,170	5	—	15	17	159	281	27	365
.. .. ..	4,410	935	2,562	—	—	16	107	222	280	—	288
.. .. ..	6,033	922	3,401	—	—	—	178	214	1,079	10	229
.. .. ..	3,912	639	2,283	—	—	4	—	—	550	39	397
.. .. ..	5,080	1,206	3,099	—	—	18	190	204	156	13	194
North, ...	6,450	1,189	3,880	4	—	468	3	84	434	70	318
South, ...	4,600	819	2,252	1	—	8	7	—	570	761	182
.. .. ..	5,738	1,105	3,253	—	—	—	248	283	511	34	304
.. .. ..	4,642	940	2,490	2	—	21	80	255	630	10	214
.. .. ..	4,395	771	2,631	—	—	1	75	133	579	38	167
ue, North, ..	6,090	613	2,154	—	—	2	151	226	1,999	560	385
ue, South, ..	5,025	1,023	2,165	—*	—	35	77	110	1,241	6	368

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IX.

VI.—RETURN showing the Total Area and the Chief Division of Land in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Cork, W.R., in the year 1906—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Extent in Statute Acres under:—									
	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Crops, including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.	
									Grazed.	Barren.
SKIBBEREEN UNION—*con.*										
Garranes, ...	5,260	982	2,697	—	—	4	186	324	629	161
Gortnascreeny, ...	6,832	1,190	3,025	—	—	109	242	283	1,579	111
Kilfaughnabeg, ...	2,936	713	1,682	3	—	37	—	56	270	33
Killeenleagh, ...	4,252	834	2,565	—	—	68	141	147	251	5
Knockshagh, ...	4,964	1,003	2,457	—	—	105	108	274	663	126
Mycross, ...	3,528	888	2,173	2	—	71	—	21	181	11
Shreclane, ...	4,774	921	2,733	1	—	26	149	188	541	48
Skibbereen, ...	9,009	1,924	5,555	10	—	272	14	70	432	242
*Tullagh, ...	4,267	879	1,173	—	—	50	—	37	1,791	—
Woodfore, ...	4,628	910	2,597	1	—	24	49	192	573	19
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	28,369	4,936	13,594	6	—	95	282	644	5,471	1,387
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	86,656	17,064	48,302	25	—	1,265	1,772	2,911	10,108	945
Total of Union, ...	115,025	22,000	61,896	31	—	1,360	2,054	3,555	15,579	2,332
SKULL UNION.										
Ballybane, ...	6,504	783	2,916	—	—	6	167	43	2,282	14
*Ballydehob, ...	6,976	1,122	3,734	1	—	30	45	31	1,345	150
*Coolagh, ...	3,965	648	1,991	—	—	1	118	59	938	—
*Crookhaven, ...	5,782	791	2,282	—	—	4	—	23	1,330	1,040
*Dunbeacon, ...	6,197	894	2,016	—	—	3	135	526	1,916	321
*Dunmanus, ...	5,931	895	2,021	—	—	9	111	531	1,646	259
*Goleen, ...	4,346	517	2,237	1	—	4	2	—	759	680
Kilcoe, ...	6,451	1,021	3,751	1	—	3	123	150	1,137	—
Lowertown, ...	2,982	489	1,545	1	—	6	33	41	571	77
*Skull, ...	4,189	782	2,375	3	—	3	1	55	297	318
*Toormore, ...	3,846	466	1,451	—	—	10	2	15	874	892
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	41,232	6,115	18,107	5	—	64	414	1,240	9,105	3,660
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,937	2,293	8,212	2	—	15	323	234	3,990	91
Total of Union, ...	57,169	8,408	26,319	7	—	79	737	1,474	13,095	3,751
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	237,995	27,318	87,881	18	—	1,687	4,136	8,720	72,551	25,228
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	569,134	111,414	298,868	174	26	6,914	9,636	31,892	71,818	14,849
Total of County, ...	807,129	138,732	386,749	192	26	8,601	13,772	40,612	144,369	40,077

* Scheduled as Congested.

G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. CORK.

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in Co. Cork in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Secondary Terms, from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp. 72 and 74).

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term, ..	19,155	976,555 3 37	652,911 16 4	511,070 18 5½	21·7	—	—
Second Term, ..	5,197	295,851 3 25	217,653 7 10½	171,826 12 8	21·0	142,063 1 8	17·3

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the four years ended the 31st March, 1906, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 94.

Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Net Rent (a)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of year's purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,361	158	86,968 3 37	62,108 9 5	939,363	926,089	15·1

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge or other outgoing, previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 116.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
2,203	119,727 1 24	63,843 1 9	1,070,509	1,044,410	16·7

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Cork under the Irish Land Act, 1903 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' transactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ending 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 139.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
139	7,131 1 38	3,665 10 11	68,992	67,553	18·8

5.—Summary of Advances made by Estates Commissioners in County Cork during the Period from 1st November, 1903, to 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for Year ended 31st March, 1906, pp. 82 and 83.

County.	Direct Sales.					Sections 6 & 8: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Section 7: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Sections 72 & 79.					Total.				
	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.		
			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£
Cork Non-Congested, .	94	945	508,420	507,102	1,318	2	91	46,049	46,049	–	5	256	60,254	60,228	26	–	–	–	–	–	101	1,292	614,723	613,379	1,344
Do. Congested, .	3	66	13,901	13,876	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	66	13,901	13,876	25

The following detailed information as regards direct sales is taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for 1906 (pp. 28–35.)

In the County Cork (non-congested) 366 holdings, subject to judicial rents fixed or agreed to before the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called First Term Rents), amounting to £11,148 11*s.* 10*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones, the average number of years' purchase being 21·2, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 31·1.

In County Cork (non-congested) one holding, subject to a First Term Rent of £27 6*s.*, was sold at a price outside the zones, the number of years' purchase being 25·6, and the reduction 16·8 per cent., which is less than the minimum zone reduction; and 6 holdings, subject to a rental of £121 3*s.* 4*d.*, were sold at 17·5 years' purchase, the percentage of reduction being 43·1—which is greater than the maximum zone reduction.

In the County Cork (congested) 10 holdings, subject to First Term Rents amounting to £83 8*s.* 6*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones; the average number of years purchase being 19·8, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 35·6. Seven holdings, subject to a rental of £103 8*s.* 6*d.*, were sold at prices which came outside the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 17·8, and the percentage of reduction, 42·1—which is greater than the maximum zone reduction.

As regards holdings subject to rents fixed or agreed to since the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called Second Term Rents) 145, subject to a rental of £3,989 3*s.* 10*d.*, were sold in Cork (non-congested) at a price within the zones, the average number of years' purchase

Fifty-two holdings were sold at a price outside the zones, subject to a rental of £1,061 6*s.* 6*d.*, the number of years' purchase being 20·0, and the percentage of reduction 35·0, *i.e.*, a greater percentage than the maximum zone reduction.

In Cork (congested) 36 holdings, subject to Second Term Rents of £389 12*s.* 4*d.*, were sold, within the zones, for an average of 22·1 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 28·1. One holding was sold at a price outside the zones, subject to a rental of £29 19*s.*, the number of years' purchase being 21·5, and the percentage of reduction being 30·1.

As regards non-judicial rent cases, 343 holdings in Cork (non-congested), subject to a rental of £6,542 18*s.* 7*d.* were sold for an average of 20·6 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 33·0. In Cork (congested) 11 holdings, subject to a rental of £54 10*s.* 6*d.*, were sold for an average of 20·6 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 33·0.

In Cork (non-congested) 30 holdings, subject to a rental of £466 17*s.* 10*d.*, were sold for £9,128, of which £1,318 was paid in cash by the purchaser, and £7,810 was advanced by the Irish Land Commission. In Cork (congested) one holding, subject to a rental of £1, was sold for £25, all of which sum was paid by the purchaser. One demesne was sold in Cork (non-congested) under Section 3, and one parcel was sold to Trustees under Sec-

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, THE ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN COUNTY CORK.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	AREA. Congested.	Non-Congested.	Tenanted.	Untenanted.	Total.	Poor Law Valuation.	Rental.	Purchase Money.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	£	£	£
Bantry,	Sheepshead, Seefin,	Bird,	2,674	—	2,674	—	2,674	378	401	7,932
	Durrus W., Seefin;	Beamish,	939	—	542	397	939	187	156	3,028
	Seefin,	Bandon,	380	—	380	—	380	58	49	1,045
	Seefin, Glanlough,	O'Donovan,	1,433	—	1,433	—	1,433	206	179	3,650
Skull,	Skull,	Col. Longfield,	352	—	352	—	352	135	132	1,400
	Total,		5,778	—	5,381	397	5,778	964	917	17,055

I.—LIST OF PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE IN CORK.

Taken from the 15th Report of the Congested Districts Board, p. 106.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st March, 1905.	Gross Grants sanctioned for 1905-6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allihies,	Bantry,	—	80 0 0
Adrigole,	Castletown,	422 18 8	80 0 0
Ballinacourty,	Dingle,	—	50 0 0
Bantry,	Bantry,	42 11 0	50 0 0
Berehaven,	Castletown,	—	80 0 0
Bonane and Glengariff,	Bantry,	266 18 11	150 0 0
Durrus,	do.,	50 0 0	150 0 0
Kilcrohane,	do.,	82 19 4	
	Totals,	865 7 11	640 0 0

J.—STATEMENT OF PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY CORK (W. R.)

STATEMENT showing Total Amounts expended on Improvements (exclusive of Cost of Supervision) for the years 1900 to 1906; the Expenditure on the Erection and Improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in the years 1900 to 1906; and the average annual Salaries of Sanitary Officers in the Rural Districts containing Congested Districts, together with the aggregate sums paid in 1905 for Salaries to these Officers.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Rural District.	Total Expenditure on improvement works of all kinds undertaken under the scheme for the years 1900 to 1906.	Expenditure on the erection and improvement of Dwellinghouses and Out-offices in 1900 to 1906.	Medical Officer of Health. Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	Consulting Sanitary Officer. Total paid for Salary.	Executive Sanitary Officer one in each Rural District. Total paid for Salary.	Sub-Sanitary Officer. Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	Total Amount paid for Salaries in Rural District.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Castletown,	487	386	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	2	10 0 0	5 0 0	75 0 0
Macroom,	Nil	Nil	5	74 0 0	14 16 0	—	15 0 0	3	25 0 0	8 6 8	114 0 0
Bantry,	397	396	4	50 0 0	12 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	4	20 5 0	5 1 3	90 5 0
Clonakilty,	Nil	Nil	3	55 0 0	18 6 8	—	20 0 0	3	10 10 0	3 10 0	85 10 0
Skibbereen,	Nil	Nil	4	70 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	4	31 10 0	7 17 6	126 10 0
Skull, ..	Nil	Nil	2	24 0 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	7 10 0	2	10 0 0	5 0 0	46 10 0
Total,	884	782	20	313 0 0	15 13 0	35 0 0	82 10 0	18	107 5 0	5 19 2	537 15 0

APPENDIX IX.

K.—FISHERY STATISTICS—COUNTY CORK.

ABSTRACT of Loans issued, Arrears now outstanding, and Amount written of.

Specially Supplied by Congested Districts Board.

CLASSIFICATION.	Loans Issued.		Arrears to 1st May, 1906.		Amount Written Off.	
	No.	Amount Issued.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Large Boats, ...	33 (boats).	7,342 15 5	3 (boats).	64 18 0	—	—
Small Loans, ...	171 (loans).	3,559 2 0	1 (loan).	4 7 0	3 (loans).	47 4 3
Totals, ...	204 (loans).	10,901 17 5	4 (loans).	69 5 0	3 (loans).	47 4 3

L.—STATEMENT SHOWING PIERS, BRIDGES, &c., UNDERTAKEN IN COUNTY CORK BY THE BOARD UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1906.

Taken from the 15th Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 87 and 95.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure, 1905/1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
1	Muccra, ...	Landing Place and Road,	328	61	389	Completed,
2	Castle Island, ...	Quay, ...	150	—	150	Contribution to County.
3	Tracloosh, ...	Slip, ...	100	—	100	Completed.
4	,, ...	Slip Repairs, ...	39	—	39	do.
5	Ballydonegan, ...	Slip, ...	434	—	434	do.
6	Caherkeem, ...	Pier, ...	706	—	706	do.
7	Gortduve, ...	Boatslip, ...	217	—	217	do.
8	Glanroon, ...	,, ...	226	—	226	do.
9	Do., additional works,	Extension to Pier, &c., ..	146	—	146	do.
10	,, ...	Approach to Slip, ..	97	—	97	do.
11	Bere Island, ...	Pier and Approach Road,	1,123	—	1,123	do.
12	Garinish, ...	Boatslip and Retaining Wall.	813	—	813	do.
13	Trafrask, ...	Boatslip, ...	228	—	228	do.
14	Rossbrin Cove, ..	Landing Place, ..	27	—	27	Contribution.
15	Dunmanus Pier, ..	Extension, ..	30	—	30	do.
16	Adrigole Pier, ...	—	—	392	392	In progress.
17	Courtmacsherry, ..	Pier, ...	—	500	500	Contribution.
18	Kilcatherine Point Works,	—	—	93	93	In progress.
19	Dharrigroe, ...	Slip, ...	—	143	143	do.
20	Inishfarnard, ...	Landing Place, ...	—	2	2	do.
21	Cape Clear, ...	Pier, ...	—	500	500	Contribution.
22	Trafrask, ...	Parapet Wall, ...	45	—	45	Completed.
23	,, ...	Repairs to Pier and Boat-slip.	196	—	196	do.
24	Gortavallig, ...	Construction of Slip, ..	282	—	282	do.
25	,, ...	Improvements to Pier, ..	165	—	165	do.
26	Canalough, ...	Landing Place, ..	67	—	67	Contribution to County.
27	Schull, ...	Extension of Pier, ..	600	—	600	do.
28	Glengariff Sand Quay, ..	Rebuilding Quay, ..	145	—	145	Completed.
29	Gurtahig, ...	Construction of Pier, ..	100	—	100	Contribution to County.
30	Toor, ...	Erecting Slip, ...	456	—	456	Completed.
31	,, ...	Approach Road to Slip, ..	60	—	60	do.
32	Canty's Cove, ...	Slip and Approach, ..	595	—	595	do.
33	Ardgroom Harbour, ..	Erection of Beacons, ..	156	—	156	do.
34	,, ...	Sea Wall, ...	20	—	20	Contribution to County.
35	Castletown Bere, ..	Extension of Pier, ..	194	500	694	do.
36	Dooneen, ...	Pier, ...	1,042	5	1,047	Completed.
37	Furkeal, ...	Boat Slip, ...	125	—	125	Contribution to County.

ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS.

No.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1905.	Expenditure, 1905-1906.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Observations.
		£	£	£	
1	Reenabuliga Road, ...	10	—	10	Grant.
2	Gortavallig Bridge, ...	8	—	8	Completed.
3	Cusheen (Schull) Road, ..	25	—	25	Contribution to County.
4	Glenlough Road, ...	114	—	114	do
5	Direeny Strand Road, ...	28	—	28	do.
6	Dooneen Road, ...	487	—	487	Completed.
7	Adrigole River Bridge, ...	6	—	6	Contribution to County.
8	Tracloosh Road, ...	43	—	43	do.
9	Crooha Road, ...	5	—	5	Completed.
10	Caunshanavo Road, ...	8	—	8	——
11	Lackavane Bridge and Road, ..	20	—	20	Contribution.
12	Roosk Road, ...	10	—	10	Completed.
13	Dursey Island Road, ...	75	—	75	Contribution.
14	Tracashel Road, ...	115	36	151	Completed.
15	Dunmanus Road, ...	15	—	15	Contribution.

M.—LOCAL TAXATION IN THE COUNTY (AND CITY OF) CORK.

The following STATEMENTS show (1) the Poor Rates in each Electoral Division in each Union for the financial years ending in 1881 and 1891 ; (2) County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891—there is no official information available as to County Cess in 1881 ; and (3) fuller details about the new Poor Rate for 1901 and 1905. It must, however, be pointed out that the Rates in 1881 and 1891 cannot be compared with the Rates in 1901 and 1905. Prior to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Poor Rate was charged to Electoral Divisions and County Cess to Baronies Now Union charges are levied over the whole Union, District charges on Rural Districts, County charges on the County, separate charges on special areas, and the whole is complicated by the charges made in the Rates by the Local Government Act of 1898.

Before that Act the Poor Rate was paid by the tenant (except in the case of holdings valued at £4 and under, where the landlord paid), but the tenant was entitled to deduct part of the amount paid from his rent, usually half. County Cess was paid and borne by the occupier, except in the case of holdings let after the 1st August, 1870. In these cases, if the holding was valued at over £4, the tenant paid, but was entitled to deduct from his rent part of the amount paid, usually one-half. If the holding was valued at £4 or under, the County Cess was paid by the landlord.

Under the Act a Grant in Aid, called the Agricultural Grant, and amounting to £727,655, is made annually to the local authorities. This Grant is equal to half the combined Poor Rate and County Cess which was certified to be taken to have been raised off agricultural land in what is known as the standard financial year. The balance of the money required for purposes formerly met out of the County Cess and the Poor Rate is now provided by means of the new Poor Rate, County Cess being no longer collected *eo nomine*.

The Act was intended to secure the benefit of the Agricultural Grant in respect of existing tenancies to the landlord as regards the old Poor Rate, and to the tenant as regards the County Cess. In order to effect this it was provided that in the case of tenancies existing at the 1st April, 1899, the tenant should, in general, pay the new Poor Rate, but that the rent should be adjusted in such a way as to secure to landlord and tenant their respective shares of the benefit of the Agricultural Grant. In the case of tenancies created after the 1st April, 1899, the tenant must, in general, pay the Poor Rate, and has no right to deduct anything from his rent. Where a fair rent is fixed after the 1st April, 1899, special provision is made by Section 55 to ensure permanently to the occupier and the landlord their respective benefits from the Agricultural Grant.

APPENDIX IX.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years 1881 and 1891.

Specially prepared by Local Government Board.

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	s. d.
BANDON, ...	Ballinadee, ...	1 3	1 1
	Ballygroman, ..	1 0	0 10
	Ballymodan, ...	1 8	2 0
	Ballymurphy, ..	0 10	1 1
	Baurleigh, ...	1 0	1 8
	Bengour, ...	1 0	1 0
	Boulteen, ...	1 0	1 2
	Brinny, ...	0 10	0 11
	Cashel, ...	1 0	0 10
	Inishannon, ...	1 6	1 3
	Kilbonane, ...	1 0	1 0
	Kilbrittain, ...	0 9	1 3
	Kilbrogan, ...	1 3	1 4
	Knockavilly, ...	1 0	0 10
	Knockroe, ...	1 0	1 3
	Moviddy, ...	1 0	1 1
	Murragh, ...	1 0	0 10
	Rathclarin, ...	1 0	1 1
	Teadies, ...	1 2	1 5
	Templemartin, ..	1 0	0 10
BANTRY, ...	Ahil, ...	1 6	1 5
	Bantry, ...	2 6	2 0
	Douce, ...	1 6	1 2
	Durrus, East, ..	1 8	1 6
	Durrus, West, ..	1 9	1 11
	Glanlough, ...	1 3	1 7
	Glengarriff, ...	2 0	2 1
	Kealkill, ...	1 6	1 3
	Kilcaskan, ...	2 8	2 6
	Mealagh, ...	1 5	0 10
	Scart, ...	1 9	1 0
	Seefin, ...	1 6	2 2
	Sheepshead, ...	2 4	1 2
	Whiddy, ...	1 6	1 8
CASTLETOWN, ..	Adrigole, ...	3 2	2 3
	Bere, ...	3 6	1 10
	Coulagh, ...	5 0	4 6
	Curryglass, ...	2 8	1 8
	Kilcatherine, ...	3 2	2 8
	Kilaconenagh, ..	3 2	2 4
	Kilnamanagh, ..	3 4	2 8
CLONAKILTY, ..	Abbeymahon, ..	1 6	1 11
	Ardfield, ...	1 2	1 4
	Argideen, ...	1 5	2 2
	Butlerstown, ...	1 2	1 3
	Cahermore, ...	1 3	1 8
	Castleventry, ..	0 11	1 2
	Clonakilty, Urban, ..	1 10	2 0
	Clonakilty, Rural, ..		2 2
	Coolcraheen, ...	1 1	1 3
	Courtmacsherry, ..	1 3	2 3
	Kilkerranmore, ..	1 1	1 6
	Kilmaloda, East, ..	1 3	1 2
	Kilmaloda, West, ..	0 10	1 1

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	s. d.
CLONAKILTY—*con.*, ..	Kilmoylerane, ..	0 10	1 6
	Kilnagross, ...	1 4	1 4
	Knocks, ...	0 11	0 11
	Rathbarry, ...	1 0	1 4
	Rosscarbery, ...	1 5	2 0
	Rossmore, ...	0 11	0 10
	Templeomallus, ..	1 4	2 0
	Timoleague, ...	1 2	2 0
CORK, ...	Ballincollig, ...	2 11	1 9
	Ballygarvan, ...	2 2	1 6
	Ballynaglogh, ..	2 6	1 5
	Blackpool, ...	2 4	1 2
	Blarney, ...	2 4	1 4
	Caherlag, ...	2 6	1 4
	Carrigaline, ...	2 11	1 11
	Carrignavar, ...	2 5	1 5
	Carrigrohanebeg, ..	2 11	1 5
	Cork, Urban, ..	3 10	3 1
	Cork, Rural, ...		3 3
	Douglas, ...	2 5	1 5
	Dripsey, ...	2 1	1 6
	Dunderrow, ...	2 0	1 4
	Firmount, ...	2 6	1 9
	Glenville, ...	2 11	1 4
	Greenfort, ...	2 5	1 3
	Inishkenny, ...	2 1	1 3
	Killeagh, ...	2 5	1 2
	Knockantota, ..	2 5	1 6
	Knockraha, ..	2 7	1 3
	Lahenagh, ...	2 1	1 4
	Matehy, ...	2 7	1 10
	Monkstown, ...	3 5	2 8
	Ovens, ...	2 4	1 9
	Queenstown, Urban, ..	3 4	2 2
	Queenstown, Rural, ..		2 4
	Rathcooney, ...	2 5	1 7
	Riverstown, ...	2 4	1 4
	Whitechurch, ..	2 4	1 4
DUNMANWAY, ..	Aultagh, ...	2 5	1 4
	Ballingurteen, ..	2 2	1 5
	Ballymoney, ...	2 1	1 8
	Beelanagarry, ..	2 7	1 7
	Bealock, ...	3 5	1 10
	Carrigboy, ...	2 6	1 9
	Castletown, ...	2 3	1 7
	Coolmountain, ..	2 4	1 4
	Drinagh, ...	1 11	1 7
	Dunmanway, ...	3 0	2 5
	Garrown, ...	2 11	1 4
	Kinneigh, ...	2 5	2 1
	Manch, ...	1 9	1 7
	Milane, ...	2 8	1 10
	Teerelton, ...	2 5	1 2

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891—*continued.* APPENDIX IX.

UNION.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
FERMOY, ...	Aghern, ...	0 11	1 2
	Ballyhooly, ...	1 4½	1 7
	Ballynoe, ...	0 9	1 4
	Carrig, ...	1 7	1 4
	Castlecooke, ...	0 9	1 10
	Castle Hyde, ..	0 11	1 1
	Castlelyons, ...	1 0	1 4
	Castletownroche, ..	1 1	1 8
	Coole, ...	1 0	1 1
	Curraglass, ...	0 10	0 11
	Fermoy, Urban, ..	1 4	1 7
	Fermoy, Rural, ..		1 8
	Glanworth, East, ..	1 0	1 3
	Glanworth, West, ..	1 1	1 6
	Gortnaskehy, ..	1 1	1 10
	Gortroe, ...	0 9	1 2
	Kilcor, ...	0 10	0 11
	Kilcummer, ...	1 4	1 4
	Kildinan, ...	0 8	1 3
	Kilathy, ...	1 2½	1 0
	Kilworth, ...	1 8	1 5
	Knockmourne, ..	1 0	1 2
	Leitrim, ...	1 0	1 3
	Rathcormac, ...	1 1	1 7
	Watergrasshill, ..	0 10	1 0
KANTURK, ..	Allow, ...	2 8	2 2
	Ballyhoolahan, ..	2 11	2 0
	Banteer, ...	2 10	2 2
	Barleyhill, ...	2 6	2 4
	Barnacurra, ...	3 11	4 0
	Bawncross, ...	2 7	2 10
	Boherboy, ...	3 6	4 0
	Castlecor, ...	2 0	1 10
	Castlemagner, ..	1 11	2 0
	Clonfert, East, ..	3 7	3 6
	Clonfert, West, ..	2 0	3 8
	Clonmeen, ...	2 1	1 6
	Coolclogh, ...	3 1	2 6
	Dromina, ...	3 1	3 0
	Glenlara, ...	3 5	2 4
	Gortmore, ...	2 7	1 8
	Greenane, ...	3 5	2 2
	Kanturk, ...	4 5	3 0
	Kilbrin, ...	1 11	2 0
	Kilmeen, ...	3 6	5 0
	Knockatooan, ..	3 0	3 0
	Knocktemple, ..	2 10	2 4
	Meens, ...	3 6	4 10
	Milford, ...	2 4	2 4
	Nad, ...	1 11	2 2
	Newmarket, ...	4 0	3 6
	Newtown, ...	2 1	2 6
	Roskeen, ...	2 0	1 4
	Rosnalra, ...	3 3	2 4
KANTURK—*con.*, ..	Rowls, ...	2 7	3 4
	Tincoora, ...	3 4	2 2
	Tullylease, ...	2 5	2 4
	Williamstown, ..	3 6	2 8
KILMALLOCK part of,	Ardskeagh, ...	1 9	1 4
	Charleville, ...	3 9	4 0
	Milltown, ...	1 6	1 9
	Springfort, ...	2 2	2 6
KINSALE, ...	Ballinspittle, ...	0 10	1 0
	Ballyfeard, ...	0 9	0 9
	Ballyfoyle, ...	0 8	0 10
	Ballymackean, ..	1 9	0 8
	Ballymartle, ...	0 9	0 9
	Carrigaline, ...	0 8	0 10
	Coolmain, ...	0 10	0 10
	Cullen, ...	0 8	0 7
	Farranbrien, ...	1 1	0 10
	Kilmonogue, ...	0 9	0 10
	Kilpatrick, ...	1 0	0 9
	Kinsale, Urban, ..	1 4	1 4
	Kinsale, Rural, ..		1 4
	Kinure, ...	0 6	0 8
	Laherne, ...	1 5	0 9
	Leighmoney, ...	0 6	1 3
	Liscleary, ...	1 4	0 10
	Nohaval, ...	0 10	0 8
	Templebreedy, ..	0 8	0 10
	Templemichael, ..	0 9	0 8
MACROOM, ..	Aghinagh, ...	1 4	2 0
	Aglish, ...	1 4	1 10
	Bealanageary, ..	2 2	1 10
	Candroma, ...	1 9	1 9
	Cannaway, ...	1 9	2 0
	Cleanrath, ...	1 8	1 7
	Clondrohid, ...	2 2	2 0
	Clonmoyle, ...	1 11	2 2
	Derryfineen, ...	1 4	1 8
	Gortnatubbrid, ..	1 9	2 3
	Gowlane, ...	1 7	1 11
	Greenville, ...	1 6	1 6
	Inchigeelagh, ..	2 4	2 0
	Kilberrihert, ...	1 10	2 2
	Kilcullen, ...	1 10	2 9
	Kilnamartery, ..	2 0	1 9
	Macloneigh, ...	1 8	2 0
	Macroom, ...	3 7	3 5
	Magourney, ...	1 9	1 9
	Mashanaglass, ..	1 2	2 3
	Mountrivers, ...	1 9	3 4
	Rahalisk, ...	2 0	2 8
	Slievereagh, ...	2 6	2 8
	Ullanes, ...	2 1	3 0
	Warrenscourt, ..	1 8	1 10

APPENDIX IX.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Cork for the financial years ended 1881 and 1891—*continued.*

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	1891.
		s. d.	s. d.
Mallow, ...	Ballyclogh, ...	0 11	1 6
	Ballynamona, ..	0 11	1 1
	Buttevant, ...	2 0	1 5
	Caherduggan, ..	0 11	0 6
	Carrig, ...	0 9	1 0
	Churchtown, ...	1 3	1 5
	Clenor, ...	1 2	0 5
	Doneraile, ...	1 6	2 2
	Imphrick, ...	1 0	0 9
	Kilmaclenine, ..	1 5	0 10
	Kilshannig, ...	1 0	1 2
	Liscarroll, ...	1 5	0 11
	Mallow, ...	2 6	2 1
	Monanimy, ...	1 5	2 2
	Rahan, ...	1 1	1 2
	Shanballymore, ..	1 6	0 10
	Skahanagh, ...	1 5	0 1
	Streamhill, ...	0 11	2 0
	Templemary, ..	0 11	0 8
	Wallstown, ...	1 6	1 5
Midleton, ..	Ballintemple, ..	1 4	1 1
	Ballycottin, ...	1 4	1 10
	Ballyspillane, ..	1 2	1 2
	Carrigtohill, ...	1 3	1 4
	Castlemartyr, ..	1 8	2 4
	Clonmult, ...	1 1	2 3
	Cloyne, ...	2 1	2 6
	Corkbeg, ...	1 7	2 8
	Dangan, ...	1 3	1 7
	Dungowiney, ...	1 5	1 0
	Garryvoe, ...	1 3	1 2
	Ightermurragh, ..	1 11	1 6
	Inch, ...	1 5	2 0
	Lisgoold, ...	1 2	1 4
	Mildeton, ...	2 1	2 4
	Mageely, ...	1 3	1 3
	Rostellan, ...	1 5	1 10
	Templebodan, ..	1 3	1 0
	Templenacarriga, ..	1 7	1 2
Millstreet, ..	Caherbarnagh, ..	2 3	3 0
	Coomlogane, ..	5 8	3 6
	Crinnaloo, ...	3 3	3 3
	Cullen, ...	2 6	3 8
	Derragh, ...	4 7	3 9
	Doonasleen, ...	5 4	3 8
	Drishane, ...	4 8	3 6
	Keale, ...	3 3	3 8
	Kilcorney, ...	3 10	2 9
	Knocknagree, ..	3 8	3 6
	Rathcool, ...	3 2	3 6
	Skagh, ...	2 9	3 0
Mitchelstown, ..	Ballyarthur, ...	1 2	1 9
	Derryvillane, ..	1 3	1 5
	Farahy, ...	1 1	2 4
	Kildorrery, ...	1 0	2 7
	Kilgullane, ...	1 1	1 6
	Kilphelan, ...	1 4	1 7
	Marshalstown, ..	1 2	2 3
	Mitchelstown, ..	2 0	2 0
	Templemolaga, ..	1 3	2 1
Skibbereen, ..	Aghadown, North, ..	3 4	2 4
	Aghadown, South, ..	3 4	3 2
	Bredagh, ...	2 4	2 7
	Caheragh, ...	1 10	2 8
	Cape Clear, ...	4 4	3 10
	Carrigbaun, ...	3 6	2 4
	Castlehaven, North, ..	3 1	3 4
	Castlehaven, South, ..	4 4	2 9
	Cloonkeen, ...	2 5	3 0
	Cloghdonnell, ..	2 4	2 5
	Drinagh, ...	2 6	2 6
	Dromdaleague, North,	1 6	2 6
	Dromdaleague, South,	2 4	2 3
	Garranes, ...	2 7	2 2
	Gortnascreeny, ..	1 10	2 6
	Kilfaughnabeg, ..	2 7	2 7
	Killeenleagh, ...	2 1	2 4
	Knockskagh, ..	2 2	3 2
	Myross, ...	2 6	3 1
	Shreelane, ...	2 0	2 2
	Skibbereen, ...	3 6	3 10
	Tullagh, ...	3 4	2 9
	Woodfort, ...	2 4	2 4
Skull, ...	Ballybane, ...	2 6	2 6
	Ballydehob, ...	5 0	3 8
	Coolagh, ...	2 6	1 10
	Crookhaven, ...	2 0	2 6
	Dunbeacon, ...	2 0	1 8
	Dunmanus, ...	2 4	2 4
	Goleen, ...	3 0	2 3
	Kilcoe, ...	2 2	1 8
	Lowertown, ...	2 0	2 6
	Skull, ...	4 0	3 2
	Toormore, ...	2 4	2 8
Youghal (part of), ..	Ardagh, ...	1 3	1 4
	Clonpriest, ...	1 6	1 6
	Kilcronat, ...	1 5	1 5
	Killeagh, ...	1 7	1 7
	Kilmacdonogh, ..	1 5	1 6
	Youghal, Urban, ..	2 6	2 7
	Youghal, Rural, ..		2 8

2.—STATEMENT showing the County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891.

Specially supplied by the Local Government Board.

Barony.	County Cess 1891.	
	s.	*d.*
Bantry, ...	2	9·2
Barretts, ...	1	6·1
Barrymore, ...	1	10
Bere, ...	2	7·4
Carbery East, East Division, ...	1	8·1
Carbery East, West Division, ...	2	2·8
Carbery West, East Division, ...	2	6·3
Carbery West, West Division, ...	3	5·3
Condons and Clongibbons, ...	2	4·2
Cork, ...	2	2·1
Courceys, ...	1	8·5
Duhallow, ...	1	9·7
Fermoy, ...	1	5
Ibane and Barryroe, ...	2	11 8
Imokilly, ...	1	11·5
Kerricurrihy, ...	1	4
Kinnalea, ...	1	4·8
Kinnalmeaky, ...	1	7·7
Kinnattalloon, ...	1	4
Kinsale, ...	1	6·9
Muskerry East, ...	1	10·6
Muskerry West, ...	2	1
Orrery and Kilmore, ...	1	7·9

3.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rates in Rural Districts during the year ended the 31st of March, 1901, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1900–1, pp. 58, 59.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			Valuation (1902).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rates for Separate Charges.	Total.	
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bandon, ...	0 9	0 4	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 11	1 9	3 9	—	8,756	830	9,586	74,798
Bantry, ... — ...	0 9	1 2	1 11	3 10	1 1	2 5	2 11	6 5	—	7,426	1,472	8,898	23,478
Castletown, ...	0 9	1 6	0 11	3 2	1 1	3 1	1 11	6 1	0 10	2,482	306	2,788	12,167
Charleville, ...	0 9	0 6	1 5	2 8	1 1	1 7	2 1	4 9	0 4	3,456	216	3,672	20,529
Clonakilty, ...	0 9	0 8	1 4	2 9	1 1	1 7	2 0	4 8	—	7,373	1,609	8,982	46,528
Cork, ...	0 9	0 9	1 2	2 8	1 1	2 2	1 11	5 2	0 1	32,459	3,166	35,625	182,455
Dunmanway, ...	0 9	0 2	1 10	2 9	1 1	1 3	2 6	4 10	—	4,292	227	4,519	34,318
Fermoy, ...	0 9	0 2	0 9	1 8	1 1	0 11	1 5	3 5	—	9,449	1,548	10,997	95,356
Kanturk, ...	0 9	0 7	1 6	2 10	1 1	1 9	2 2	5 0	—	12,675	1,976	14,651	77,870
Kinsale, ...	0 9	0 6	1 1	2 4	1 1	1 1	1 7	3 9	0 1	7,378	62	7,440	54,782
Macroom, ...	0 9	0 5	1 8	2 10	1 1	1 5	2 5	4 11	—	9,982	1,554	11,536	60,440
Mallow.	0 9	0 5	0 11	2 1	1 1	1 3	1 7	3 11	—	16,759	389	17,148	96,113
Midleton.	0 9	0 6	1 3	2 6	1 1	1 5	1 11	4 5	0 1	12,753	747	13,500	90,102
Millstreet, ...	0 9	0 10	0 11	2 6	1 1	2 1	1 7	4 9	—	4,824	86	4,910	27,235
Mitchelstown No. 1, ...	0 9	0 7	0 8	2 0	1 1	1 4	1 4	3 9	0 2	4,798	584	5,382	32,393
Skibbereen, ...	0 9	1 9	1 1	3 7	1 1	2 11	1 11	5 11	0 1	9,430	1,906	11,336	42,606
Skull, ...	0 9	0 5	1 1	2 3	1 1	1 8	2 6	5 3	1 1	3,480	871	4,351	15,499
Youghal No. 1, ... — ...	0 9	0 7	1 5	2 9	1 1	1 8	2 2	4 11	0 1	4,309	255	4,564	26,262
										162,081	17,804	179,885	
												2 858	Arrears.

4.--STATEMENT showing the Poor Rates in Rural Districts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Rateable Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 66, 67.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			Rateable Valuation.
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rate for Separate Charges.	Total.	(1906).
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bandon, ...	1 0	0 7	0 5	2 0	1 3	1 2	1 1	3 6	0 1	9,312	763	10,075	74,801
Bantry, ...	1 0	1 4	0 4	2 8	1 3	2 5	1 3	4 11	0 1	2,283	970	3,253	23,768
Castletown, ...	1 0	0 9	0 3	2 0	1 3	2 3	1 4	4 10	0 8	1,567	486	2,053	12,408
Charleville, ...	1 0	0 4	0 7	1 11	1 3	1 5	1 3	3 11	0 1	2,457	146	2,603	20,609
Clonakilty, ...	1 0	0 9	0 6	2 3	1 3	1 7	1 2	4 0	0 1	5,813	1,313	7,126	46,395
Cork, ...	1 0	1 0	0 4	2 4	1 3	2 3	1 1	4 7	0 4	28,855	3,553	32,408	186,515
Dunmanway, ...	1 0	0 9	0 3	2 0	1 3	1 8	1 0	3 11	0 1	4,195	480	4,675	34,428
Fermoy, ...	1 0	0 3	0 4	1 7	1 3	1 0	0 11	3 2	0 1	9,199	1,472	10,671	94,397
Kanturk, ...	1 0	1 1	0 11	3 0	1 3	2 3	1 7	5 1	0 1	13,857	2,136	15,993	78,035
Kinsale, ...	1 0	0 7	0 4	1 11	1 3	1 1	0 11	3 3	0 3	5,677	703	6,380	55,012
Macroom, ...	1 0	0 8	0 8	2 4	1 3	1 8	1 5	4 4	0 1	8,333	953	9,286	60,737
Mallow, ...	1 0	0 6	0 5	1 11	1 3	1 5	1 0	3 8	0 3	7,380	633	8,013	96,523
Midleton, ...	1 0	0 8	0 4	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 1	3 10	0 1	9,525	510	10,035	90,891
Millstreet, ...	1 0	1 2	0 8	2 10	1 3	2 5	1 4	5 0	0 2	4,161	200	4,361	27,273
Mitchelstown No. 1, ...	1 0	0 7	0 1	1 8	1 3	1 4	0 9	3 4	0 4	3,201	914	4,115	32,453
Skibbereen, ...	1 0	0 8	0 5	2 1	1 3	1 9	1 3	4 3	0 1	4,479	991	5,470	42,928
Skull, ...	1 0	1 5	0 4	2 9	1 3	2 7	1 8	5 6	1 3	2,212	988	3,230	15,581
Youghal No 1, ...	1 0	0 8	0 7	2 3	1 3	1 7	1 4	4 2	0 2	3,562	256	3,818	26,324
										126,098	17,467	143,565	

APPENDIX IX.

5.—STATEMENT showing the Amount of Salaries Paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount.	Amount Recouped by Government Grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Bandon, ...	120 10 0	60 5 0
Bantry, ...	122 15 0	43 13 10
Castletown, ...	86 0 0	37 10 0
Charleville, ...	52 15 0	14 9 0
Clonakilty, ...	96 10 0	42 15 0
Cork...	386 15 0	166 13 5
Dunmanway, ...	150 0 0	57 18 1
Fermoy, ...	149 10 0	65 3 0
Kanturk, ...	211 0 0	95 10 0
Kinsale, ...	134 0 0	55 17 10
Macroom, ...	114 0 0	63 2 5
Mallow, ...	165 11 0	48 5 9
Midleton, ...	236 0 0	105 0 0
Millstreet, ...	92 5 0	37 19 2
Mitchelstown No. 1, ...	77 14 8	28 2 4
Skibbereen, ...	132 10 0	63 5 0
Skull, ...	52 10 0	23 5
Youghal No. 1, ...	77 17 6	27 8 2
Total, ...	2,458 3 2	1,036 3 0

6.—STATEMENT AS TO EXPENDITURE ON LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 194 of 1906.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation. (2) Number of Labourers Cottag (*a*) built ; (*b*) in course of construction. (3) Amount of Loans (*a*) sanctioned ; (*b*) received. (4) Amou required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned. (5) Amount which would be raised by t maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts. (6) Rate per pound required raise amount specified in Column 4. (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers A purposes. (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1906. (9) Amou of Rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages.		Amount of Loan.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes.	Amount of Exchequer Contribution for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	Amount of rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year ended 31st March 1906.
		Built.	In course of Construction.	Sanctioned.	Received.						
	1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*d.*	*d.*	£ s. d.	£ s.
Bandon, ...	74,801	249	4	38,790 0 0	34,910 0 0	1,686 16 4	3,740 1 0	5·41	4	138 8 6	604 19 1
Bantry, ...	23,768	26	–	3,677 0 0	3,557 0 0	176 14 0	1,188 8 0	1·78	1	41 9 5	84 11
Castletown, ..	12,408	–	–	–	–	–	620 8 0	–	–	–	–
Charleville, ..	20,689	132	–	18,461 0 0	18,461 0 0	870 16 8	1,030 9 0	10·14	10·77	180 9 0	257 16
Clonakilty, ..	46,395	261	4	34,539 11 9	32,249 11 9	1,560 8 5	2,319 15 0	8·07	3	190 6 9	626 3 1
Cork, ...	186,515	510	–	79 820 0 0	78,004 0 0	3,555 2 6	9,325 15 0	4·57	3	667 2 11	1,231 8 1
Dunmanway, ..	34 428	301	–	41,206 0 0	34,400 0 0	1,847 4 0	1,721 8 0	12·88	6	154 18 2	592 9
Fermoy, ...	94,397	404	3	68 729 10 0	66,629 10 0	3,135 8 10	4,719 17 0	7·97	7·83	550 8 4	647 15
Kanturk, ...	78,035	399	6	51 990 0 0	51,245 0 0	2,398 5 4	3,901 15 0	7·38	1·5	118 13 0	740 12
Kinsale, ...	55,042	84	–	20,305 0 0	16,785 0 0	812 11 8	2,752 2 0	3·54	2·5	154 18 2	269 11
Macroom, ...	60 737	473	31	58,700 0 0	54,099 0 0	2,589 16 6	3,0 6 17 0	10·23	11·5	243 17 11	810 2
Mallow, ...	96,523	276	–	43,055 0 0	46,995 0 0	2,162 5 8	4,826 3 0	5·38	3·25	365 5 11	774 8
Midleton, ...	90 891	315	21	55.700 0 0	54 600 0 0	2.478 3 6	4,544 11 0	6·54	9	–	781 4
Millstreet, ..	27,273	200	9	26,569 0 0	25 240 0 0	1,142 16 10	1,363 13 0	10·06	11·65	134 0 8	383 5
Mitchelstown No. 1.	32,453	155		21,873 0 0	20,645 15 6	982 19 4	1,622 13 0	7·27	4·5	118 2 2	362 12
Skibbereen, ..	42,928	265	6	36,118 0 0	31,720 0 0	1,444 13 10	2,146 8 0	8·08	7·7	198 17 1	562 19 1
Skull, ...	15,581	33	–	4,278 0 0	3,934 0 0	189 18 8	779 1 0	2·93	8·03	29 18 9	69 11
Youghal No. 1 ..	26,324	176	–	25,279 0 0	24,054 0 0	1,130 3 6	1,316 4 0	10·3	5·01	179 12 6	386 18
Total... ..	1,019,108	1,250	84	663,993 1 9	609,531 17 3	28,134 5 7	50,955 8 0	6·63	–	3,466 9 3	9,186 12

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 38 and 39.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.									Amount of total expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Poundage on valuation of the total expenditure, exclusive of expenditure defrayed from Loans.	BALANCES OF LOANS DUE.			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of District Council.	Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	Loans.	Salaries.	Expenses for Burial Ground purposes.	Expenses under the Labourers' Acts.	Expenses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	Expenses for Sanitary purposes.	Superannuation Allowances.	Repayment of Loans.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.			Under the Public Health Act.	Under the Labourers' Acts.	Any Other Loans.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bandon, ...	1,644	426	357	2,427	5,000	215	189	5,978	—	268	—	1,505	94	8,249	5,733	0 8	5,320	27,944	—	33,264
Bantry, ...	473	69	145	687	—	125	18	168	—	62	7	281	72	733	161	0 5½	1,706	2,656	—	4,362
Castletown, ...	206	—	67	273	400	123	29	—	—	707	3	128	37	1,027	683	0 6¾	1,928	—	—	1,928
Charleville, ...	642	265	1	908	155	79	58	393	—	87	—	865	105	1,587	313	1 2¾	12	15,002	—	15,014
Clonakilty, ...	897	609	25	1,531	1,000	144	11	1,630	—	15	7	1,373	94	3,274	1,501	0 9½	880	26,449	—	27,329
Cork, ...	6,727	1,145	560	8,432	6,500	802	318	5,741	—	1,817	—	4,196	652	13,526	5,050	0 11	12,110	66,162	—	78,272
Dunmanway, ...	1,183	584	73	1,840	—	170	—	544	—	44	4	1,562	115	2,439	43	1 4¾	2,284	28,409	—	30,693
Fermoy, ...	3,380	601	45	4,026	5,015	278	53	3,797	—	198	30	3,262	173	7,791	3,673	0 10½	4,136	56,652	—	60,788
Kanturk, ...	2,856	599	63	3,518	12,100	369	63	9,448	—	395	—	1,843	131	12,249	9,242	0 9½	—	37,532	—	37,532
Kinsale, ...	1,149	281	144	1,574	3,900	144	23	2,815	—	298	—	828	106	4,244	2,905	0 5¾	2,178	15,734	—	17,912
Macroom, ...	2,028	758	286	3,072	2,500	371	36	7,003	—	91	59	2,207	287	10,054	6,454	1 2¼	3,632	42,082	—	45,714
Mallow, ...	3,026	753	47	3,826	2,100	412	28	2,514	—	544	—	2,273	367	6,138	2,017	0 10¼	2,678	40,332	—	43,010
Midleton, ...	2,060	678	72	2,810	3,250	343	11	6,643	—	392	43	2,343	153	9,928	6,395	0 9½	1,146	49,666	—	50,812
Millstreet, ...	1,097	330	286	1,713	4,000	151	1	4,851	—	30	—	1,102	90	6,225	4,612	1 2	—	21,730	4,025	25,755
Mitchelstown No. 1, ...	768	308	133	1,209	2,000	139	4	4,179	—	56	—	1,079	38	5,495	3,997	0 11	3,693	16,743	—	20,436
Skibbereen, ...	1,363	464	39	1,866	3,400	160	18	3,348	—	185	—	1,292	232	5,235	3,260	0 11	1,968	25,231	—	27,199
Skull, ...	445	56	17	518	—	71	7	23	—	53	—	263	62	479	—	0 7⅛	1,280	3,372	—	4,652
Youghal No. 1, ...	1,144	385	35	1,564	850	134	8	1,025	—	18	—	1,090	104	2,379	820	1 2¼	122	22,381	—	22,503

8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of the Balances of Loans due by the Cork County Council at the close of the Financial year ended the 31st of March, 1905, as disclosed by the Abstracts of their Accounts.

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904–5, p. 57.

COUNTY.	For Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	Guaranteed under Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880. (Contingent Liabilities.	For Gratuities paid to Retired Officers. (Sec. 115 of Local Government Act).	For Industrial Schools.	For Navigation and Drainage.	Total Amount Due at close of Year.	Total Amount Due at commencement of Year.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cork, ...	—	—	1,591	—	—	1,591	1,590

9.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Receipts of the Cork County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 20 and 21.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.																LOANS ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.				
		Moneys Received from the Local Taxation Account, &c.															Amount Received.			
Balance in Favour at Commencement of Year.	Poor Rate.	Agricultural Grant.	Grant from Estate Duties, *i.e.*, Death Duty Grant.	Grant in aid of Medical and Educational Expenditure in Unions.	Grant in aid of Sanitary Salaries in Rural Districts.	Grant in aid of Maintenance, &c., of Lunatics.	Contributions towards Guarantees for Railways and Harbours.	Grant in aid of Local Guarantees for Railway and Harbour Charges (L.G. Act, 1898, sec. 58 (4).	Exchequer Contribution (Purchase of Land Act, 1891).	Any other Grants.	From Urban Districts on Demand.	Rents Derived from County Property.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipt.	Balance Against at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	For Roads	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
136,406	143,565	75,145	19,712	7,858	1,022	13,230	2,531	—	3,463	30	12,426	—	8,534	287,516	—	423,922	—	—	—	—	—

10.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Expenditure of the Cork County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 22 and 23.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.																	LOANS ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.				
	Money Supplied by County Councils for								Payments in Respect of									Amount Expended.			
Balance Against at Commencement of Year.	Union Charges.	Rural District and Separate Charges.	Lunatic Asylum Charges.	Road Expenditure.	Salaries paid to County Officers.	Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals.	Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	Franchise and Jurors Acts.	Valuation.	Extra Constabulary.	Repayment of Loan.	Guarantees for Railways, &c.	Payments to Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committees.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Favour at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	On Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	112,761	31,088	35,494	65,486	8,748	1,810	2,992	2,344	505	—	—	7,794	5,666	24,917	299,605	124,317	423,922	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901.

Taken from Cork County Census Book, pp. 168 and 169.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons. and upwards.
UNTY BOROUGH OF CORK.													
No. 1 Urban, ...	55	27	14	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Urban, ...	161	65	33	39	14	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 Urban, ...	142	44	56	23	12	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
No. 4 Urban, ...	494	168	122	101	49	30	14	5	4	—	—	1	—
No. 5 Urban, ...	316	101	95	58	29	17	11	3	2	—	—	—	—
No. 6 Urban, ...	28	2	14	1	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
No. 7 Urban, ...	424	120	107	82	53	30	12	12	3	4	1	—	—
Total, ...	1,620	527	441	309	169	88	47	22	10	5	1	1	-
NAKILTY URBAN COUNTY DISTRICT.													
kilty Urban, ...	9	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	9	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FERMOY URBAN.													
oy Urban, ..	112	40	34	22	10	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	112	40	34	22	10	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
KINSALE URBAN.													
le Urban, ...	139	31	36	24	16	9	9	5	4	1	2	1	1
Total, ...	139	31	36	24	16	9	9	5	4	1	2	1	1
MIDDLETON URBAN.													
eton Urban, ...	48	7	20	8	7	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	48	7	20	8	7	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
QUEENSTOWN URBAN.													
stown Urban, ...	150	70	44	15	11	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	150	70	44	15	11	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
KIBBEREEN URBAN.													
ereen Urban, ...	10	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	10	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
YOUGHAL URBAN.													
hal Urban, ...	157	52	49	25	18	6	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ...	157	52	49	25	18	6	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
BANDON RURAL.													
adee, ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
roman, ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nodan, ...	23	10	5	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
murphy, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IX.

N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.
BANDON RURAL—*continued.*												
Bandon, ...	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baurleigh, ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bengour, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boulteen, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brinny, ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cashel, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Innishannon, ...	10	5	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kilbonane, ...	5	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbrittain, ...	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbrogan, ...	9	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Knockavilly, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knockroe, ...	6	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moviddy, ...	7	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Murragh, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rathclarin, ...	21	2	1	6	5	2	3	1	—	1	—	—
Teadies, ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemartin, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	117	46	24	15	12	6	5	3	4	1	1	—
BANTRY RURAL.												
Ahil, ...	11	—	5	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry Rural, ...	18	2	9	2	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Bantry Urban, ...	26	8	13	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douce, ...	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durrus, East, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durrus, West, ...	4	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanlough, ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glengarriff, ...	29	5	7	5	4	1	3	2	—	1	—	—
Kealkill, ...	7	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcaskan, ...	24	5	5	4	4	1	—	3	2	—	—	—
Mealagh, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Scart, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seefin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepshead, ...	7	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Whiddy, ...	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	144	29	50	17	18	3	10	9	2	4	1	—
CASTLETOWN RURAL.												
Adrigole, ...	8	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bear, ...	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coulagh, ...	11	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Curryglass, ...	5	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcatherine, ...	39	11	8	6	4	4	1	2	1	1	—	—
Killaconenagh, ...	37	17	5	5	2	3	2	—	1	1	1	—
Kilnamanagh, ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	107	43	23	14	7	8	3	2	2	2	2	—

—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued*. APPENDIX IX.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
		OCCUPIED BY											
	Total Number.	1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons. and upwards.
CLONAKILTY RURAL.													
eymahon, ...	30	1	5	9	2	2	2	3	3	3	—	—	—
leld, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
deen, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
erstown, ..	13	5	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
rmore, ...	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
leventry, ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
kilty Rural, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
raheen, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tmacsherry, ...	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rranmore, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
aloda, East, ...	11	3	2	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
aloda, West, ...	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
oylerane, ...	4	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
agross, ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ks, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
barry, ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
carbery, ...	24	7	7	2	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
more, ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
leomalus, ...	15	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
league, ...	15	10	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	150	43	39	22	12	7	9	8	5	5	—	—	—
CORK RURAL.													
ncollig, ...	26	10	8	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
garvan, ...	8	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
naglogh, ...	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
opstown, ...	9	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
kpool, ...	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
krock, ...	8	4	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ney, ...	33	6	12	9	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
rlag, ...	61	8	17	8	12	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
galine, ...	19	3	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gnavar, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
grohane Beg, ...	7	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
das, ...	11	2	4	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
sey, ...	21	4	7	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—
derrow, ...	14	1	3	2	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
ount, ...	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ville, ...	14	1	2	3	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
nfort, ...	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
kenny, ...	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
agh, ...	14	1	—	4	3	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—
kantota, ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
kraha, ...	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hy, ...	27	5	6	4	2	2	1	2	3	—	1	1	—
kstown, ...	45	26	7	7	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
s, ...	9	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nstown Rural, ...	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
ccooney, ...	13	4	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IX. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.
CORK RURAL—*continued.*												
Riverstown, ...	17	4	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's, ...	6	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whitechurch, ...	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	404	102	101	76	46	30	22	11	6	3	6	1
DUNMANWAY RURAL.												
Aultagh, ...	9	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Ballingurteen, ...	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bealanageary, ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bealock, ...	6	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrigboy, ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolmountain, ...	5	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Drinagh, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	15	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Garrown, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinneigh, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manch, ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milane, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teerelton	6	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	62	12	19	14	4	6	3	2	2	—	—	—
FERMOY RURAL.												
Aghern, ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhooly, ...	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynoe, ...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrig, ...	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castlecooke, ...	8	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Hyde, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlelyons, ...	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castletownroche, ...	11	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coole, ...	5	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curraglass, ...	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fermoy Rural, ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanworth, East, ...	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanworth, West, ...	10	—	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gortnaskehy, ...	23	2	7	4	1	2	3	—	2	1	1	—
Gortroe, ...	29	2	4	4	1	6	5	3	3	1	—	—
Kilcor, ...	7	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcummer, ...	5	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildinan, ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killathy, ...	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilworth, ...	36	12	11	2	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Knockmourne, ...	8	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leitrim, ...	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathcormack, ...	15	8	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Watergrasshill, ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	209	65	51	26	21	16	12	6	7	3	1	—
KANTURK RURAL.												
Allow, ...	7	1	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Banteer, ...	15	7	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT, and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.* APPENDIX IX.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
CORK RURAL—*continued.*													
...hill, ...	19	5	9	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...curra, ...	11	1	5	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ross, ...	7	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...boy, ...	21	5	6	4	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
...or, ...	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
...nagner, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...t, East, ...	15	2	6	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...t, West	10	1	3	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
...en, ...	5	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...gh, ...	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ia, ...	7	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...a, ...	15	5	4	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
...re, ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ne, ...	23	5	6	4	2	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
...k	48	21	13	6	3	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
, ...	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...n, ...	9	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
...tooan, ...	14	3	4	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
...emple, ...	16	3	7	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	24	3	4	4	1	4	5	—	3	—	—	—	—
, ...	11	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...rket, ...	42	12	20	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
...rn, ...	22	7	5	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...n, ...	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...e, ...	9	3	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...a, ...	7	1	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ase, ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...stown, ...	11	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	401	107	131	58	32	28	25	9	6	4	1	—	—
MALLOCK No. 2 RURAL.													
...agh, ...		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ville, ...	31	9	10	2	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
...n, ...	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
...ort, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	37	9	12	2	7	3	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
KINSALE RURAL													
...spittle, ...	8	—	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
...eard, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...oyle, ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...nackeen, ...	5	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
...nartle, ...	13	1	2	3	2	1		1	—	—	—	—	—
...aline, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...un, ...	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...drien, ...	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...noge, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...rick, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...e Rural, ...	37	12	15	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IX. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards
KINSALE RURAL—*continued.*													
Laherne,	4	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leighmoney,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liscleary	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nohaval	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templebredy,	13	3	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemichael,	7	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	106	26	36	12	9	7	12	2	2	—	—	—	—
MACROOM RURAL.													
Aghinagh,	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Agish,	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bealanageary,	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candroma,	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cannaway,	10	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleanrath,	8	1	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Clondrohid,	35	5	12	8	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmoyle,	9	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deerryfineen,	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gortnatubbrid,	9	3	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gowlane,	10	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenville,	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Inchigeelagh,	20	4	5	—	4	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Kilberrihert,	8	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcullen,	15	3	3	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kilnamartery,	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Macloneigh,	9	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Macroom,	42	19	13	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Magourney,	7	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mashanaglass,	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountrivers,	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rahalisk,	17	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sillevereagh,	14	4	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ullanes,	13	3	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warrenscourt,	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	273	83	66	47	25	15	17	7	6	4	1	1	—
MALLOW RURAL.													
Ballyclough,	17	4	2	—	5	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Ballynamona,	8	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Buttevant,	20	3	3	2	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Caherduggan,	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carrig,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchtown,	19	6	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Clenor,	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doneraile,	34	11	8	5	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Imphrick,	14	5	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacienine,	20	3	6	3	1	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kilshannig,	23	11	6	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liscarroll,	26	11	7	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow, Rural,	21	12	4	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow, North, Urban,	28	10	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mallow, South, Urban,	9	1	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Monanimy,	14	4	2	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.* APPENDIX IX.

UNTY DISTRICTS AND TORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons. and upwards.
V RURAL—*continued.*													
.. .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
more, ...	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h, ...	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ry, ...	7	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
t, ...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
al, ...	281	93	67	30	29	17	24	11	5	2	1	1	1
OLETON RURAL.													
ole, ...	14	5	4	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	5	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ne, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	20	6	10	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
yr, ...	21	9	5	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	27	7	8	6	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	36	13	13	5	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
y, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
agh, ...	19	10	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	19	3	8	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural, ...	12	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	11	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
an, ...	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
urriga, ...	9	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	232	78	73	30	21	11	5	9	4	1	—	—	—
STREET RURAL.													
gh, ...	31	4	12	9	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	38	9	9	8	5	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	24	4	6	6	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
.. .. ..	6	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	12	5	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	24	9	4	3	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	20	2	6	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
.. .. ..	18	2	3	5	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	15	4	5	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	202	43	55	41	15	17	17	7	2	2	1	2	—
STOWN No. 1 RURAL.													
, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	10	3	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	22	3	9	1	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IX. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CORK in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
MITCHELSTOWN No. 1 RURAL—*continued.*													
Marshalstown, ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchelstown, ...	72	27	20	13	2	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Templemolaga, ...	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	123	39	35	18	11	7	7	4	2	—	—	—	—
SKIBBEREEN RURAL.													
Aghadown, North, ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghadown, South, ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bredagh, ...	10	2	2	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Caheragh, ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cape Clear, ...	27	4	5	3	1	5	3	2	—	1	3	—	—
Carrigbaun, ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Castlehaven, North	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlehaven, South, ...	20	—	5	4	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloghdonnell, ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonkeen, ...	13	6	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drinagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromdaleague, North, ..	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromdaleague, South, ..	7	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garranes, ...	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnascreeny, ...	6	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilfaughnabeg, ...	15	3	3	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Killeenleagh, ...	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knockskagh, ...	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myross, ...	12	5	2	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shreelane, ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	26	6	2	5	8	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tullagh, ...	78	2	21	10	15	6	5	7	5	5	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	257	45	61	39	34	21	17	18	9	7	3	—	—
SKULL RURAL.													
Ballybane, ...	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballydehob, ...	28	9	10	4	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Coolagh, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crookhaven, ...	13	6	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dunbeacon, ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dunmanus, ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goleen, ...	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe, ...	10	2	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lowertown, ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skull, ...	8	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toormore, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	78	29	21	11	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	—
YOUGHAL No. 1 RURAL.													
Ardagh, ...	10	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Clonpriest, ...	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcronat, ...	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeagh, ...	7	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacdonogh, ...	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Youghal Rural, ...	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	34	7	10	5	5	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

County District.	Population.		Age Periods.																			
	Total Persons.	Sexes.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.
Cork City or Co. Borough,	76,122	M. 35,789	862	3,104	3,763	3,787	4,249	4,116	3,069	2,669	1,985	1,956	1,477	1,579	982	1,108	458	362	133	97	20	12	1	—
		F. 40,333	813	3,088	3,735	3,708	4,232	4,941	3,950	3,023	2,344	2,384	1,773	2,077	1,187	1,519	577	541	204	158	44	24	10	1
Country Districts.																								
1. Clonakilty Urban,	3,098	M. 1,394	21	133	119	146	133	129	95	107	74	66	63	58	50	72	36	46	22	15	6	4		
		F. 1,704	26	98	196	213	184	158	137	103	85	84	79	104	45	89	28	32	14	24	4	2	1	—
2. Fermoy Urban, ..	6,126	M. 3,423	55	184	242	248	771	686	317	220	148	138	88	107	54	84	32	25	11	9	3	1	—	—
		F. 2,703	50	191	247	260	292	344	280	200	157	148	114	127	72	102	48	37	11	17	3	2	1	—
3. Kinsale Urban, ..	4,250	M. 2,115	30	164	210	219	367	227	146	135	124	118	98	87	61	64	21	24	11	7	2	—	—	—
		F. 2,135	39	168	227	264	247	253	145	156	112	109	79	116	63	84	21	33	8	8	1	2	—	—
4. Middleton Urban, ..	3,361	M. 1,617	41	121	162	150	154	135	147	95	89	96	64	94	57	92	44	43	16	13	4	—	—	—
		F. 1,744	32	137	153	143	164	198	154	113	77	89	73	97	73	98	49	55	11	21	4	3	—	—
5. Queenstown Urban,	7,909	M. 3,436	78	335	387	348	321	326	311	245	190	209	151	172	109	105	63	49	16	18	1	1	1	—
		F. 4,473	93	324	386	373	486	586	478	322	219	236	211	216	153	172	73	67	41	27	6	3	1	—
6. Skibbereen Urban,	3,208	M. 1,490	30	118	185	142	170	136	119	104	94	96	66	38	54	65	31	20	13	7	2	—	—	—
		F. 1,718	31	124	154	167	218	192	142	98	90	88	72	78	64	97	35	34	13	13	3	3	2	—
7. Youghal Urban, ..	5,393	M. 2,501	51	200	232	236	243	286	201	190	161	122	102	119	95	109	49	47	32	18	5	3	—	—
		F. 2,892	49	206	236	218	308	314	245	190	148	182	145	177	92	178	68	72	29	27	7	1	—	—
8. Bandon Rural, ..	17,878	M. 9,152	155	674	900	1,141	1,026	931	732	554	451	425	359	408	318	438	245	190	89	86	19	8	2	1
		F. 8,726	146	587	881	871	1,011	930	717	524	479	456	362	433	341	409	196	201	81	71	20	9	—	1
9. Bantry Rural, ..	13,457	M. 6,733	122	603	784	840	823	688	458	370	308	296	218	288	180	286	148	159	59	75	12	10	4	2
		F. 6,724	127	573	790	848	873	652	394	322	285	312	253	342	196	307	130	157	55	74	19	9	4	2
10. Castletown Rural,	11,178	M. 5,982	152	533	644	710	798	717	399	372	207	257	183	231	159	282	114	111	42	71	9	9	1	1
		F. 5,196	135	493	654	664	710	453	276	230	174	205	172	253	162	251	93	118	34	79	18	17	4	1
11. Clonakilty Rural, ..	16,060	M. 8,179	136	631	820	911	914	832	680	515	359	385	307	375	253	401	232	210	98	85	24	9	1	1
		F. 7,881	130	582	856	876	843	692	573	477	402	396	336	396	301	427	208	177	79	97	22	9	1	1
12. Cork Rural, ..	49,142	M. 24,743	408	1,692	2,374	2,350	2,926	2,698	2,255	1,777	1,403	1,301	1,142	1,136	831	1,100	575	452	153	123	27	14	5	1
		F. 24,399	450	1,683	2,238	2,283	2,553	2,716	2,277	1,584	1,373	1,302	1,138	1,390	893	1,133	490	456	81	188	43	19	6	3
13. Dunmanway Rural,	13,321	M. 6,720	120	606	737	792	751	688	514	371	272	296	222	269	208	326	190	182	80	63	20	10	3	—
		F. 6,601	147	553	762	767	804	627	429	357	300	298	233	310	234	291	171	140	59	87	17	11	2	2
14. Fermoy Rural, ..	16,606	M. 8,594	132	582	794	802	964	979	816	568	439	409	348	393	312	439	212	209	85	82	16	9	3	1
		F. 8,012	131	593	739	780	829	906	642	499	385	418	334	412	320	449	194	181	86	73	26	11	2	2
15. Kanturk Rural, ..	23,181	M. 11,625	237	887	1,207	1,321	1,221	1,099	934	766	537	536	442	497	398	590	321	319	137	117	27	24	8	—
		F. 11,556	221	921	1,221	1,158	1,303	1,090	884	652	484	598	455	603	418	641	289	293	113	149	27	20	10	6
16. Kilmallock No. 2 Rural*	4,121	M. 2,063	57	194	244	227	202	183	171	122	123	127	89	87	64	72	40	31	14	10	4	1	1	—
		F. 2,058	55	183	213	198	207	195	188	135	128	134	66	90	58	90	47	36	14	15	3	1	1	1
17. Kinsale Rural, ..	12,423	M. 6,469	102	485	589	711	758	714	579	426	282	301	243	271	224	337	154	147	72	60	8	4	1	1
		F. 5,954	113	457	589	598	623	597	504	389	284	305	243	330	236	282	142	141	45	63	8	3	2	—
18. Macroom Rural, ..	22,998	M. 11,669	224	968	1,241	1,297	1,318	1,187	887	721	566	487	417	490	389	584	308	284	127	133	18	15	5	3
		F. 11,329	200	937	1,185	1,254	1,306	1,191	800	621	545	491	414	566	386	585	254	252	124	154	29	23	8	4
19. Mallow Rural, ..	20,726	M. 10,303	211	841	1,007	1,016	1,032	1,019	878	729	502	561	381	542	312	538	265	257	87	83	27	11	3	1
		F. 10,423	166	795	1,012	1,011	1,141	1,109	906	678	553	562	374	552	367	544	208	234	80	83	23	16	5	4
20. Middleton Rural, ..	17,882	M. 8,976	162	667	845	888	936	955	757	636	410	448	344	446	353	481	251	202	94	74	20	4	2	1
		F. 8,906	146	663	868	835	965	936	721	539	421	472	352	480	388	480	204	223	69	99	25	14	5	1
21. Millstreet Rural, ..	10,515	M. 5,363	104	452	597	593	558	532	396	335	233	235	175	222	172	279	149	157	73	72	11	12	4	2
		F. 5,152	111	394	569	559	564	405	354	297	245	236	197	272	182	284	137	159	68	81	23	11	4	—
22. Mitchelstown No. 1 Rural.	8,656	M. 4,292	66	313	426	451	437	448	363	289	222	218	165	205	137	234	98	119	45	37	11	5	2	1
		F. 4,364	85	312	420	409	463	458	381	289	241	205	166	260	166	239	93	102	38	23	8	5	1	—
23. Skibbereen Rural, ..	21,987	M. 11,560	215	982	1,320	1,480	1,268	1,043	843	745	568	570	432	437	304	517	279	274	105	122	36	12	6	2
		F. 10,427	209	880	1,259	1,234	1,148	935	663	564	475	533	435	456	316	509	234	257	105	147	41	19	8	—
24. Skull Rural, ..	10,243	M. 5,598	85	359	544	629	671	586	494	401	274	311	245	233	137	244	118	129	54	55	17	10	2	—
		F. 4,645	75	403	476	562	608	442	302	223	178	208	185	259	137	238	106	89	50	71	17	10	6	—
25. Youghal No. 1 Rural,	4,770	M. 2,511	33	125	202	295	286	299	194	165	133	122	96	127	88	137	75	65	33	23	9	3	1	—
		F. 2,259	34	155	194	262	281	221	168	121	104	127	89	137	76	124	52	55	23	28	3	5	—	—

* Now Charleville Rural.

P.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People (exclusive of the City or C. Borough of Cork) given in the Co. Cork Census Book (pp. 201–212), from which the following particulars are extracted

MALES.							FEMALES.						
Occupations.	Total.	Ages.					Occupations.	Total.	Ages.				
		Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.
Persons engaged in Agriculture.								Persons engaged in Agriculture.						
1. *In Fields and Pastures.*								1. *In Fields and Pastures.*						
Farmer, Grazier, ...	21,983	6	223	589	7,116	9,959	4,090	Farmer, Grazier, ...	3,836	2	33	65	642	2,11
Farmer's, Grazier's—Son, Grandson, Nephew, Brother.	16,731	–	4,587	4,828	6,863	420	33							
Farm Bailiff, ...	169	–	1	8	53	82	25							
Agricultural Labourer, Cottager,	15,167	203	1,755	2,312	4,926	3,946	2,025	Agricultural Labourer, Cottager.	334	1	38	33	83	11
Shepherd, ...	88	–	5	14	30	26	13	Shepherdess, ...	1	–	–	–	–	
Farm Servant (in-door), ..	7,829	324	1,859	1,874	2,418	972	382	Farm Servant (in-door), ..	846	22	254	207	230	10
Agricultural Machine—Proprietor, Attendant.	2	–	–	–	2	–	–							
Agricultural—Student, Pupil,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–							
Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	281	–	5	7	73	134	62	Others engaged in, or connected with Agriculture.	52	–	1	1	10	2
2. *In Woods.*								2. *In Gardens.*						
Woodman, ...	27	–	4	–	10	10	3	Nurserywoman, Florist, ..	2	–	–	1	–	
3. *In Gardens.*								Gardener (not Domestic), ..	15	–	–	1	2	1
Gardener (not Domestic), ..	528	2	48	56	214	170	38							
Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist,	6	–	–	–	2	3	1							
Persons engaged about Animals.								Persons engaged about Animals.						
About Animals.								Fisherwoman, ...	2	–	–	1	1	
Horse — Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer.	37	–	1	4	22	9	1							
Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breaker.	196	2	31	35	83	33	12							
Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier, ..	43	–	1	6	27	8	1							
Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealer, Salesman.	453	2	30	66	212	119	24	Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics.						
Drover, ...	17	–	3	2	3	9	–							
Gamekeeper, ...	88	–	3	14	41	26	4	1. *Wool and Worsted.*						
Fisherman, ...	3,271	52	448	591	1,474	591	115	Woollen Cloth Manufacture,	496	10	133	145	171	2
Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics.								Worsted Stuff—Manufacture,	8	–	3	1	4	
1. *Wool and Worsted.*								2. *Cotton and Flax.*						
Woollen Cloth Manufacture, ..	501	19	88	90	185	100	19	Lace—Manufacturer, Dealer,	255	10	65	67	76	3
Wool, Woollen Goods, Dyer, Printer.	17	1	1	4	6	4	1	Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture.	14	–	2	2	5	
Woolstapler, ...	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning processes .	43	1	23	15	3	
2. *Cotton and Flax.*								Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving processes .	58	2	26	12	15	
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture.	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Other processes or undefined).	8	–	2	1	4	1
Cotton, Calico—Warehouseman, Dealer.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–							
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning processes).	27	–	6	1	14	6	–							
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving processes).	29	–	3	10	3	9	4	3. *Mixed or Unspecified Materials.*						
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Other processes or undefined).	7	–	1	1	1	4	–	Weaver (undefined), ..	34	1	11	9	13	–
								Dyer, Printer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined).	2	–	–	–	2	–
3. *Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.*								Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer,	201	1	38	53	72	3
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker, Dealer.	7	–	–	1	–	5	1	Factory, Hand Textile (undefined).	6	1	3	1	1	–
Mat—Maker—Seller, ..	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer.	47	–	10	3	20	1
4. *Mixed or unspecified Materials.*														
Weaver (undefined), ..	33	–	4	8	8	10	3	Embroiderer, ...	2	–	–	–	–	
Dyer, Printer, Scourer, Bleacher Calenderer (undefined).	9	–	1	–	3	3	2	Others, ...	63	–	7	15	25	
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer,	503	4	129	98	190	70	12							
Others, ...	1	–	–	1	–	–	–							
GENERAL LABOURER (*a*),	8,827	64	925	1,293	3,150	2,305	1,090	GENERAL LABOURER (*a*)	120	–	3	11	33	4

(*a*) The majority of these "General Labourers" may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such

Q.—Occupiers of Land engaged in other pursuits besides Farming in the County of Cork (p. 272).

Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
Number of Occupiers of nd who returned themves as engaged in other rsuits besides Farming,	747	Civil Engineer, ...	1	Land Proprietor, ...	4	Postmaster, ...	8
		Commercial Traveller, ..	1	Land Surveyor, ...	2	Postmistress, ...	1
		Contractor, ...	3	Law Clerk, ...	1	Provision Dealer, ...	7
		Cooper, ...	1	Limeburner, ...	1	Publican, ...	137
		Currier, ...	1	Linen Manufacturer, ..	1	Rate Collector, ...	9
		Dairyman, ...	11	Magistrate, ...	40	Relieving Officer, ...	1
ntant, ...	1	Dealer, ...	4	Mariner, ...	1	Road Contractor, ..	4
t, ...	2	District Councillor, ..	1	Mason, ...	16	Schoolmaster, ...	8
tant Land Commissi ner,	1	Draper, ...	4	Mechanic, ...	1	Ship Builder, ...	1
smith, ...	39	Dressmaker, ...	1	Merchant, ...	21	Shoemaker, ...	11
maker, ...	1	Farm Bailiff, ...	1	Milk Vendor, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	94
er, ...	1	Farm Labourer, ...	4	Miller, ...	14	Slater, ...	1
ier, ...	18	Fisherman, ...	87	Mill and Creamery Proprietor,	1	Solicitor, ...	1
aker, ...	2	Fishmonger, ...	1	Mill Owner, ...	1	Summons Server, ..	1
an, ...	3	Gamekeeper, ...	1	Miner, ...	3	Tailor, ...	15
Owner, ...	1	Gardener, ...	1	Painter, ...	1	Teacher, ...	7
nter, ...	40	Grocer, ...	7	Pensioner (Army), ..	2	Trader, ...	1
, ...	1	Horse Dealer, ...	2	Pensioner (Navy), ..	4	Veterinary Surgeon, ..	1
Dealer, ...	18	Hotel Keeper, ...	7	Pensioner (R.I.C.), ..	7	Vintner, ...	6
woman, ...	1	Labourer, ...	25	Petty Sessions Clerk, ..	1	Weaver, ...	5
Bill Officer, ...	4	Land Agent, ...	6	Postman, ...	1	Workhouse Master, ..	1

Emigration from the County and City of Cork during each year, from 1st of May, 1851, to 31st of December, 1906. Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
(from 1st May)	8,151	8,182	16,333	1871 (from 1st April)	1,994	1,403	3,397	1891 (from 1st April)	4,797	4,534	9,331
.. ..	9,721	10,035	19,756	1872, ...	3,038	2,027	5,065	1892, ...	3,751	3,835	7,586
.. ..	10,589	10,987	21,576	1873, ...	3,526	3,060	6,586	1893, ...	3,990	4,316	8,306
.. ..	9,648	9,296	18,944	1874, ...	5,735	5,698	11,433	1894, ...	2,939	3,675	6,614
.. ..	6,753	7,190	13,943	1875, ...	4,055	4,359	8,414	1895, ...	4,474	5,480	9,954
.. ..	7,734	8,022	15,756	1876, ...	3,407	3,477	6,884	1896, ...	3,302	3,674	6,976
.. ..	7,495	6,864	14,359	1877, ...	4,130	3,135	7,265	1897, ...	2,609	3,231	5,840
.. ..	3,644	3,619	7,263	1878, ...	2,957	2,735	5,692	1898, ...	2,653	3,241	5,894
.. ..	3,425	4,161	7,586	1879, ...	4,172	3,442	7,614	1899, ...	3,232	3,799	7,011
.. ..	5,272	5,634	10,906	1880, ...	6,030	4,945	10,975	1900, ...	4,133	4,174	8,307
to 31st March),	828	759	1,587	1881 (to 31st March)	592	292	884	1901 (to 31st March)	890	363	1,253
Total, ..	73,260	74,749	148,009	Total, ..	39,636	34,573	74,209	Total, ..	36,770	40,302	77,072
from 1st April)	4,219	3,682	7,901	1881 (from 1st April)	2,830	2,479	5,309				
.. ..	8,388	7,305	15,693	1882, ...	6,439	5,935	12,374				
.. ..	11,513	9,297	20,810	1883, ...	3,680	3,055	6,735				
.. ..	9,722	8,119	17,841	1884, ...	3,730	3,570	7,300	1901 (from 1st April)	3,170	3,560	6,730
.. ..	8,080	6,339	14,419	1885, ...	3,560	3,347	6,907	1902, ...	3,449	3,595	7,044
.. ..	8,966	6,430	15,396	1886, ...	3,643	3,299	6,942	1903, ...	2,948	3,278	6,226
.. ..	4,861	4,521	9,382	1887, ...	4,442	3,650	8,092	1904, ...	2,039	2,442	4,481
.. ..	3,487	2,540	6,027	1888, ...	4,949	4,179	9,128	1905, ...	1,771	1,708	3,479
.. ..	3,128	1,794	4,922	1889, ...	5,261	4,690	9,951	1906 (to 31st December)	1,954	1,775	3,729
.. ..	3,302	2,323	5,625	1890	4,928	4,230	9,158				
to 31st March)	407	246	653	1891 (to 31st March)	984	653	1 637	Total, ..	15,331	16,358	31,689
Total, ..	66,073	52,596	118,669	Total ..	44,446	39,087	83,533	General Total,	275,516	257,665	533,181

(a) The Enumeration of Emigrants from Irish Ports did not commence till the 1st of May, 1891.

APPENDIX IX.

S.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

*** *Information was desired by the Commission as to the number of families who, with the assistance of Public Funds, emigrated from each Union in* 1883-4.

It may be as well to explain that under 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104, sec. 26, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply part of the rates and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying or assisting to defray the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. These grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Belmullet, Newport, Swinford, Clifden, and Oughterard, being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 43), the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10*s.* 2*d.* up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following Table shows the total number of State-aided Emigrants from Cork in 1883–1884, and the amount of grant to each Union.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

Union.	Emigration Season, 1883.			Emigration Season, 1884.			Total.	Total Grant.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
								£ *s.* *d.*
Bantry, . .	—	—	—	29	8	4	41	216 0 0

The following Return shows the number of consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Cork during the year ended 31st March, 1884 :—

Union.	Sums authorised to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ *s.* *d.*	
Bantry, ...	5 0 0	15
Castletown, ...	3 0 0	4
Clonakilty, ...	13 0 0	11
Macroom, ...	42 0 0	15
Skibbereen, ...	127 0 0	20
Skull, ...	3 0 0	2
Total, . . .	193 0 0	67

1. TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the COUNTY of CORK the Extent of LAND under CROPS in the Year 1905, the VALUATION in 1905, and the POPULATION in 1901.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 34, 35, 36, and 38–44.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT OF CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES.																					VALUATION IN 1905.		Population in 1901.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.								GREEN CROPS.											FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Houses and other Hereditaments.	Lands.		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans	Pease	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips	Mangel Wurzel	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not in Rotation.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£		
Bandon,	257	8,036	459	-	2	-	-	8,754	2,499	2,863	1,406	-	73	-	228	127	5	88	7,289	-	5,707	4,742	26,492	22,076	52,699	17,878	Bandon.
Bantry,	447	1,663	1	-	7	-	-	2,118	1,974	660	323	-	11	-	272	96	29	41	2,406	-	2,226	4,276	12,026	6,853	16,900	13,457	Bantry.
Castletown,	-	1,138	-	-	6	-	-	1,144	1,411	200	159	-	-	-	201	-	-	7	1,978	-	442	3,988	7,552	3,047	9,257	11,178	Castletown.
Clonakilty,	795	3,974	1,373	1	9	-	-	6,152	2,909	1,889	890	-	68	-	66	18	1	153	5,994	36	3,403	3,392	18,977	12,724	39,007	19,158	Clonakilty.
Cork,	175	15,874	2,211	1	11	1	7	18,280	4,215	5,127	2,806	2	70	15	371	187	1	230	13,024	-	9,083	13,971	54,358	269,465	118,771	133,173	Cork.
Dunmanway,	234	3,705	2	-	69	-	-	4,010	2,784	1,443	430	-	9	-	310	94	14	254	5,338	36	3,665	3,513	16,562	6,715	22,711	13,321	Dunmanway.
Fermoy,	115	12,659	419	-	-	3	1	13,197	3,327	3,722	1,550	-	29	10	309	25	2	91	9,065	-	7,809	6,526	36,597	25,470	80,467	22,732	Fermoy.
Kanturk,	400	4,159	3	-	13	1	-	4,576	3,050	1,337	410	-	13	-	620	69	1	59	5,559	-	2,147	30,092	42,374	12,547	65,475	23,181	Kanturk.
Kilmallock,*	232	1,664	2	-	2	-	-	1,900	2,361	479	212	-	5	5	401	-	-	124	3,587	-	396	27,285	33,168	24,080	116,042	25,551	Kilmallock.
Kinsale,	318	6,105	2,270	-	6	-	-	8,699	1,963	2,279	1,081	-	46	-	41	7	-	25	5,442	-	3,959	3,656	21,756	14,602	45,853	16,673	Kinsale.
Macroom,	69	7,598	101	1	25	-	-	7,794	4,444	1,979	921	-	32	2	571	277	34	121	8,381	-	5,612	10,210	31,997	12,272	53,740	22,998	Macroom.
Mallow,	360	7,056	64	-	1	-	-	7,481	2,609	2,194	1,128	-	37	3	277	73	9	86	6,416	-	4,095	15,700	33,692	29,509	78,183	20,726	Mallow.
Middleton,	122	10,935	7,544	-	-	-	-	18,601	2,970	4,631	2,185	-	20	6	133	21	-	119	10,085	-	8,040	3,399	40,125	22,405	74,513	21,243	Middleton.
Millstreet,	175	2,033	-	-	42	-	-	2,250	1,862	646	244	-	6	1	315	126	2	71	3,273	-	1,525	9,605	16,653	5,817	21,454	10,515	Millstreet.
Mitchelstown.*	163	2,466	1	1	-	-	-	2,631	2,113	551	372	-	3	-	414	3	-	85	3,541	-	1,246	10,948	18,366	7,933	41,953	14,157	Mitchelstown.
Skibbereen,	619	4,079	9	-	92	-	-	4,799	4,136	1,775	956	-	14	-	460	67	13	34	7,455	5	4,064	6,141	22,464	12,902	36,002	25,195	Skibbereen.
Skull,	673	1,219	40	-	68	-	-	2,000	1,705	484	339	-	-	-	128	49	91	23	2,819	-	1,731	2,562	9,112	3,364	12,189	10,243	Skull.
Youghal,*	60	5,436	2,799	-	-	-	-	8,295	2,103	2,036	996	-	68	-	162	2	-	56	5,423	-	3,101	1,405	18,224	18,050	43,031	14,881	Youghal.
Total for County Cork.	4,903	94,823	16,507	4	351	5	8	116,601	44,475	32,891	15,714	2	443	38	4,618	1,239	202	1,538	101,160	77	66,344	132,236	416,418	485,950	797,305	404,611	Total for County Cork.

* These unions are situate partly in Co. Cork and partly in other counties, hence the totals for the eighteen unions are greater than the actual totals for Co. Cork.

2.—Table showing, by Poor Law Unions, for the County of Cork the Produce of the Crops in the Year 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 36, 37, and 46–53.

Poor Law Unions.	Produce of the Crops.																		Poor Law Unions.
	Corn Crops.							Green Crops.									Flax.	Hay.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*	
	Cwts of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
Bandon, ...	4,433	147,322	9,614	—	14	—	—	12,945	60,442	33,574	—	554	—	1,907	1,179	45	—	13,579	9,255	Bandon.
Bantry, ...	7,033	26,071	17	—	105	—	—	10,508	10,407	5,686	—	209	—	2,099	989	436	—	7,202	10,352	Bantry.
Castletown, ..	—	21,092	—	—	114	—	—	8,352	2,643	2,341	—	—	—	2,035	—	—	—	910	9,234	Castletown.
Clonakilty, ..	15,761	81,541	28,840	15	141	—	—	15,521	35,551	19,770	—	876	—	747	167	6	1,340	8,711	6,998	Clonakilty.
Cork, ...	3,110	300,357	44,078	9	135	8	56	22,201	100,275	58,207	32	664	60	3,531	1,915	8	—	19,024	23,741	Cork.
Dunmanway, ..	4,171	64,178	34	—	969	—	—	15,335	23,718	7,705	—	96	—	3 694	942	107	1,155	10,300	6 877	Dunmanway.
Fermoy, ..	2,120	222,197	8,613	—	—	21	7	16,038	68,176	30,301	—	248	73	3,080	320	22	—	14,787	12,130	Fermoy.
Kanturk, ..	10,258	93,497	64	—	135	7	—	15,957	22,803	6,309	—	97	—	6,335	831	7	—	5,386	70,269	Kanturk
Kilmallock,* ..	5,411	34,822	90	—	32	—	—	12,851	8,029	4,082	—	34	34	4,059	—	—	—	936	66,211	Kilmallock
Kinsale, ..	5,026	108,733	39,329	—	60	—	—	10,607	38,026	20,998	—	380	—	378	52	—	—	7,971	6,887	Kinsa e
Macroom, ..	1,270	142,095	2,328	15	404	—	—	24,135	33,048	17,604	—	304	13	3,211	2,731	271	—	13,966	19,255	Macroom.
Mallow, ...	7,294	133,585	1,463	—	15	—	—	14,550	38,069	20,655	—	441	23	2,900	635	63	—	9,002	30,419	Mallow.
Midleton, ..	2,192	186,739	142,424	—	—	—	—	17,188	93,138	50,618	—	207	60	1,181	271	—	—	14,662	7,324	Midleton.
Millstreet, ..	2,764	33,455	—	—	623	—	—	6,601	9,035	3,464	—	20	8	2,490	1,322	14	—	3,191	16,521	Millstreet.
Mitchelstown,* ..	2,653	44,287	15	12	—	—	—	13,347	8,716	6,436	—	27	—	4,257	30	—	—	3,596	29,139	Mitchelstown.
Skibbereen, ..	10,915	64,584	145	—	1,473	—	—	18,901	26,504	16,681	—	127	—	4,712	653	149	150	11,423	13,017	Skibbereen.
Skull, ...	12,926	23,636	740	—	1,002	—	—	10,409	10,982	8,587	—	—	—	2,100	435	826	—	5,193	5,701	Skull.
Youghal,*	992	83,864	50,170	—	—	—	—	8,593	36,538	19,346	—	753	—	686	12	—	—	5,927	2,875	Youghal.
Total for Co. Cork,	91,876	1,720,457	311,235	51	5,190	36	63	232,003	604,136	319,479	32	4,387	243	43,192	12,472	1,954	2,645	151,795	273,446	Total for Co. Cork.

* These unions are situate partly in Co. Cork and partly in other counties, and hence the totals for the eighteen unions are greater than the total for Co. Cork.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 86–97.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	No. of Stock-holders in each Union.	HORSES (including Ponies). Two years old and upwards used for: Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	Unbroken Horses: One year old and above.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses	MULES AND ASSES: Number of Mules	Number of Asses.	CATTLE. Milch Cows including Heifers in Calf.	Other Cattle: Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle	SHEEP. One year old and upwards: Ewes kept for breeding purposes.	Other Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	PIGS. Pigs kept for breeding purposes: Sows.	Boars.	Other Pigs: One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	POULTRY. Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.	POOR LAW UNION.
Bandon, ...	2,202	2,392	126	190	866	561	4,135	94	975	10,698	3,330	5,835	8,294	28,157	8,242	892	1,368	11,599	22,101	847	11	362	6,221	7,441	1,560	14,064	14,203	15,436	65,076	108.779	Bandon.
Bantry.	1,843	1,123	123	38	196	263	1,807	24	817	9,059	1,981	3,578	5,351	19,969	2,185	654	881	2.412	6,132	429	1	54	4,103	4,587	1,343	2,532	7,596	12,058	43,250	65,436	Bantry.
Castletown, ...	1,665	827	7	7	38	63	942	34	813	5,982	2,430	3,242	3.986	15,640	6,676	840	1,184	4,065	12,765	293	–	10	2,728	3,031	1,339	1,111	4,284	7,239	22,676	35,310	Castletown.
Clonakilty, ...	2,854	2,314	93	98	725	512	3,742	74	1,481	10,384	2,380	4,882	7,675	25,321	6,404	203	449	8,583	15,639	982	10	21	7,568	8,581	1,407	13.145	14,312	21,040	87,355	135,852	Clonakilty.
Cork.	5,202	3,956	1,740	698	1,358	721	8,473	568	1.358	16,703	6,828	8,469	9,754	41,754	11,433	788	1,835	11,736	25,792	1.285	27	229	9,442	10,983	1,789	12,475	17,974	20,509	94,447	145,405	Cork.
Dunmanway, ...	1,949	1,609	58	30	389	674	2,460	32	1,149	10,242	1 909	3,218	6,363	21,732	2,473	88	220	3,225	6,006	853	6	224	6,598	7,681	1,873	6,392	12,754	14,195	54,973	88,314	Dunmanway.
Fermoy, ...	3,122	2,923	772	358	1,577	765	6,395	343	1,691	10,791	5,326	7,080	8,996	32,193	16,261	1,284	2,918	19,655	40,118	1,057	19	27	8,452	9,555	2 082	13,126	19,355	15,176	69,161	116,818	Fermoy.
Kanturk, ...	3,651	2,564	94	144	977	648	4,427	475	2,420	23,763	4,253	6,697	14,035	48,748	3,936	49	714	4,891	9,590	1,258	13	116	8,913	10,300	3,524	5,468	24,661	27,653	72,866	130,648	Kanturk.
Kilmallock,* ...	4,375	1.955	249	345	595	258	3,402	694	2,971	27,319	9,362	7,067	18,282	62,030	904	566	1.600	2,321	5 391	546	6	43	7,608	8,203	3,557	5,303	27,849	23,822	67,646	124,620	Kilmallock.
Kinsale, ...	1,639	1,995	109	113	751	442	3,410	66	495	5,672	2,543	4,680	4,619	17,514	10,220	278	1,279	11,504	23,281	594	8	39	4,256	4,897	792	12,176	7,351	8,031	39,318	66,876	Kinsale.
Macroom, ...	2,914	2,560	104	83	521	474	3,742	229	1,464	19,383	2.590	4,815	11,199	37,987	5,197	280	629	6 409	12,515	1,499	32	355	10,578	12,464	2,381	9,225	20,347	24,739	94,892	149,203	Macroom.
Mallow, ...	2,659	2,541	192	362	1,249	722	5,066	316	1,877	14,261	6,315	7,181	10,211	37,968	11,732	1,255	3,029	12,173	28,189	991	14	132	6,119	7,256	2,076	6,740	18,419	15,013	55,959	96,131	Mallow.
Middleton, ...	2,617	2,939	207	344	1,492	793	5,775	315	1,008	6,123	4,623	6,190	5,292	22,228	11,983	611	1,807	13,489	27,890	1,394	19	410	9.136	10,959	1,209	10,712	13,484	12,187	70,818	107,201	Middleton.
Millstreet, ...	1,568	1,022	8	19	129	175	1,353	130	983	9,405	1,442	2,072	4 058	16,977	1,395	153	156	1,476	3,180	644	7	242	3,563	4,456	1,164	2.417	10,166	10,076	39,085	61,744	Millstreet.
Mitchelstown,* ...	2,713	1,217	82	88	353	365	2,105	530	1,747	12.819	2,375	4,137	9,358	28,689	3.984	2,534	1,643	4,932	13 093	833	12	57	6,929	7,831	2,418	5,129	14,652	14,996	43,326	78,103	Mitchelstown.
Skibbereen, ...	3,389	2,424	85	111	497	419	3,536	53	1,624	15,735	2.631	4,887	9,297	33.150	2,308	255	196	2,826	5,585	1,232	12	68	9.334	10,646	1,834	4,396	13,727	18,445	63,186	99,754	Skibbereen.
Skull.	1,559	943	31	8	169	197	1,348	16	881	7,071	1,533	2,894	4,495	15,993	1,046	103	149	1,075	2,373	596	5	42	4,514	5,157	1,115	3,884	9,834	12,073	35,827	61,618	Skull.
Youghal,*... ...	2,207	1,806	130	96	945	465	3,442	263	1,090	5,235	3,579	4,131	4,446	17,391	3,186	172	1,126	3,921	8,405	684	14	52	5,688	6.438	1,118	5,349	7,866	7,513	39,457	60,185	Youghal.
Total for Co. Cork.	42,481	34,187	3.997	2,781	11.679	7,652	60,296	3,242	20,912	187,628	54,777	81,045	123585	447,035	105137	8,362	18,268	119960	251,727	14.898	202	2,351	109996	127447	28,076	124727	225548	248,389	964,526	1563190	Total for Co. Cork.

* These unions are situate partly in Co. Cork and partly in adjoining counties, and hence the totals for the eighteen unions are greater than the actual total for Co. Cork.

APPENDIX IX.

4.—TABLE showing the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK for the COUNTY of CORK in each year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 100 and 101.

—	Years.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		NUMBER OF CATTLE.			NUMBER OF SHEEP.		NUMBER OF PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	P.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
CORK:	1896	40,631	9,938	7,729	2,868	16,495	231,964	71,773	118,795	171,327	141,424	18,716	131,049	25,771	1,3
	1897	40,430	9,187	7,097	2,757	16,214	231,156	73,269	120,038	166,485	141,304	17,543	117,994	24,358	1,3
	1898	40,516	8,839	6,426	2,813	17,061	233,015	72,027	123,018	176,579	152,494	18,293	122 985	25,658	1,3
	1899	41,150	7,509	6,597	3,047	18,345	235,008	75,097	127,880	184,518	156,523	19,236	138,606	27,745	1,4
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1900	40,014	7,504	6,699	2,940	18,713	237,513	80,381	126,774	174,158	146,203	15,746	116,907	28.119	1,4
	1901	38,736	9,049	7,754	3,048	19,288	240 068	81,013	129,186	170,671	147,951	21,848	119,759	29,710	1,5
	1902	39,036	9,838	7,999	3,109	19,504	250,172	86,277	129,316	163,557	139,272	21,399	132,404	28,258	1,5
	1903	39,873	11,045	8,027	3,229	19,706	243,579	77,189	127,875	142,986	129,434	22,231	132,836	27,004	1,5
	1904	39,637	11,660	7,641	3,178	20,327	242,580	79,340	128,929	138,259	122,100	18,765	130,886	27,173	1,5
	1905	40,965	11,679	7,652	3,242	20,912	242,405	81,045	123,585	131,767	119,960	17,451	109,996	28,076	1,5

5.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS exceeding ONE ACRE, and EXTENT of LAND under CROPS, in the COUNTY of C each year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 56 and 57.

	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1896 TO 1905.													
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.						
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CORK:	1896	32,076	4,815	97,397	18,297	16	289	10	120,824	52,173	33,588	12,452	8,527	106,740	78	186,636
	1897	32,201	5,757	96,176	16,488	18	228	5	118,672	50,725	34,485	12,806	8,469	106,485	81	187,871
	1898	32,201	6,052	96,526	15,869	10	285	10	118,752	48,906	33,898	13,274	8,404	104,482	67	186,809
	1899	32,414	6,495	96,466	17,317	3	178	15	120,474	49,695	33,207	14,904	8,623	106,429	81	180,234
Area, 1,838,921 Acres	1900	32,369	6,840	95,572	18,346	3	290	24	121,075	48,109	32,569	16,115	8,901	105,694	97	188,900
	1901	32,630	6,038	96,649	17,109	4	247	10	120,057	46 936	32,408	17,146	8,178	104,668	49	188,937
	1902	32,657	5,891	99,846	16,375	2	247	20	122,381	46,630	32,251	16,699	8 384	102,964	93	186,518
	1903	32,552	5,184	101,746	16,304	8	374	25	123,641	45,057	32,711	16,713	8,259	102,740	53	192,359
	1904	32,615	4,421	97,580	16,867	1	202	44	119,115	44,612	33,351	16,481	7,646	102,090	61	197,150
	1905	32,694	4,903	94,823	16,507	4	351	13	116,601	44,475	32,891	15,716	8,078	101,160	77	198,580

6.—TABLE showing the AVERAGE RATE of PRODUCE of CROPS to the Statute Acre in the COUNTY of CORK in each year from 1896–1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 72 and 73.

——	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 12 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons,	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
CORK, ..	1896	17·1	15·2	16·6	15·4	11·8	13·0	12·0	4·7	15·9	15·6		9·8	34·8	1·7
	1897	13·7	14·6	13·9	12·9	11·2	15·5	12·0	1·5	13·9	15·6		8·6	32·2	2·1
	1898	17·5	17·9	20·1	12·5	13·4	16·0	12·0	4·6	15·6	20·0		9·6	37·1	2·1
	1899	18·2	17·3	19·1	13·7	13·2	16·7	14·0	4·0	13·4	18·2		8·4	28·6	2·1
	1900	16·1	17·3	15·9	11·7	13·9	19·4	13·8	3·4	16·7	20·6		9·8	33·2	2·1
	1901	18·7	19·2	19·4	15·0	14·5	16·0	12·0	5·2	16·2	21·8	19·6	9·8	45·3	1·9
	1902	19·3	20·4	21·6	13·0	14·6	16·4	14·0	4·9	19·4	23·2	17·3	11·0	43·6	2·1
	1903	15·0	15·6	17·9	14·6	12·4	16·0	14·0	3·3	11·4	13·9	15·7	8·6	23·3	2·0
	1904	17·0	17·6	16·8	15·0	13·6	19·8	12·0	4·2	17·6	19·7	16·0	9·5	39·7	2·2
	1905	18·7	18·1	18·9	12·8	14·8	7·2	7·9	5·2	18·4	20·3	16·0	9·4	34·4	2·1

7.—TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS for the COUNTY of CORK, the proportion per cent. under CROPS (including Meadow and Clover), Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads and Fences, &c., in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 30.

OR LAW UNION.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
lon, ...	26·1	61·2	—	1·8	—	5·6	1·1	4·2
ry, ...	11·3	47·1	—	0·9	2·5	2·0	33·1	3·1
etown,	10·3	34·2	—	0·2	1·9	5·2	44·0	4·2
kilty, ..	23·6	62·1	—	1·3	0·4	4·3	3·5	4·8
.. .. ..	32·0	53·2	0·2	2·2	0·2	3·4	3·6	5·2
manway, ..	15·9	45·9	—	1·3	2·3	8·6	21·7	4·3
noy, ...	24·7	55·1	—	2·9	0·1	3·4	10·1	3·7
burk, ...	22·8	60·9	—	0·9	3·3	1·4	6·3	4·4
allock, ..	22·9	65·0	—	0·6	0·3	0·6	6·2	4·4
ale, ...	27·3	59·7	—	2·2	—	2·9	3·8	4·1
oom, ...	17·9	49·6	—	1·2	2·3	6·8	18·8	3·6
ow, ...	22·5	59·0	0·1	1·6	0·6	2·7	9·0	4·5
ston, ..	36·7	50·4	0·1	2·6	—	2·2	4·3	3·7
treet, ..	22·2	53·6	0·1	1·1	4·1	3·5	11·3	3·6
nelstown, ..	21·1	60·2	—	2·7	—	0·3	11·5	4·2
bereen, ..	19·5	53·5	—	1·2	1·8	3·7	14·9	5·4
, ...	15·9	48·1	—	0·1	1·2	1·8	27·6	5·3
ghal, ...	25·8	56·5	—	2·4	0·1	1·8	7·8	5·6
Total of Cork, ..	22·6	53·9	0·1	1·5	1·3	3·6	12·7	4·3
Total for Ireland,	22·9	52·1	—	1·5	5·3	2·0	11·1	5·1

8.—STATEMENT as to SIRES, BULLS, and BOARS.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

The number of Sires in County Cork serving Mares in 1905 (pp. 114–5) was as follows:—

Thoroughbred,	94
Half-bred,	54
Hackney,	16
Shire,	27
Clydesdale,	15
Agriculture,	56
All others,	26
Total,	288

The number of Bulls of the principal breeds, &c., in County Cork in 1905 (pp. 116–7) was as follows:—

Shorthorn,	1,495
Hereford,	39
Aberdeen Angus,	62
Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled,	19
Kerry,	23
Dexter,	10
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney,	6
Cross Breed or not included in foregoing,	917
Total,	2,571

The number of Boars kept for breeding purposes in County Cork in 1905 (pp. 118–9) was as follows:—

White pigs,	112
Black pigs,	3
Tawny or brown pigs,	3
Cross-bred,	65
Boars not coming under any of the foregoing heads,	19
Total,	202

9.—STATEMENT showing the Total Area under each of the principal varieties of Potatoes grown in County Cork, and the Average Rate of Produce per statute acre in cwts. of 112 lbs.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics 1905, pp. 120–1 and 128–9.

Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.	Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.
Champion,	33,522	106	Bruces,	—	—
Up-to-Date,	3,797	108	Champion Skerries,	—	—
Beauty of Bute,	2,670	98	Northern Star,	19	98
Flounders,	2,725	86	Elephants or White Elephants,	180	96
Sutton, or Sutton's Abundance,	91	103	Early Roses,	160	86
Skerry Blues,	79	83	Gawkies,	—	—
Irish Whites,	243	87	Main Crop,	31	79
British Queens,	32	113	All others,	895	—
American Roses,	31	108			

APPENDIX IX.

10.—Bee-keeping Statistics.

Table showing for the County Cork the Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1904; the Number of Swarms during 1904; the Number of Stocks at the beginning of Winter, 1904; and the Number brought through Winter, 1904-1905; with the Quantity of Honey produced and of Wax manufactured in 1904.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 132–3.

Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1904.		Number of Swarms during 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904-1905.		Run Honey, produced in 1904, in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1904, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce for Household use).	
In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
1,063	1,332	900	1,460	1,053	1,442	929	1,053	4,407	10,299	12,195	4,468	222	152

11.—Table showing for the County Cork the Area Planted with Trees, and the Area Cleared Up during the year ended the 30th June, 1905, and the Number of each Description of Tree Planted or Felled.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 136, 139.

—	Area Planted or Cleared.	Total Number of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Felled.										
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Elm.	Other Trees.	Trees, Number of each kind unspecified.
	Acres.												
Planted, ..	59	58,325	23,550	11,225	1,800	2,000	2,800	2,000	4,000	2,300	2,350	2,000	4,300
Felled, ..	212	239,828	153,873	23,139	22,522	9,650	10,800	1,753	2,290	909	100	452	14,340

U.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY CORK IN 1905.

Inquiries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and the notes appended thereto.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 153–4.

Constabulary Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Cork County (E.R.)																
Ballincollig, ...	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 2 2	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 2	s. d. 1 8	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 9
Charleville, ...	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0
Cork, North, ...	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 9	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 9
Cork, South, ...	2 2	3 0	1 6	1 9	1 8	2 1	1 1	1 6	1 7	2 3	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 5	0 10	1 1
Fermoy (*a*), ...	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 9	2 3	1 0	1 9	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	—	0 10	1 0
Kanturk, ...	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0
Kinsale, ...	1 7	2 2	0 10	1 3	1 1	1 7	0 6	0 10	1 1	1 6	0 7	0 10	0 9	1 1	0 5	0 8
Mallow (*b*), ...	1 9	2 4	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 5	0 8	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 6	0 10
Midleton, ...	2 6	3 0	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0
Mitchelstown (*c*), ..	1 6	2 0	1 0	—	0 8	1 6	—	—	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	—	—
Newmarket, ...	1 8	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 2	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0
Queenstown (*d*), ...	2 6	3 0	2 0	—	1 6	—	1 0	—	2 6	—	2 0	—	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0
Youghal (*e*), ...	2 0	3 0	0 9	1 3	1 3	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Cork County (W.R.)																
Bandon (*f*), ...	2 2	2 4	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0
Bantry (*g*), ...	1 6	1 9	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 4	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3
Castletown Bere, ..	2 6	3 0	2 0	2 6	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6
Clonakilty, ...	1 11	2 1	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 4	0 10	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 9
Dunmanway (*h*), ..	1 0	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Macroom (*i*), ...	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
Millstreet (*j*), ...	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen, ...	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 9	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 6	0 9	1 3	0 6	1 0

(*a*) With a dinner generally. (*b*) With diet. (*c*) Yearly labourers get from 6*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per week. Servant boys and servant girls get from £8 to £14 a year. Girls are not employed by the day. (*d*) Labourers employed in this district are constant all the year round, and the wage seldom varies, except in the case of men. (*e*) With diet. (*f*) No meals. (*g*) In most cases, labourers get diet in addition to wages; there are very few boys, women, or girls employed. (*h*) With diet -Women and girls are not employed at agricultural work, except for six or eight weeks in harvest. (*i*) With diet. (*j*) There is no employment here in winter for women or girls.

V.- SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN OPERATION DURING 1906–7.

Specially supplied by the Agricultural Department.

Scheme.	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund administered by County Committee of Agriculture.
	£
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture, ...	751
Agricultural Classes, ...	600
Poultry, ...	661
Buttermaking, ...	234
Horticulture and Bee-keeping, ...	208
Cottage and Farm Prizes, ...	270
Special Tillage Scheme, ...	468
Live Stock, ...	1,940
Subsidies to Shows, ...	700

Seven Itinerant Instructors are employed in this County, viz. :—Two in Agriculture, two in Poultry-keeping, Two in Buttermaking, and one for Horticulture and Bee-keeping.

Two Agricultural Class Teachers were employed during the winter 1906–7 to conduct classes at six centres, viz. :—Midleton, Fermoy, Kanturk, Skibbereen, Bandon and Kinsale.

HORSE-BREEDING.

Thoroughbreds located in the district of	Mitchelstown, . .	2
Do.	Fermoy, . . .	5
Do.	Carrigtwohill, . .	1
Do.	Midleton, . . .	3
Do.	Macroom, . . .	1
Do	Buttevant, . .	2
Do.	Charleville, . .	1
Do.	Carrigaline, . .	1
Do.	Aherla, . . .	1
Do.	Millstreet . . .	1
Do.	Enniskean, . . .	1
Do.	Crookstown, . .	1
Do.	Ballycurreen, . .	1
Do.	Skibbereen, . .	1
Do.	Clonakilty, . .	*1
		23

Agricultural Sires located in the district of	Fermoy, . .	1
Do.	Riverstown, . .	3
Do.	Carrignavar, . .	1
Do.	Carrigaline, . .	2
Do.	White's Cross, .	1
		8

Half-bred Sires located in the district of	Midleton, . .	1
Do.	Bantry, . . .	*1
		2

* Located by the Department.

APPENDIX IX.

The County Committee are issuing 208 free nominations of mares under the 1907 scheme. The nominations were allocated as follows :—

Centre.	Number of Nominations offered.
Cork, ...	27
Macroom, ...	15
Mitchelstown, ...	6
Fermoy, ...	19
Millstreet, ...	7
Kanturk, ...	16
Kinsale, ...	12
Youghal, ...	6
Midleton, ...	19
Clonakilty, ...	12
Bandon, ...	14
Durrus, ...	13
Dunmanway, ...	9
Skibbereen, ...	13
Mallow, ...	20

Stallion Asses have been located as follows :—

Edward Jennings, Gortloe, Leap, . .	1
Daniel Dwyer, Ardagh, Bere Island, . .	1
Kearin Cotter, Cape Clear Island, . .	1
James O'Donovan, Ballybawn, Ballydehob, .	1
Darraragh Agricultural Station, Clonakilty, .	1
	5

Cattle-breeding.

County Premium Bulls.

Name of Owner.	*Address.*
Mallow Rural District Council,	Mallow—6 Bulls.
B. T. R. Barter,	Ballinfellick, Upton.
Thomas Henderson,	Ardrum, Inniscara.
Daniel O'Callaghan,	Forenaught, Castletownsend.
P. M'Sweeney,	Ardnageeha, Bantry.
Daniel O'Connor,	Copston Abbey, Mallow.
John Sexton,	Gowlane, Donoughmore.
William Flavin,	Belmore, Youghal.
Timothy Corcoran,	Ballyduhig, Ballygarvin.
John O'Brien,	Riversdale, Kilbrittain.
Thomas Ahearn,	Fort Robert, Ballineen.
Samuel Sweetman,	Laharn, Ballydehob.
C. A. Webb,	Quartertown, Mallow.
John Dwane,	Ballylough, Ballindangan.
Barry Murphy,	Coolmakee, Crookstown.
William O'Gorman,	Maule House, Boherbue, Banteer.
Mrs. Abina O'Callaghan,	Knockane, Donoughmore.
Richard Bird,	Duntakeen, Fermoy.
Robert Hales,	Knocknacurra, Ballinadee, Bandon.
John Hosford,	Brooklodge, Nohoval.
John Stanley,	Ballinametha, Monkstown.
Denis J. Murphy,	Ballydaly, Millstreet.
Patrick O'Brien,	Danganbeg, Bandon.
John O'Mahony,	Town View, Skibbereen.
Edward Sheehy,	North Reen, Union Hall.
John Good,	Kilpatrick House, Bandon.
Henry H. Forde,	Crohane, Clonakilty.
John Kingston,	Dromadave, Drimoleague.
Thomas Healy,	Brownhill, Ovens.
Denis Healy,	Temple Bryan, Clonakilty.
William Creedon,	Bawnathanakrock, Clondrohid.
W. A Stokes,	Rosemount, Farran.
Patrick J. Condon,	Kilmacow, Curryglass.

COUNTY PREMIUM BULLS—*continued.*

Name of Owner.	*Address.*
Timothy O'Donovan,	Foherlag, Skibbereen.
William Roberts,	Rigsdale House, Ballinhassig.
Daniel Dempsey,	Pound Lick, Skibbereen.
Henry E. Love,	Enaughter, Coleen, Skibbereen.
William A. Ryall,	Ballyglassin, Killeagh.
T. Carroll,	Rylane, Coachford.
David Jennings,	Barley Hill, Rosscarbery.
David Walsh,	Ahiohill, Desertserges, Ballineen.
James Barrett,	Ring House, Clonakilty.
Patrick M'Carthy,	Coolnaconartha, Rossmore, Ballineen.
J. H. Kelly,	Fastnet View, Skeaghmore, Ballydehob.
The Cork Rural District Council,	Cork—6 Bulls.
Daniel Herlihy,	Milleenavillin, Skibbereen.
Timothy Griffin,	Ballycatteen, Timoleague.
Cornelius O'Callaghan,	Scarra, Glantane, Mallow.
Denis O'Callaghan,	Farthingville, Dromina, Charleville
Mrs. Margaret O'Brien,	Ardmore, Charleville.
Daniel O'Connor,	Fairy Hill, Kanturk.
Denis Desmond,	Currabegh, Crookstown.
Patrick Healy,	Coolbawn, Caheragh.
John Barry,	Tineel, Rosscarbery.
Carey Joyce,	Ballylacken, Kilworth.
David Ring,	Walshtown, Midleton.
Thomas Kelleher,	Barryscourt, Carrigtwohill.
Richard Tobin,	Blair's Cove, Durrus.
S. W. Kingston,	Meenies East, Drimoleague.
John O'Brien,	Fort Prospect, Clonakilty.
William Wolfe,	Ringenane House, Kinsale.

EXTRA PREMIUM BULLS.

Premiums payable entirely from Department's Funds.

With Whom Located.	*Address.*
Patrick C. Harrington,	Greenane, Bere Island.
John Newman,	Rathcoole, Schull.

BULLS LOCATED IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS ON SPECIAL INSTALMENT TERMS

Name of Owner.	*Address.*
Robert Salter,	Rathravane, Ballydehob.

COUNTY PREMIUM BOARS, 1906–7.

Name of Owner.	*Address*
John Blake,	Adrigole, Bantry.
Daniel Murnane,	Breenymore, Kealkill.
Stephen Hayes,	Edencurra, Ballineen.
Patrick Brien,	Raheen, Castletownsend, Skibbereen
Patrick Barry,	Licknavar, Skibbereen.
John Madden,	Cahinmore, Rosscarbery.
John O'Connell,	Ballintowtas, Castlemaine.
William Murphy,	Roovesmore, Coachford.
Cornelius Dineen,	Rake, Coachford.
Timothy Lenehan,	Bettyville, Kanturk.
Michael Donovan,	Wallstown, Castletownroche.
Patrick M'Sweeney,	Ardnageeha, Bantry.
James Keating,	Lislorig, Skibbereen.
Daniel Cullinane,	Mayfield, Bandon.
William Creedon,	Bawnatonaknock, Clondrohid, Macroom.
Michael Mahoney,	Greenfield, Ballincollig.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906–7.

Name of Holder.	*Address.*
Miss Barry,	Raffeen House, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bowen,	Ballyorban House, Monkstown.
Miss Burke,	Shamrock Lawn, Douglas.
Mrs. Carroll,	Kilcoleman, Mallow.
Miss Clifford,	Meenaghaherene, Knockagree.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballysurdane House, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Deasy,	Barryscourt, Carrigtwohill.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Mrs. Hall,	The Grove, Passage West.
Miss Hatch,	Breagogue, Buttevant.
Miss Joyce,	Ballylacken, Kilworth.
Mrs. Ludgate,	Gortbofinny, Waterloo, Mallow.
Miss M'Carthy,	Mountalto, Glanmire.
Mrs. M'Sweeney,	James Brook, Ballinacarrow.
Mrs. O'Callaghan,	Scarra, Glantane, Mallow.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Ballinguilly, Ballincollig.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Millview, Kanturk.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Ballynoe House, Kildorrery.
Miss M'Carthy,	Fortgrady House, Banteer.
Mrs. M'Carthy,	Rosleague, Queenstown.
Mrs. O'Sullivan,	Ballyhillogue, Mourne Abbey.
Mrs. Pomeroy,	Knockcahill, Banteer.
Mrs. Ronayne,	Dunsfort, Midleton.
Mrs. Turner,	Bettyville, Glantane, Mallow.
Mrs. Young,	Kilcully House, Cork.
Miss Aherne,	Fort Robert, Ballineen.
Mrs. Carroll,	Hayfield, Coachford.
Miss Desmond,	Garryhesta, Farran.
Miss Flynn,	Caherdaniel House, Bantry.
Miss Galvin,	Belmount, Crookstown.
Mrs. Good,	Raleigh, Macroom.
Mrs. Hawkes,	Barryshill, Timoleague.
Mrs. Howe,	Killeens, Kilbrittain.
Mrs. Hurley,	Coomhola, Bantry.
Mrs. Kidney,	Robert's Cove, Carrigaline.
Mrs. Kiely,	Skeagh, Aughadown, Skibbereen.
Mrs. Kingston,	Burgatia House, Rosscarbery.
Mrs. Leader,	Classis, Coachford.
Mrs. Litton,	Monees, Douglas.
Mrs. Lord,	The Rectory, Drimoleague.
Mrs. Lucey,	Dernsogart, Ballyvourney.
Mrs. O'Brien Neville,	Warrensbrook, Enniskeane.
Mrs. O'Donovan,	Ballybawn, Ballydehob.
Mrs. O'Leary,	Curraghiveen, Lislevane.
Mrs. O'Mahony,	Cooladirren, Leap.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Casheliskey, Clonakilty.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Knockduff House, Kinsale.
Mrs. J. J. O'Sullivan,	The Magnolia, Castletownbere.
Mrs. William Roberts,	Rigsdale House, Ballinhassig.
Miss Sheehy,	Northreen, Union Hall.
Mrs. Mark Sullivan,	Lisheens, Kelkill.
Mrs. Sullivan	The Retreat, Bandon.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Egg Distribution Stations (Geese) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906–7.

Name of Holder.	*Address.*
Miss B. Galvin,	Bellmount, Crookstown.
Mrs. Kidney,	Robert's Cove, Carrigaline.
Mrs. Kiely,	Skeagh, Aughadown.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Casheliskey, Clonakilty.
Mrs. Roberts,	Rigsdale House, Ballinhassig.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballysurdane House, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Miss Joyce,	Ballylacken, Kilworth.
Miss M'Carthy,	Fortgrady House, Banteer.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Ballyroe House, Kildorrery.

List showing the Names and Addresses of Holders of Turkey Stations under the Poultry Scheme, 1906–7.

Name of Holder.	*Address.*
Miss Ahearne,	Fort Robert, Ballineen.
J. Barrett,	Ring House, Clonakilty.
Mrs. Beasley,	Rigsdale, Ballinhassig.
Mrs. Crowley,	Clancool, Bandon.
Mrs. Curtin,	Lisacroond, Upton.
Mrs. Good,	Raleigh, Macroom.
Mrs. Hurley,	Coomhola, Bantry.
Mrs. Kelleher,	Caum, Killenardrish.
Mrs. Kiely,	Skeagh, Aughadown.
Mrs. M. Murphy,	Coolmakee, Crookstown.
Mrs. T. B. Murphy,	Goulane, Donoughmore.
Mrs. Nash,	Cooladereen, Leap.
Mrs. O'Brien,	Fort Prospect, Clonakilty.
Mrs. O'Brien,	Riversdale, Kilbrittain.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Edencurra, Dunmanway.
Mrs. O'Driscoll,	Corlis, Caheragh.
Mrs. O'Neill,	Casheliskey, Clonakilty.
Mrs. O'Sullivan,	Smithfield, Skibbereen.
Miss Sheehy,	Northreen, Union Hall.
Mrs. Sweeney,	Ahinda, Ahina.
Mrs. Bermingham,	Meadstown, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Burns,	Monalahey, Grenagh, Blarney.
Mrs. Coughlan,	Ballysurdane House, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Deasy,	Barryscourt, Carrigtwohill.
Mrs. Devane,	Farrahy, Kildorrery.
Mrs. Foley,	Ballyorban, Monkstown.
Mrs. Foley,	Freemount, Charleville.
Miss Joyce,	Ballylacken, Kilworth.
Mrs. Kelleher,	Shanakill, Kilcorney.
Mrs. Kennedy,	Sunmount, Ardesso, Cork.
Mrs. Ludgate,	Gortbofinny, Waterloo, Mallow.
Miss M'Carthy,	Fortgrady House, Banteer.
Miss M'Carthy,	Mount Alto, Glanmire.
Mrs. M'Sweeney,	Jamesbrook, Ballinacurra.
Mrs. Morton,	Gortmolire, Lombardstown.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Ballyingulley, Ballincollig.
Mrs. O'Connell,	Millview, Kanturk.
Mrs. O'Shea,	Pluckanes, Donoughmore.
Miss O'Sullivan,	Ballyhillogue, Mourne Abbey.
Mrs. Pomeroy,	Knockcahill, Banteer.

APPENDIX IX.

W.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts which distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other counties and from the ordinary examples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the Donegal Statistical Abstract (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, Cd. 3319, 1907, pp. 314–5). The total number of persons (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of the Agricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 15,286. Of this number 73 were resident in County Cork. Of these only 10 were landholders, but of the landless labourers 26 were the sons, and 14 were the daughters of landholders who worked on their parents' farm when at home. The following Table taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish Migratory Labourers for 1906 (pp. 28–31), gives further information on the subject.

Poor Law Union.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers	Where Employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Cork County, E.R.:																		
Cork, ...	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	1
Kanturk, ..	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	16	–
Millstreet, ..	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	5	–	15	10
Cork County, W.R.:																		
Bantry, ...	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Castletown, ..	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	9	8	–	1	2
Clonakilty, ..	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	8	8
Macroom, ..	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Millstreet, ..	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14	–
Total, ..	63	–	1	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	2	73	19	1	53	21

X.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

1. Statement showing Statistics of Co-operative Creameries in Co. Cork in 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	Name.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Ballinacarriga, ...	1901	30	—	—	—	
2	Bandon, ...	1903	60	—	—	—	
3	Berrings, ...	1903	50	—	—	—	
4	Boherbue, ...	1901	42	536	215	198	
5	Castletownroche, ...	1904	23	—	—	—	
6	Cork Creameries Federation, ...	1900	1,200	331	1,983	27,441	
7	Crossbarry, ...	1903	24	118	769	2,473	
8	East Muskerry, ...	1893	47	472	119	2,689	
9	Horn Hill, ...	1899	36	96	230	1,501	
10	Kilcorney, ...	1891	44	410	70	2,978	
11	Killowen, ...	1903	26	78	396	1,691	
12	Kilworth, ...	1904	20	88	300	802	
13	Kinsale, ...	1904	31	117	258	1,485	
14	Liscarroll, ...	1890	41	503	359	6,202	
15	Liscarda, ...	1892	62	710	—	11,248	
16	Lombardstown, ...	1890	75	474	930	27,876	
17	Macroom, ...	1899	20	—	—	—	
18	Mossgrove, ...	1898	35	151	—	2,115	
19	Mourne Abbey, ...	1895	83	—	—	—	
20	Toames, ...	1898	32	—	—	—	

2. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in Co. Cork, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	No. of Loans granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Reserve Fund.	Observations.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12	13.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Aultagh, ..	1901	29	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	106 0 0	15	0 14 9	1 2 3	3 14 0	
2	Ballinageary,	1902	26	100 0 0	35 0 0	135 0 0	172 0 0	11	0 5 3	0 17 1	1 17 5½	
3	Bealock, ..	1902	19	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	95 0 0	8	—	1 18 4½	5 16 10	
4	Boherbue, ..	1903	42	100 0 0	15 0 0	115 0 0	191 0 0	23	0 7 4	2 15 0½	4 5 7	
5	Carrignavar,	1903	68	158 11 8	95 0 0	253 11 8	217 0 0	27	0 2 1	4 6 0	5 9 0	
6	Doneraile, ..	1894	156	—	208 18 10	208 18 10	133 0 0	34	—	6 11 9	44 4 8	
7	Inchigeela,..	1902	25	53 0 0	—	53 0 0	—	—	—	1 4 11	4 12 10½	
8	Iveleary, ..	1903	27	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	10 0 0	2	0 17 4	—	0 18 6	Loss of 1s. 4d.
9	Tarelton, ..	1903	26	100 0 0	5 0 0	105 0 0	121 10 0	11	0 15 10	0 8 6	4 5 8	
10	Toames, ..	1903	21	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	94 0 0	10	0 2 4	1 9 4	4 9 2	

3. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Home Industries Societies in Co. Cork, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.
			£	£	£
Inishannon, ...	1896	32	—	—	—
Killeagh, ...	1896	52	45	—	257
Shanagary, ...	1896	72	—	—	—

Y.—Statement of Accounts of Loan Funds working in County Cork in 1905, as rendered by the Loan Fund Board.

Taken from 68th Annual Report of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland, 1905, pp. 8 and 9.

Names of Loan Funds.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st December, 1905.	Of which is held free of Interest (being Original Subscription or unappropriated Profits).	Amount of Capital working on 31st December, 1905.	Total Amount circulated in 1905.	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1905.	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of Interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st December, 1905, exclusive of Bad Debts (if any.)	Sum in Treasurer's hands on 31st December, 1905.	Amount of Discount or Interest received in 1905.	Amount of Fines received in 1905.	Received from other sources.	Total Amount received for Discount or Interest, Fines, and Cards, or Application Papers in 1905.	Total paid as Salaries during 1905.	Number of Paid Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rent, &c., in 1905.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies for Capital secured by Debentures, &c. An Asterisk (*) indicates the Societies whose Accounts for 1905 show that Interest, either in whole or in part, was unpaid on 31st December.	Number of Depositors owning said Capital.	Net Profit of 1905 after paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1905.	Amount Expended for Local useful Purposes in 1905.	Name of Treasurer or Receiver.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
Bandon, ...	354	260	353	840	545	218	4 6 2	0 2 9	353 12 0	–	24 16 11	3 10 11	–	31 2 3	25 0 0	1	30 8 5	–	–	–	–	–	James B. Scott.
Kanturk, ...	401	351	400	1,244	549	410	3 0 8	0 2 8½	311 8 0	89 4 6	28 14 9	18 6 8	1 11 6	51 5 9	48 0 0	1	55 11 5	4 17 5	1	–	–	–	Very Rev. E. B. Canon O'Connell, P.P., V.F.
Kinsale, ...	1,888	1,888	1,888	2,070	1,956	291	7 10 0	0 3 5	1,136 17 0	748 2 11	89 0 8	1 8 8	6 14 9	94 3 8	56 10 0	3	107 0 9	–	–	–	22 5 0	–	Joseph H. Crowley.
Mallow, ...	783	483	783	3,294	1,461	689	4 15 6	0 3 0	832 12 0	–	76 4 1	35 16 9	1 0 0	117 15 8	73 0 0	2	93 15 8	15 0 0	3	5 0 0	–	–	Very Rev. Canon Wigmore, D.D.
Newmarket, ...	434	434	434	1,627	–	279	5 16 7	0 3 9	409 1 0	24 3 0	27 2 4	24 3 2	–	53 12 0	50 0 0	1	57 2 2	–	–	0 17 6	–	–	Hon. H. G. Lysaght.
Total, ...	3,860	3,416	3,858	9,175	4,511	1,887	–	–	3,043 10 0	861 10 5	236 18 9	83 6 2	9 6 3	347 19 4	252 10 0	8	348 18 5	19 17 5	4	5 17 6	22 5 0		

Z.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY CORK.

APPENDIX IX.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
dee ..	Ballinadee ..	George Lucas	106 1 34	81 15 0	32 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cloncouse ..	George Lucas	168 0 23	101 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	,,	George Lucas	32 3 9	19 10 0	3 10 0	
odan ..	Castlebernard ..	Earl of Bandon	254 2 20	255 0 0	130 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Curravarahane ..	Earl of Bandon	3 3 8	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Bandon	30 3 23	6 10 0	—	
,,	Gaggan ..	Earl of Bandon	0 1 0	0 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	Gully ..	Earl of Bandon	6 0 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Killonntain ..	Earl of Bandon	84 3 17	44 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	Knockaveale ..	Hewitt Poole	123 2 12	91 0 0	45 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Knocknagarrane	Reps. Revd. Justin McCarthy ..	19 2 30	18 10 0	—	
odan ..	Clancoolbeg ..	Reps. Richard Sealy ..	144 2 33	133 10 0	47 0 0	Mansion house.
urphy ..	Dunkereen ..	James H. Payne	1 1 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Lissanisky ..	James H. Payne	29 1 16	19 0 0	4 0 0	
igh ..	Baurleigh ..	Reps. William Bullen	3 1 15	0 10 0	—	
,,	Maulmane (Parish of Kilbrittain)	John T. H. Sealy	10 1 35	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Maulskinlahane	William Kingston	7 3 14	0 10 0	—	
r ..	Killaneer ..	Reps. Francis Beamish ..	166 2 14	98 5 0	26 5 0	Mansion house.
..	Brinny ..	Ludlow Payne	16 2 24	4 5 0	—	
,,	Castlenalact ..	Sir John Arnott	27 2 28	4 5 0	—	
,,	Clashanimud	Sinclair W. Payne	116 3 29	80 15 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Somers H. Payne	25 1 18	7 0 0	—	
,,	Finnis ..	Sir John Arnott	78 2 30	19 10 0	—	
,,	Garryhankard	Sinclair W. Payne	134 1 33	100 5 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Kilpatrick ..	Sir John Arnott	1 2 33	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John Arnott	48 0 19	11 5 0	3 15 0	
,,	Rockfort ..	George S. Ottley	8 2 23	4 0 0	—	
..	Kilcolman Park	Mrs. E. A. Lamb	238 1 16	188 0 0	17 10 0	
,,	Moneens ..	John Hawkes Cornock ..	26 1 20	7 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John Hawkes Cornock ..	15 0 4	4 5 0	0 10 0	
non ..	Dromkeen ..	Richard Frewen	1 1 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Farnahoe ..	Richard Frewen	26 3 23	12 5 0	—	
,,	Killountane ..	Richard Frewen	2 1 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Skevanish ..	Reps. Mary Quinn	74 2 29	52 10 0	7 10 0	
,,	Barna ..	Morton Frewen ..	0 1 22	—	—	
,,	,,	Morton Frewen	46 2 6	21 0 0	—	
,,	Curranure ..	Morton Frewen	30 3 21	4 10 0	—	
,,	Laherfineen ..	Morton Frewen	13 2 6	14 5 0	22 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Morton Frewen	11 1 39	9 0 0	—	
ane ..	Rathard ..	Richard Good	131 1 27	99 0 0	26 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Good	8 1 20	8 10 0	1 10 0	
tain ..	Garranefeen	W. A. Stawell Riversdale ..	39 2 24	5 15 0	—	
,,	,,	W. A. Stawell Riversdale ..	15 3 4	—	—	
,,	,,	W. A. Stawell Riversdale ..	26 1 12	15 5 0	16 0 0	
,,	,,	Jonas William A. Stawell ..	24 1 4	20 0 0	—	
,,	,,	W. A. Stawell Riversdale ..	9 1 14	3 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	Glanduff ..	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	107 0 22	49 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William St. L. A. Stawell	8 0 19	7 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	Kilbrittain ..	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	267 0 0	177 0 0	182 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Knoppoge ..	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	19 0 20	5 0 0	—	
,,	Shanakill ..	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
gan ..	Carhoon East	Sir John Arnott	1 2 16	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John Arnott	8 2 13	2 5 0	—	
,,	Coolfadda ..	Sir John Arnott	5 2 10	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John Arnott	2 2 20	4 10 0	—	
,,	Kilbeg North	Thomas W. Frost	111 0 9	94 10 0	7 10 0	
,,	Killowen ..	Duke of Devonshire	11 1 31	1 10 0	—	
,,	Laragh ..	Sir John Arnott, Bart. ..	289 1 33	170 0 0	36 0 0	
,,	Lisnabaurea ..	James William Gordon Oswald	8 2 10	2 10 0	—	
,,	Mawbeg East	Sir John Arnott	9 0 13	1 5 0	—	
,,	Roughgrove East	James William Gordon Oswald	8 0 0	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	James William Gordon Oswald	1 2 20	1 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	James William Gordon Oswald	9 1 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	Roughgrove West	William Buttimore	35 1 5	10 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	William Buttimore	5 2 16	2 0 0	—	
roe ..	Rockhouse ..	Earl of Bandon	0 3 32	0 15 0	—	
dy ..	Bellmount Lower	John Herrick	127 2 36	76 0 0	36 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Mrs. Herrick	4 2 16	1 10 0	—	
,,	Bellmount Upper	Revd. George Herrick ..	11 3 9	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Revd. George Herrick	0 1 21	0 5 0	—	
,,	Castlemore ..	Richard T. Rye	63 3 19	31 15 0	4 0 0	
,,	Coolmucky ..	Richard T. Rye	165 0 12	17 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	Knockshanawee	Richard T. Rye	28 2 29	8 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Ryecourt ..	Richard T. Rye	320 1 13	269 5 0	68 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Inchirahilly ..	Robert Warren	113 0 28	89 5 0	50 10 0	Mansion house.
larin ..	Barleyfield ..	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	207 0 2	120 0 0	28 5 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	25 3 27	7 10 0	0 10 0	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANDON—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observation
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Rathclarin ..	Barleyfield ..	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	20 2 34	9 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	29 2 18	11 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	John Thomas Hungerford Sealy	2 3 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	
,,	Burren ..	Reps. Ludlow Sealy	40 3 12	25 0 0	21 10 0	Mansion house
,,	Cloonderreen ..	Reps. Ludlow Sealy	62 0 4	26 0 0	3 0 0	
Teadies ..	Dromavane ..	Sir John Arnott	72 0 8	15 10 0	—	
,,	Kilnacranagh East	Sir John Arnott	50 3 21	11 5 0	—	
,,	Murragh ..	Sir John Arnott	13 2 21	1 10 0	—	
,,	Sranaviddoge	Sir John Arnott	32 0 1	5 10 0	—	
,,	Teadies Upper	Sir John Arnott	7 0 26	1 15 0	—	
Templemartin ..	Curravordy ..	Reps. James Baldwin	104 3 27	35 15 0	—	
,,	Farranhavane	James Gordon Oswald ..	3 1 35	0 15 0	—	
,,	Garranes ..	Sir John Arnott	13 2 30	3 5 0	—	
,,	Moskeagh ..	Sir John Arnott	37 2 12	7 5 0	—	
,,	Scartnamuck ..	Sir John Arnott	63 2 22	12 0 0	—	
,,	Shanacloyne ..	Sir John Arnott	16 2 2	3 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BANTRY.

Ahil ..	Coorlown West	Earl of Kenmare	2 2 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Knockanecos-duff	Earl of Kenmare	3 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rangaroe ..	Earl of Kenmare	33 0 0	2 0 0	—	
Bantry Rural ..	Drombrow ..	Arthur B. B. Wilkinson ..	158 1 4	73 15 0	14 10 0	
,,	,,	Arthur B. B. Wilkinson ..	5 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Dromdoneen ..	Arthur B. B. Wilkinson ..	14 2 1	8 0 0	1 0 0	
Durrus East ..	Ballycromane ..	Lord Carbery	2 1 26	0 15 0	—	
,,	Coolconlaghta	Henry T. Wright	31 3 8	2 15 0	0 5 0	
Durrus West ..	Clashadoo ..	Earl of Bandon	267 3 39	4 15 0	—	
,,	Gearhameen	Earl of Bandon	160 3 35	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Bandon	31 1 31	20 5 0	—	
Glengarriff ..	Ardnagashel ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	97 3 30	65 10 0	30 10 0	
,,	,,	Samuel N. Hutchins	60 0 36	33 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Ardnamanagh	Samuel N. Hutchins	128 0 21	50 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Corryleary ..	Miss Kate Bird, R. G. Bird ..	7 1 33	1 5 0	—	
,,	Dromgarriff ..	Simon White	3 2 7	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Simon White	7 0 0	2 9 0	—	
,,	Iskanafeelna ..	Simon White	152 2 15	13 8 0	0 5 0	
,,	Illaunereeveen Island	Simon White	3 3 10	0 10 0	—	
Kilcaskan ..	Cappyaughna	E. E. Leigh White	57 3 22	7 10 0	—	
,,	Cooranne l ..	E. E. Leigh White	131 0 30	14 15 0	—	
,,	Derreenboy Lower	E. E. Leigh White	215 1 3	5 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Derrynafulla ..	E. E. Leigh White	39 3 0	5 15 0	—	
,,	Dromdour ..	E. E. Leigh White	299 2 28	19 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Drumaclarig ..	E. E. Leigh White	66 2 19	9 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	Esknamucky	E. E. Leigh White	153 2 17	23 0 0	4 5 0	
,,	Glengarriff ..	E. E. Leigh White	74 0 21	26 10 0	9 5 0	
,,	Monteensudder	E. E. Leigh White	36 2 8	6 10 0	—	
,,	Rossnashunooge	E. E. Leigh White	7 0 12	0 15 0	—	
,,	Skehil ..	E. E. Leigh White	210 3 3	40 15 0	7 10 0	
,,	Reenmeen East	Countess Ferrers	30 3 10	12 0 0	6 0 0	
,,	,,	Lady Ardilaun	43 1 0	20 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	E. E. Leigh White	19 2 20	7 0 0	0 5 0	
Mealagh ..	Cloonygorman	Earl of Kenmare	12 3 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Dereenkealig ..	Earl of Kenmare	9 0 20	2 10 0	—	
Scart ..	Scartbaun ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	121 3 24	16 15 0	1 5 0	
Seefin ..	Ardanenig ..	Jonas Wolfe	133 1 27	25 10 0	4 10 0	
Whiddy ..	Trawnahaha ..	E. E. Leigh White	10 2 3	8 0 0	0 10 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN.

Curryglass ..	Cappaghavuckee	Charles Pelham Clinton ..	10 0 26	3 5 0	—	
,,	Felane East ..	Charles S. P. Clinton	18 1 37	5 5 0	6 0 0	
,,	Felane Middle	Charles Pelham Clinton ..	1 0 30	0 5 0	—	
Kilcatherine ..	Ardgroom Outward	E. E. Leigh White	52 0 15	1 0 0	—	
Killaconenagh ..	Cahergauriff ..	Henry L. Puxley	1 3 36	0 5 0	—	
,,	Disert ..	Henry L. Puxley	8 1 32	4 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLETOWN—*continued.*

toral sion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
enagh ..	Drom West ..	Henry L. Puxley	47 0 32	6 0 0	—	
,,	Dunboy ..	Henry L. Puxley	207 1 25	47 0 0	85 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Fanahy ..	Henry L. Puxley	22 1 22	1 10 0	8 10 0	
,,	,,	Henry L. Puxley	32 3 32	4 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	Fuhur ..	Henry L. Puxley	8 3 4	5 0 0	—	
nagh ..	Ballynacarriga	Samuel N. Hutchins	495 0 32	65 10 0	3 5 0	
,,	Billeragh ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	0 1 20	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Samuel N. Hutchins	0 2 39	0 5 0	—	
,,	Garinish ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	76 1 3	20 15 0	6 5 0	
,,	Crow Island No. 5	Samuel N. Hutchins	13 2 0	1 15 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CHARLEVILLE.

gh ..	Garrane ..	Bertram Morrogh Bernard ..	762 2 30	36 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyhay ..	Captn. Standish Harrison ..	2 3 1	3 5 0	—	
,,	Cooleen ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	27 1 18	34 0 0	—	
,,	Pruntus ..	Samuel N. Hutchins	74 3 12	72 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Samuel N. Hutchins ..	103 2 26	107 15 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	Captn. Standish Harrison ..	6 1 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	Ballylopen ..	Bertram Morrogh Bernard ..	237 1 35	7 10 0	—	
le ..	Ballysallagh ..	Colonel J. F. Hickie ..	35 3 26	27 5 0	2 5 0	
,,	Fortlands ..	Nicholas Fitzgerald	96 1 30	122 0 0	32 0 0	Mansion house.
..	Ardglass ..	Reps. Elyston Eyre Evans ..	53 1 20	13 10 0	—	
,,	Cloghanughera	Reps. Elyston Eyre Evans ..	2 2 15	1 10 0	—	
t ..	Ballycoskery ..	Colonel S. H. Harrison ..	33 3 8	30 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Lieut.-Col. S. Harrison ..	634 2 20	151 10 0	8 0 0	
,,	Castleharrison	Lieut.-Col. S. Harrison ..	104 3 39	119 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLONAKILTY.

ahon ..	Abbeymahon	Earl of Shannon	20 1 0	8 10 0	—	
,,	Currahy ..	Earl of Shannon	95 3 22	8 10 0	—	
,,	Lehenagh ..	Earl of Shannon	2 2 15	0 5 0	—	
,,	Grange More	Earl of Shannon	53 0 13	17 5 0	—	
,,	Lislevane ..	Earl of Shannon	32 0 8	3 9 0		
..	Muckruss ..	William Beamish	44 0 15	36 5 0	12 15 0	
,,	Pallas ..	William Beamish	3 1 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyluck ..	John Beamish	52 0 28	41 15 0	4 10 0	
,,	Duneen ..	William Beamish	73 1 1	41 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	William Beamish	17 2 32	14 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Dunmore ..	William Beamish	99 1 16	44 5 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	William Beamish	5 1 20	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	William Beamish	12 3 39	5 5 0	0 15 0	
..	Ahagilla ..	Henry G. Beamish	61 3 4	32 10 0	3 10 0	
own ..	Ballinvrokig ..	Mountifort Longfield	115 0 2	76 5 0	26 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Butlerstown ..	F. V. Johnson Travers ..	6 3 17	2 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Carrigeen ..	Frank Bennett	9 3 35	8 0 0	—	
,,	Lissycrimeen	George Johnston Travers ..	23 2 36	18 15 0	—	
re ..	Cahermore ..	Henry J. Hungerford ..	109 0 7	86 10 0	44 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Carrigfadda ..	Susan B. Beamish	21 1 14	6 0 0	—	
,,	Freahanes ..	Henry J. Hungerford	76 3 0	63 15 0	7 15 0	
,,	Reanascreena North	Henry J. Hungerford	24 3 26	0 5 0	—	
y Rural	InchydoneyIsland and Intake	Mary Sandes Hungerford ..	40 0 9	32 0 0	31 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Mary Sandes Hungerford ..	58 2 26	38 10 0	3 15 0	
,,	,,	Mary Sandes Hungerford ..	14 1 35	8 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	Island Strand, Intake	William Beamish	99 3 14	15 10 0	2 10 0	
een ..	Bohonagh ..	Lord Carbury	8 3 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyvackey ..	William Hungerford	152 1 7	72 10 0	23 15 0	
..	Barleyhill East	Michael French	2 2 19	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Michael French	7 0 0	5 5 0	—	
,,	Benduff ..	Michael French	25 3 39	10 13 0	13 10 0	
,,	,,	James Swanton	3 3 25	1 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	,, ..	James Swanton	6 3 10	2 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Michael French	0 0 32	0 2 0	0 15 0	
,,	Kearmnabricka	Philip French	28 2 15	13 0 0	—	
,,	Killeenleagh ..	Ellen Somerville	56 3 5	20 15 0	2 15 0	
,,	Maul ..	Captn. W. T. Townshend ..	1 1 27	0 5 0	—	
,,	Rouryglen ..	Ellen Somerville	46 3 9	20 0 0	2 15 0	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLONAKILTY—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observation
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilkerranmore	Ballyduvane ..	Michael R A. Becher ..	24 3 20	15 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Michael R. A Becher ..	176 2 18	83 15 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Michael R. A. Becher ..	0 0 20	0 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Clogheen Strand Intake	William Beamish	176 2 17	26 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William Beamish	3 2 19	1 0 0	—	
,,	Garranagoleen	William Beamish	0 2 10	0 5 0	—	
Kilmaloda East	Clogagh South	Thomas Beamish, M.D. ..	76 1 30	33 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	Kilmaloda ..	Sampson T. Beamish	425 0 27	217 5 0	68 15 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Sampson Beamish	52 2 6	32 10 0	—	
Kilmaloda West	Ahalisky ..	Reginald Bence Jones ..	28 1 25	4 10 0	—	
,,	Carrig ..	Reginald Bence Jones ..	204 3 17	58 0 0	16 5 0	
,,	,,	Reginald Bence Jones ..	28 1 8	10 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	Monteen ..	Reginald Bence Jones ..	11 1 38	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reginald Bence Jones ..	6 0 29	1 5 0	—	
Kilmoylerane ..	Crohane (Bandon)	Caroline E. Delmege	25 1 20	0 10 0	—	
Kilnagross ..	Lisselane ..	Reginald Bence Jones ..	65 2 26	25 0 0	42 0 0	Mansion house
Knocks ..	Ballinard ..	Savage French	19 2 36	—	—	
,,	Knocks ..	Sampson Beamish	54 3 21	3 0 0	—	
Rathbarry ..	Castlefreke ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	377 3 21	272 10 0	136 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Castlefreke Island	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	153 1 36	144 0 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	43 3 19	32 15 0	3 5 0	
,,	Castlefreke (Warren)	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	166 0 39	32 5 0	2 5 0	
,,	Gortagrenane	Lord Carbery	9 2 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	Little Island ..	Lord Carbery	100 0 34	29 10 0	—	
,,	Maulatrahane	Lord Carbery	112 3 6	100 5 0	8 0 0	
,,	Milltown ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	37 2 35	30 0 0	26 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Carbery	25 1 22	16 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Carbery	14 1 34	14 0 0	—	
Rosscarbery ..	Curraheen ..	Lord Carbery	4 2 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Carbery	3 0 14	1 10 0	—	
Templeomalus	Cruary East ..	A. H. S. Barry	76 0 5	7 10 0	3 10 0	
Timoleague ..	Lettercollum ..	Elizabeth P. Crooke ..	148 2 18	64 10 0	64 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Elizabeth P. Crooke	61 1 13	25 0 0	—	
,,	Ardmore ..	Robert Travers	114 3 24	50 0 0	—	
,,	Barryshall ..	Arthur H. S. Barry	3 3 30	0 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Castle Lower	Robert Travers	76 0 31	74 0 0	21 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Castle Upper	Robert Travers	10 2 2	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Travers	7 0 36	5 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Travers	9 2 0	5 15 0	—	
,,	Timoleague ..	Robert Travers	2 1 16	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth P. Crooke ..	11 1 8	5 10 0	—	
,,	Ummera ..	Rev. Henry Travers	16 1 39	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Rev. Henry Travers	8 1 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Rev. Henry Travers	3 0 1	2 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK.

Ballincollig ..	Ballincollig ..	William Wise and Hugh Stanley Wise	17 0 15	18 15 0	—	
,,	Ballyshoneen	Robert Pratt	41 3 4	23 15 0	—	
,,	Carrigrohane ..	Francis H. Bass	35 1 34	41 5 0	15 0 0	
,,	,,	Reps. H. L. Young	0 2 24	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis H. Bass	8 1 16	11 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis H. Bass	1 3 18	2 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Francis H. Bass	31 3 20	40 10 0	38 10 0	Mansion house
,,	Coolroe ..	William Wise and Hugh Stanley Wise	9 3 31	2 10 0	—	
Ballygarvan ..	Adamstown ..	Colonel Francis Heards and George Loan Heards ..	269 0 29	130 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	Rearour and Barrett's Hill	Reps. Daniel Lombard ..	1 3 8	0 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Ballygarvan ..	Joseph B. Coghlan	357 1 32	217 15 0	40 15 0	
Bishopstown ..	Ballinaspig More	William B. Hosford	138 1 23	178 0 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Patrick Horgan	36 2 36	63 15 0	—	
,,	Gill Abbey ..	Francis M. Jennings	5 2 5	16 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Jennings	3 0 9	9 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Jennings	6 0 15	16 0 0	—	
Blackpool ..	Lissavoura ..	Charles E. Coote	25 2 34	0 10 0	—	
,,	Longstone ..	William G. F. Johnson ..	220 0 6	116 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	Slievedotia ..	John Ambrose	26 3 0	1 10 0	—	
Blackrock ..	Ballinlough ..	Reps. George Penrose ..	20 2 23	47 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L Sandeford ..	7 3 30	13 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L Sandeford ..	5 2 0	9 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—*continued.*

ctoral vision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ock ..	Ballinlough ..	Elizabeth L Sandeford ..	12 2 10	21 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L Sandeford ..	4 0 22	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L. Sandeford ..	5 0 0	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L. Sandeford ..	3 2 0	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L. Sandeford ..	2 0 11	3 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth L. Sandeford ..	9 0 0	5 10 0	—	
,,	Ballinure ..	Anne Emily Pike and Florence Lilias Pike	6 1 0	6 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Anne Emily Pike and Florence Lilias Pike	7 0 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Anne Emily Pike and Florence Lilias Pike	22 2 2	38 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyphehane	William W. Newenham ..	44 2 21	57 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Knockrea ..	National Banking Co. ..	6 3 22	19 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Eliza Connolly	1 3 5	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Eliza Connolly	1 0 17	3 10 0	—	
,,	Mahon ..	Edward Magner, M.D. ..	9 3 15	18 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward Magner, M.D. ..	70 3 32	125 10 0	15 0 0	
..	Bawnnafinny	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	16 1 20	9 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 1 0	7 0 0	—	
,,	Blarney ..	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	72 3 17	94 0 0	—	
,,	Boolypatrick	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	45 3 33	31 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Clogheenmilcon	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	3 0 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	Curraghnalaght	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	5 2 28	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	7 0 20	3 15 0	—	
,,	Monacnapa ..	Sir George St. J. Colthurst, Bt. ..	32 1 38	25 10 0	—	
,,	Shean Lower	Sir George St. J. Colthurst, Bt. ..	16 2 20	10 10 0	—	
,,	Shean Upper	Sir George St. J. Colthurst, Bt. ..	24 3 30	11 5 0	—	
,,	Ballymartin ..	Thomas Harvey Clibbon ..	15 2 32	6 0 0	—	
,,	Kilnamucky ..	Sir George St. J. Colthurst, Bt. ..	31 2 0	16 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Sir George St. J. Colthurst, Bt. ..	0 2 11	0 5 0	—	
g ..	Ballyvisteale	Thomas Fenton	129 3 35	135 10 0	10 0 0	
,,	Brookhill ..	Jane J. Singleton	8 2 35	3 0 0	—	
,,	Brooklodge ..	Jane J. Singleton	10 3 15	2 5 0	—	
,,	Calehane ..	Jane J, Singleton	4 2 28	5 0 0	—	
,,	Ballinglanna ..	Henrietta Dring	28 2 8	34 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyhinnick ..	Henrietta Dring	214 0 35	218 10 0	80 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Kilcoolishal ..	Richard Martin	22 2 0	28 0 0	—	
,,	..	Richard Martin	51 1 30	70 0 0	—	
ine ..	Ballybricken	Emily Connor	53 1 38	77 0 0	64 0 0	
,,	Barnahely ..	Emily Connor	57 3 19	67 15 0	—	
,,	Lough Beg	Emily Hunt	13 3 17	14 0 0	—	
,,	Ringaskiddy ..	Richard W. Cooper ..	17 2 6	31 10 0	—	
,,	Ballinrea South	Captn. R. W. Cooper	197 2 14	126 5 0	10 0 0	
,,	Carrigaline East	Robert H. E. White ..	3 2 1	0 5 0	—	
,,	Carrigaline West	Francis Hodder	14 0 0	8 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Coolmore ..	Major William W. Newenham ..	465 3 4	489 10 0	64 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Major William W. Newenham ..	7 2 14	5 5 0	—	
,,	Curraghbinny ..	Reps. James Lane	5 3 22	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. James Lane	103 2 16	39 10 0	—	
,,	Knockmore ..	Francis Hodder	4 3 7	1 10 0	—	
,,	Raheenering ..	Alexander Glasgow	122 1 24	74 0 0	—	
avar ..	Glashaboy East	Frederick M'Cartie	58 2 6	1 15 0	—	
,,	Glashaboy North	Frederick M'Cartie	582 1 13	7 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Frederick M'Cartie	13 0 31	0 5 0	—	
,,	Glashaboy South	Frederick M'Cartie	244 0 10	9 15 0	—	
,,	Laharan ..	Robert C. M'Cartie	95 0 0	48 15 0	—	
,,	Ballycaskin ..	Robert J. Eddin	5 1 9	1 0 0	—	
hanebeg	Coolatanavally	Robert Pratt	23 1 30	21 10 0	—	
,,	Ardrum ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	239 3 5	148 5 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	5 3 20	3 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyanly ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	33 3 12	7 15 0	—	
,,	Carrigyknaveen	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	34 3 5	9 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Garravagh ..	Sir George St John Colthurst, Bt.	7 3 21	4 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	78 1 4	16 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	3 0 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Gurteen ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	5 2 28	2 0 0	—	
,,	Knocknamarriff	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	39 0 30	14 0 0	—	
s ..	Ballinrea ..	Captain Richard W. Cooper ..	367 3 26	279 0 0	33 0 0	
,,	,,	Captain Richard W. Cooper ..	22 1 32	5 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyorban ..	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	13 3 29	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	43 2 10	21 0 0	12 0 0	
,,	,,	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	57 0 4	35 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	36 0 30	24 0 0	—	
,,	Knocknamullagh	Thomas R. P. Sarsfield ..	176 3 0	142 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	Maryborough	Thomas Sherrard	125 1 35	166 0 0	61 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Mounthovel ..	Walton R. Atkins	20 1 30	7 10 0	—	
,,	Old Court ..	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	142 3 30	121 15 0	51 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	119 1 22	128 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Alexander J. Glasgow ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	Douglas ..	Thomas Sherrard	40 1 26	68 0 0	1 5 0	
	Rochestown ..	Harriette St. Leger Roch ..	17 0 23	10 0 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observation
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Douglas	Rochestown ..	Harriette St. Leger Roch ..	64 1 7	23 0 0	17 5 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Harriette St. Leger Roch ..	3 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Barry ..	1 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Harriette St. Leger Roch ..	18 0 31	10 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Barry	24 1 2	14 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Harriette St. Leger Roch ..	20 3 18	10 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Charles Doyle	4 3 0	1 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	Islands (four)	Abraham Sutton	1 2 7	0 12 0	—	
Firmount ..	Pluckanes North	Thomas George S. French ..	11 2 15	1 0 0	—	
Glenville ..	Glenville ..	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	93 3 20	52 15 0	4 15 0	
,,	,,	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	756 2 3	345 0 0	150 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Knockannalour	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	169 1 7	1 6 0	—	
,,	Lyravarrig ..	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	169 3 6	1 0 0	—	
,,	Mullenaboree	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	496 1 6	4 10 0	—	
,,	Coom (Hudson)	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	508 3 17	3 10 0	—	
,,	Doonpeter ..	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	78 0 3	17 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	219 2 1	56 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Knockna-caheragh.	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	38 1 26	1 19 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Edward H. H. Kinahan, Bt. ..	0 0 24	—	0 5 0	
Greenfort ..	Ballyfadeen Beg	Frederick Henry Lowe ..	101 0 21	41 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	Ballymorisheen	Samuel N. Hutchings.. ..	140 1 29	72 10 0	6 0 0	
,,	Knocknabehy	Jane Clerke	107 2 0	53 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Jane Clerke	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Jane Clerke	106 3 33	48 0 0	—	
,,	Newcastle ..	Frederick Henry Lowe ..	105 1 15	65 10 0	10 0 0	
Inishkenny ..	Rochfordstown	Lucia P. Hawkes	11 2 35	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucia P. Hawkes	91 3 28	67 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Lucia P. Hawkes	9 0 20	9 10 0	27 10 0	Mansion house
,,	Doughcloyne ..	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	124 1 35	190 10 0	53 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	15 0 35	24 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	53 0 19	74 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	5 1 19	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	10 1 23	14 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	28 3 31	43 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	22 0 34	30 0 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	Thomas Ronan Sarsfield ..	28 0 26	40 0 0	—	
Killeagh ..	Coom ..	Thomas Clarke	8 3 15	0 5 0	—	
Knockantota ..	Lyradane ..	Samuel Hutchins	414 0 26	19 10 0	—	
Knockraha ..	Mitchellsfort ..	Richard L Fell	118 1 32	94 0 0	6 0 0	
Lehenagh ..	Ballycurreen ..	John H. Bainbridge	17 0 38	20 15 0	4 5 0	
,,	,,	John H. Bainbridge	48 2 38	59 15 0	7 0 0	
,,	,,	John H. Bainbridge ..	6 0 36	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John H. Bainbridge	9 1 19	11 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Curraghconway	John H. Bainbridge (Admiral) ..	12 0 30	15 0 0	—	
Matehy ..	Cloghroe ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	2 2 31	1 0 0	—	
Monkstown ..	Maulbaun ..	Viscount De Vesci	13 1 0	21 0 0	—	
Monkstown ..	Monkstown .. (Castlefarm)	Viscount De Vesci	5 0 11	10 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount De Vesci	8 0 24	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount De Vesci	95 3 30	136 10 0	14 0 0	
,,	,,	Viscount De Vesci	4 3 10	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount De Vesci	10 2 26	13 15 0	—	
,,	Ballymot ..	Lord De Vesci	108 3 2	106 0 0	5 0 0	
Ovens ..	Curraghbeg ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	10 3 5	6 10 0	—	
,,	Knockanemore	Dr. Adrian H. Taylor ..	2 0 38	1 10 0	—	
,,	Walshestown ..	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	33 2 24	21 0 0	1 0 0	
Queenstown Rural.	Foaty ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	199 1 10	221 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	565 3 0	508 0 0	160 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Ballynoe ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	37 1 9	41 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	67 0 21	54 10 0	6 0 0	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	28 1 27	39 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	28 3 8	23 0 0	15 0 0	
,,	Ballyvoloon ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	34 1 16	31 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	53 1 23	65 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	9 1 28	14 15 0	—	
,,	Belvelly ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	1 3 24	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	51 0 23	48 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	20 0 11	24 0 0	6 0 0	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	2 1 1	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	23 0 7	15 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	20 2 15	17 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	11 0 4	6 5 0	—	
,,	Donegal ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	65 2 31	59 15 0	3 0 0	
,,	Marino ..	Thomas Stuart French ..	54 3 20	56 15 0	8 0 0	
,,	Ringacoltig ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	35 3 21	24 15 0	—	
,,	Ballybrassil ..	William H. Rushbrooke ..	7 0 29	1 15 0	—	
,,	Ballydaniel More	Savage French	55 2 30	59 10 0	5 10 0	
,,	Ballymore ..	John C. Bennett	52 0 10	33 15 0	65 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	John C. Bennett	3 0 16	7 0 0	25 0 0	
,,	Carrignafoy ..	Rev. Joseph Lindsay	3 2 31	3 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORK—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
enstown Rural	Carrignafoy ..	Rev. J. W. Lindsay	1 2 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Walterstown ..	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	37 1 1	10 10 0	—	
hcooney ..	Knocknahorgan	Rt. Honble. Lord Barrymore ..	43 2 23	14 0 0	—	
,,	Poulnacurry South	Reps. William Thorley ..	19 2 27	23 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. William Thorley ..	1 2 31	1 5 0	—	
erstown ..	Ballingohig ..	James Fitzgerald	122 1 30	79 0 0	26 10 0	
,,	Riverstown ..	J. Jemmett Browne	50 3 30	53 0 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	J. Jemmett Browne	56 2 36	16 0 0	—	
,,	Sarsfieldscourt	Revd. G. B. Power	6 1 20	3 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Revd. G. B. Power	22 0 0	12 0 0	—	
Mary's ..	Kilbarry ..	Lord Barrymore	18 1 28	17 0 0	8 0 0	
,,	Ballygrohan ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	17 0 25	13 0 0	—	
,,	Knocknagorty	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	21 0 1	16 10 0	—	
,,	Mountdesert ..	Robert Dunscombe	106 2 13	145 0 0	55 0 0	Mansion house.
itechurch ..	Ballinvarrig ..	Charles E. Murphy	10 2 20	3 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF DUNMANWAY.

ltagh ..	Aultagh ..	H. Daniel Connor	138 2 37	16 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	H. Daniel Connor	155 0 33	34 15 0	5 5 0	
,,	Ardcahan ..	Stephen Grehan	23 0 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Curradrinagh	William T. Townsend ..	91 3 21	23 0 0	3 15 0	
,,	Shanlaragh ..	H. Daniel Connor	15 0 0	1 0 0	—	
llingurteen ..	Lisnabrinny ..	Amelia Moorhead	11 1 1	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Bruce Levis	40 3 1	17 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	Kildee ..	Amelia Moorhead	4 3 10	2 0 0	—	
llymoney ..	Grillagh ..	Francis W. Woodley	3 1 6	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilcaskan ..	Achilles Daunt	162 0 12	91 5 0	12 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Phale Lower ..	Lady Bandon	0 2 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Lady Bandon	14 2 0	8 5 0	—	
alock ..	Derrygortna-cloghy	Martin Hayes	16 3 0	0 15 0	—	
rrigboy ..	Carrigboy ..	Honora Harding	142 0 37	64 5 0	17 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Honora Harding	38 2 20	13 10 0	1 5 0	
inagh ..	Kippagh ..	Henry R. Burke	91 1 5	20 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	Lettergorman ..	Reps Major Gillman ..	1 1 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lisbealad East	Lady Bandon	1 0 24	0 5 0	—	
unmanway ..	Ballyhalwick ..	William Norwood	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	William Norwood	27 0 24	17 5 0	—	
,,	Cooryculane ..	William Norwood	7 1 33	4 5 0	—	
,,	Dromleena ..	Lady Bandon	55 2 37	12 15 0	—	
,,	Inchanadreen	Lady Bandon	66 3 0	2 5 0	—	
,,	Kilbarry ..	Jasper T. R. Lucas	102 2 2	48 10 0	19 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	William Norwood	48 0 17	20 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	Mallabracka ..	George Wright	75 0 37	5 15 0	—	
,,	Tonafora ..	John H. Bryan	58 0 4	59 10 0	23 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	John H. Bryan	9 3 10	11 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Wright	18 1 24	20 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Jaspar T. R. Lucas	5 2 6	4 0 0	0 10 0	
urrown ..	Carrigskullihy	Lady Bandon	37 2 24	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lady Bandon	17 2 20	3 0 0	—	
,,	Coolkellure ..	Lady Bandon	546 1 23	119 15 0	102 5 0	Mansion house
,,	Cullenagh ..	E. A. Shuldham	52 2 37	3 5 0	—	
,,	Derragh ..	E. A Shuldham	84 0 38	7 0 0	—	
,,	Dromdrasdil ..	E. A. Shuldham	254 3 11	13 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Lady Bandon	2 2 37	0 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Farnanes ..	E. A. Shuldham	42 2 16	3 10 0	—	
,,	Shehy Beg ..	E. A. Shuldham	718 1 4	12 5 0	0 5 0	
inneigh ..	Dromidiclogh West	Henry D. Connor	24 1 13	21 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry D. Connor	271 0 29	166 15 0	46 15 0	Mansion house.
anch ..	Manch East ..	Henry D. O'Connor	210 2 1	135 5 0	41 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Manch Middle	Henry D. O Connor	37 3 30	19 10 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	Henry D. O'Connor	58 3 4	32 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	Manch West ..	Henry D. Connor	3 0 32	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry D. Connor	9 0 15	4 0 0	—	
ilane ..	Clashnacrona	William Biggs Baldwin ..	27 0 30	2 10 0	—	
,,	Derryduff ..	Lady Bandon	178 3 22	52 15 0	7 10 0	
,,	Inch East ..	Edmund A. Shuldham ..	7 0 10	1 0 0	—	
erelton ..	Cooldaniel ..	Richard Barter	18 2 0	—	—	
,,	,,	Richard Barter	0 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dromkeen ..	Richard Barter	71 0 23	0 10 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aghern ..	Garryantaggart	Spotswood Bowles	6 1 39	8 0 0	—	
,,	Glentrasna ..	Duke of Devenshire	1 3 36	1 15 0	—	
,,	Glentrasna South	Duke of Devonshire	24 3 37	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Duke of Devonshire	20 0 5	0 10 0	—	
Ballyhooly ..	Ballyhooly North	Earl of Listowel	64 1 6	63 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballyhooly South	Earl of Listowel	30 0 0	35 10 0	—	
,,	Castleblagh ..	Earl of Listowel	129 2 12	119 0 0	6 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	15 1 13	13 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	364 3 20	95 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Mrs. Longfield	530 2 4	15 10 0	—	
,,	Conva ..	Earl of Listowel	283 0 6	229 10 0	15 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	51 2 10	40 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	26 3 21	21 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	141 1 36	128 0 0	7 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	133 1 11	151 5 0	198 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Gortroche ..	Earl of Listowel	71 3 6	27 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	8 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	84 1 26	21 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	498 1 25	10 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	64 3 0	6 10 0	—	
Ballynoe	Ballinscurloge	William H. Nason	203 1 15	147 0 0	13 0 0	
,,	Ballyknock ..	Duke of Devonshire	20 1 34	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Duke of Devonshire	10 2 3	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyknock South	Duke of Devonshire	303 0 3	3 0 0	—	
,,	Ballymonteen	William H. Nason	16 2 15	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William H. Nason	0 3 11	0 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Booladurragha North	Duke of Devonshire	40 2 11	29 5 0	—	
,,	Booladurragha South	Duke of Devonshire	269 3 1	154 5 0	16 5 0	
,,	Garryduff ..	William H. Nason	10 0 32	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William H. Nason	84 1 26	33 5 0	—	
,,	Kilphillibeen ..	Duke of Devonshire	78 3 19	46 0 0	4 10 0	
Carrig ..	Glannasack ..	Reps. John Hyde	81 2 8	11 10 0	—	
,,	Killeagh ..	Reps. John Hyde	373 0 16	7 15 0	0 10 0	
Castlecooke ..	Ballynamuddagh	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	233 1 15	11 0 0	—	
,,	Castlecooke ..	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	69 2 15	41 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	17 2 35	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	13 1 15	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	99 2 10	23 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	14 0 0	11 0 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	2 1 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	105 0 0	64 5 0	2 15 0	
,,	Cronohill ..	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	254 3 21	14 10 0	—	
,,	Knockatrasnane	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	106 3 30	15 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	2 0 32	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	91 2 0	22 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	12 2 0	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	9 1 17	3 15 0	—	
,,	Propoge ..	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	21 3 19	6 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	44 1 39	8 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	12 3 22	3 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	30 3 3	5 5 0	—	
Castlehyde ..	Coolmucky ..	William Wrixon Becher ..	145 2 38	73 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	20 2 29	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	121 2 36	32 5 0	—	
,,	Castlehyde ..	William W. Becher	53 1 10	40 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	82 0 2	95 0 0	6 0 0	
,,	Castlehyde East	William W. Becher	134 3 23	129 0 0	96 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Castlehyde West	William W. Becher	6 2 2	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	8 2 0	14 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rep. John Hyde	39 1 33	35 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Coolroe ..	William W. Becher	85 2 39	36 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	3 0 25	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	76 1 15	4 0 0	—	
,,	Deerpark ..	William W. Becher	9 2 11	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	4 1 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	73 2 5	30 0 0	—	
,,	Cullenagh ..	William W. Becher	17 0 10	8 5 0	—	
,,	Garraunigerinagh	Col. Charles Deane	266 2 3	227 0 0	60 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Col. Charles Deane	42 1 20	37 0 0	—	
,,	Sheepwalk East	Col. Charles Deane	172 3 6	114 0 0	4 5 0	
,,	Knockansnig	J. R. Young	84 1 32	20 5 0	—	
,,	Sheepwalk West	Col. Charles Deane	38 3 2	29 10 0	2 0 0	
Castlelyons ..	Ballyoran ..	John C. Wood	35 1 36	7 0 0	—	
,,	Corrin ..	John C. Wood	107 3 16	4 15 0	—	
,,	Kill St. Anne South.	Reps. Andrew Wood Ryder ..	6 2 2	2 15 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
elyons ..	Kill St. Anne South	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	4 2 0	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	2 3 37	2 10 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Mohera ..	Reps. Andrew W. Ryder ..	5 0 35	5 10 0	—	
etownroche	Annesgrove ..	Reps. Richard G. Annesley ..	323 0 0	260 0 0	50 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	R. G. Annesley	89 3 5	73 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Ballydoyle ..	Reps. Richard G. Annesley ..	68 3 5	65 0 0	8 5 0	
,,	Ballyhimock ..	Richard G. Annesley	87 2 0	70 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyadeen ..	Richard Smyth	4 1 6	3 10 0	—	
	Ballyrobert ..	Michael J. Mackey	168 2 5	149 0 0	32 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Michael J. Mackey	133 2 26	110 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbarry ..	Michael Dennehy	31 0 38	30 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Spotswood Bowles	125 2 6	52 5 0	6 15 0	
,,	,,	Spotswood Bowles	2 1 20	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilmagner ..	David Cagney	22 2 0	10 0 0	—	
,,	Careysville ..	George Montgomery	270 2 9	356 10 0	66 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Curragh Lower	George Montgomery	112 1 1	143 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Garrynoe ..	Catherine A. Jeffrey	0 1 5	0 5 0	1 5 0	
iglass ..	Glenatore Lower	Cecil M'Loughlin	68 0 10	55 10 0	—	
,,	Glenatore Upper	Isabella M. Gumbleton ..	145 3 36	53 5 0	4 15 0	
,,	,,	Isabella M. Gumbleton ..	13 2 20	8 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Isabella M. Gumbleton ..	6 1 14	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Isabella M. Gumbleton ..	7 0 0	3 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Curraglass West	Letitia C. C. Croker	76 3 34	93 0 0	32 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Glasshouse ..	John C. Foote	117 1 34	44 0 0	—	
,,	Vinepark ..	Letitia Croker	7 0 17	8 0 0	13 0 0	
oy Rural	Gearagh ..	Robert P. Maxwell	78 0 8	89 5 0	3 15 0	
,,	Licklash ..	Caroline Bourke	37 2 27	64 0 0	60 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Mountrivers ..	Reps. Matthias C. Hendley ..	44 2 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Matthias C. Hendley ..	88 0 32	118 0 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rathealy (part of)	Henry Lucas	52 3 34	79 10 0	23 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Talbot Cooke Collis	3 1 35	7 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward Rice	9 0 16	12 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward Rice	28 3 31	40 15 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Talbot Cooke Collis	14 0 19	19 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Talbot C. Collis	9 2 25	13 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Talbot C. Collis	4 3 25	7 0 0	—	
,,	Strawhall ..	Edward Rice	61 1 33	67 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward Rice	57 3 29	28 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward Rice	63 2 14	25 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Ballynoe ..	Anthony Cliffe	26 2 26	2 0 0	—	
,,	Coolcarron ..	Anthony Cliffe	62 3 4	8 10 0	—	
,,	Duntahane ..	Anthony Cliffe	0 1 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Fermoy ..	Sir Robert John Abercromby, Bt.	114 2 35	34 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	Grange East ..	William Sadleir	205 1 32	277 5 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballyvoskillo-heen	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Boherderroge	William Campbell Bourke ..	38 3 0	31 5 0	—	
,,	Loughnahilly	William Campbell Bourke ..	28 1 32	22 5 0	—	
worth East	Ballynahow (Spiers)	Mrs. Eliza Brooke	174 2 31	129 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	Ballinglanna North	A. C. Fleury (a Minor) ..	17 2 31	12 0 0	—	
,,	,,	A. C. Fleury (a Minor) ..	30 0 7	11 15 0	—	
,,	Knockanena-bohilly	James R. Bury Barry ..	10 0 10	2 0 0	—	
,,	Knockacappul	Mrs. Eliza Brooke	81 0 10	53 10 0	4 5 0	
,,	Cuppage ..	Emily Aldworth	26 3 4	25 10 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Emily Aldworth	38 1 6	25 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyclogh ..	James R. Bury Barry ..	275 2 21	242 5 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballynoe West	James R. Bury Barry ..	1 1 33	1 0 0	—	
,	Glenwood ..	A. C. Fleury (a Minor) ..	36 1 11	30 15 0	33 0 0	Mansion house.
worth West	Ballynamona	Reps Richard G. Annesley (in Chancery). ..	240 0 23	177 0 0	7 10 0	
,,	Boherash ..	Rep. Joseph C. Nagle ..	0 1 5	0 5 0	—	
naskehy ..	Billeragh East	Mrs. Moreland	13 1 0	5 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Mrs. Moreland	24 1 1	8 5 0	—	
,,	Crinnaghtane	George Montgomery	14 3 12	6 10 0	—	
,,	Gortnaskehy ..	Eliza O'Brien	18 0 27	8 10 0	—	
,,	Lyre ..	George Montgomery	55 2 0	7 10 0	—	
roe ..	Ballinterry ..	Arthur H. S. Barry	12 0 24	2 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Arthur H. S. Barry	5 0 0	2 5 0	—	
,,	Hightown ..	James R. Bury Barry ..	21 2 0	10 0 0	—	
,,	Kilshannig Upper	Lord Fermoy	65 0 0	39 0 0	21 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Fermoy	172 0 19	139 10 0	5 0 0	
,,	Knockeenna-groagh	John C. Wakeham	215 3 13	74 15 0	4 5 0	
,,	,,	John C. Wakeham	56 2 10	7 10 0	—	
,,	Lackabeha West	Lord Fermoy	97 2 20	50 0 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—*continued*

Electoral Division	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilcor ..	Ardra ..	George M. Pyne	41 0 18	23 0 0	6 0 0	
	Ballydaw ..	George M. Pyne	7 0 25	2 5 0	—	
	,,	George M. Pyne	36 2 10	22 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyvolane ..	George M. Pyne	258 3 27	168 10 0	70 15 0	Mansion house.
Kilcummer ..	Ballydague ..	St. George D. Mansergh	662 3 26	14 15 0	13 5 0	
,,	Bridgetown Upper	Henry C. Mansergh	5 0 30	2 0 0	18 15 0	
,,	Kylenahoory	Reps. Robert E. Gibbings ..	55 2 28	14 5 0	—	
,,	Renny Lower	Lord Listowel	165 1 2	166 0 0	2 0 0	
Kildinan ..	Glanakip ..	John Boyce	348 0 0	11 0 0	—	
,,	Glannagoul ..	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	47 1 5	0 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	4 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lackendarragh North	Lord Fermoy	963 1 18	33 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Lackendarragh South	Lord Fermoy	47 1 15	6 10 0	—	
,,	Moanlahan ..	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	23 2 16	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	10 3 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Raheen ..	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	30 1 28	0 15 0	—	
,,	Shanavagha ..	Trustees of Norwich Union Life Assurance Society	26 0 15	0 15 0	—	
Killathy ..	Ballymacallen	Earl of Listowel	2 1 2	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballynamuddagh	Earl of Listowel	30 3 6	6 5 0	—	
,,	Cappagh ..	Earl of Listowel	37 2 0	6 10 0	—	
,,	Gurteen ..	Earl of Listowel	75 1 5	26 0 0	—	
,,	Inchinapallas	Earl of Listowel	0 3 34	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Listowel	5 0 25	1 0 0	—	
,,	Killathy ..	Earl of Listowel	10 2 31	2 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Lisheen ..	Earl of Listowel	47 3 34	22 0 0	0 5 0	
Kilworth ..	Shanacloon ..	Lady H. Holroyd Smyth ..	1 3 19	2 0 0	—	
,,	Ballynacarriga	Mary Lucas	90 0 4	87 10 0	6 5 0	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	2 3 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	5 2 20	5 0 0	25 0 0	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	50 2 4	50 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	6 3 15	6 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	Maryville ..	Mary Lucas	45 1 0	51 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	44 1 29	50 10 0	—	
,,	Monadrishane	Mary Lucas	36 3 0	38 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Mary Lucas	2 2 35	1 10 0	4 10 0	
,,	Ballinvoher ..	John Tobin Smith	3 0 32	0 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	Coolaneague ..	Francis Smith	15 1 17	1 5 0	—	
,,	Coolmoohan ..	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	53 1 31	6 4 0	—	
,,	Kilclogh ..	Lady H. H. Smyth	2 2 5	0 15 0	—	
Knockmourne ..	Ballydorgan ..	David Cagney	15 3 30	4 15 0	—	
,,	Currabeha ..	Henry Braddell	0 3 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry Braddell	13 2 39	3 5 0	—	
,,	Moydilliga ..	Henry Braddell	317 0 3	164 5 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Henry Braddell	0 3 16	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry Braddell	62 3 5	24 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	Marshtown ..	Basil Orpin	125 1 29	105 15 0	55 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Basil Orpin	77 0 0	53 10 0	8 10 0	
,,	Shean ..	Basil Orpin	14 1 35	6 5 0	—	
,,	Conna ..	Rev. A. G. K. L'Estrange ..	3 1 26	3 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary L'Estrange	7 2 0	3 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Mary L'Estrange	12 3 34	1 10 0	—	
,,	Curraheen ..	Duke of Devonshire	55 3 38	51 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Monagoun ..	Mary L'Estrange	2 0 0	0 10 0	—	
Loitrim ..	Ballynalacken	George Montgomery	79 0 12	36 0 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	63 0 34	56 5 0	2 5 0	
,,	Ballynaparka North	Caroline Burke	23 0 32	4 0 0	—	
,,	Coolalisheen ..	Caroline Burke	69 3 28	33 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Kilmurry North	Thomas St. John Grant ..	181 1 33	18 15 0	—	
,,	Kilmurry South	Thomas St. John Grant ..	327 1 26	221 5 0	35 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Thomas St. John Grant ..	30 3 29	18 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	Macroney Lower	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	31 3 2	17 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	58 1 18	17 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. William Cooke Collis ..	34 3 13	17 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. Daniel Mansergh ..	12 2 0	4 10 0	—	
,,	Macroney Upper	Col. Daniel Mansergh ..	12 1 28	1 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Col. Daniel Mansergh ..	115 0 28	5 15 0	0 10 0	
Rathcormack ..	Ballybrowney Lower	William A. S. Riversdale ..	0 2 7	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lissagar Demesne	William A. S. Riversdale ..	196 3 9	140 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	William A. S. Riversdale ..	23 0 25	20 5 0	39 15 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF FERMOY—*continued.*

toral ision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
nack ..	Rathcormack	William A. Stawell Riversdale ..	3 0 9	4 10 0	—	
,,	Rathcormack Mountain	William A. S. Riversdale ..	284 2 23	7 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William A. S. Riversdale ..	23 0 31	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ferramount ..	Mrs. M. M. Nason	29 1 31	30 5 0	24 15 0	
asshill	Bushypark ..	William Moore Hodder ..	295 2 6	183 5 0	14 15 0	
,,	Condonstown North	Arthur H. S. Barry	138 2 27	55 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Arthur H. S. Barry	165 0 27	83 10 0	15 0 0	
,,	Condonstown South	Arthur H. S. Barry	111 3 2	61 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Arthur H. S. Barry	223 0 23	118 0 0	4 5 0	
,,	Scartbarry ..	Arthur H. S. Barry	9 3 39	2 0 0	—	
,,	Skahanagh South	William Johnson	83 3 30	4 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK.

..	Knockough ..	James Irwin	110 0 3	43 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Edmond Irwin	80 1 6	33 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	Muckenagh ..	Charles P. Coote	16 0 0	0 5 0	—	
lahan	Dromanarrigle	Major Richard Aldworth ..	6 2 10	3 5 0	—	
ll ..	Lismire ..	Major R. Aldworth	69 3 26	10 0 0	—	
y ..	Dromskarragh More	Richard E. Longfield	9 1 35	0 10 0	—	
,,	Tooreenavuscaun	Richard E. Longfield	37 2 30	1 0 0	—	
,,	Urraghil Beg	Richard E. Longfield	75 0 10	1 10 0	—	
..	Castlecor Demesne	William N. Barry	581 0 27	477 5 0	62 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Dromin ..	William N. Barry	0 0 20	—	2 5 0	
	Knockballymartin	William N. Barry	6 2 25	3 10 0	—	
ugner ..	Castlemagner	William W. Becher	8 0 10	7 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	William W. Becher	2 2 15	1 0 0	—	
,,	Coolawaleen ..	William W. Becher	36 2 30	11 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Gurteenard ..	Marguarita Bastable	44 2 35	34 0 0	14 0 0	
,,	Lisduggan North	William W. Becher	1 3 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Lisduggan South	William W. Becher	27 3 7	12 15 0	—	
,,	Two-gneeves ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	71 2 13	44 5 0	—	
East ..	Glennakeel South	Rep. James Deane	699 0 10	13 0 0	—	
h ..	Derrygalun ..	Richard Edmond Longfield ..	9 2 8	4 0 0	—	
,,	Derrynamona ..	Richard Edmond Longfield ..	30 0 16	0 10 0	—	
,,	Farrangeel ..	Richard Edmond Longfield ..	54 2 5	0 10 0	—	
,,	Killinane ..	N. D. Latouche	32 2 10	0 10 0	—	
..	Teeveeny ..	J. H. Cochrane	66 3 30	0 8 0	—	
,,	,,	J. H. Cochrane	1 2 0	—	—	
e ..	Glenlohane ..	George S. Bolster	63 0 4	61 10 0	10 10 0	
,,	Spring Grove	F. G. Mayberry	37 2 23	20 0 0	—	
,,	,,	F. G. Mayberry	157 2 17	95 5 0	6 0 0	
,,	Ballynoe ..	William F. Barry	41 2 0	24 5 0	0 15 0	
..	Paal West ..	William F. S. Barry	95 2 9	59 10 0	11 0 0	
..	Ballybane ..	Sir J. W. Becher. Bt,.. ..	51 3 24	2 15 0	3 0 0	
iams-	Glencollins Lower	Clement Dunscombe	13 2 15	3 5 0	—	
,,	Kingwilliamstown	Clement Dunscombe	5 2 27	0 7 0	—	
ooan ..	Knockahorrea West	Major R. Aldworth	48 2 7	1 15 0	—	
mple ..	Ballybahallagh	Rep. Daniel F. Leahy ..	10 1 28	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Rep. Daniel F. Leahy ..	0 3 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Kilberrihert ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	5 2 0	5 0 0	—	
..	Glentansatnagh North	Joseph Verling Edward Carpenter, Ellen Charlotte Martha Carpenter, and Mary Baldwin Carpenter	18 1 11	1 5 0	0 10 0	
ket ..	Copsefield ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	19 0 37	5 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Demesne ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	141 3 13	86 15 0	56 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Duarrigle ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	12 2 6	3 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Garraunawarrig Lower	John Murphy	32 3 9	20 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	John Murphy	122 1 0	78 15 0	6 10 0	
,,	Garraunawarrig Upper	Major Richard Aldworth ..	0 2 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. R. William Aldworth ..	4 0 10	1 15 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KANTURK—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Newmarket ..	Garraunawarrig Upper	Col. R William Aldworth ..	0 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Island ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	145 1 8	36 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Major Richard Aldworth ..	5 1 21	2 10 0	—	
,,	Liscongill ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	30 1 18	16 0 0	—	
,,	Longacre ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	13 0 24	1 5 0	—	
,,	Park ..	Major Richard Aldworth ..	391 2 22	172 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	Major Richard Aldworth ..	60 2 30	26 15 0	—	
,,	Rossacon ..	Col. R. W. Aldworth	13 2 5	3 0 0	—	
,,	Scarteen Lower	Major Richard Aldworth ..	2 0 5	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Major Richard Aldworth ..	27 3 32	16 10 0	—	
Newtown ..	Rusheen ..	Capt. Thomas Boyce	9 0 29	6 5 0	—	
Roskeen ..	Ballygibbin ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	442 3 3	378 0 0	52 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballyhass ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	243 1 23	181 10 0	14 5 0	
,,	Castlelohort Demesne	Sir Timothy C. O Brien, ..	223 2 11	138 0 0	62 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cecilstown ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	98 3 36	83 0 0	—	
,,	Kilgilky South	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	7 2 4	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	162 1 36	98 0 0	8 5 0	
,,	,,	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	12 0 0	6 5 0	—	
,,	Kilpatrick ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	11 0 30	8 0 0	—	
,,	Knockard-sharriv	William W. Becher	7 2 0	4 10 0	—	
,,	Lohort West ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	54 2 17	32 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Roskeen ..	Arthur Irwin	154 2 18	85 0 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
Rosnalee ..	Dromagh ..	William N. Leader	423 0 14	231 15 0	27 5 0	
,,	,,	William N. Leader	1 1 25	0 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Dromahoe ..	William N. Leader	86 1 18	44 10 0	2 5 0	
,,	Dromtarriff ..	William N. Leader	119 3 2	67 10 0	3 5 0	
,,	Ducleagh ..	William N. Leader	72 3 34	39 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	William N. Leader	50 0 16	28 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Dysert ..	William N. Leader	365 2 20	264 15 0	21 10 0	
,,	Gurteen ..	William N. Leader	473 0 15	235 0 0	54 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	William N. Leader	20 3 15	12 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	William N. Leader	17 1 4	9 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	Kippagh ..	William N. Leader	151 3 7	87 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	Rossglass ..	William N. Leader	155 1 26	92 0 0	0 10 0	
Tincoora ..	Coolroe More	Stephen Grehan	155 0 21	7 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE.

Ballyfeard ..	Ballinluig East	William M'Daniel	42 2 33	16 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	William M'Daniel	29 2 31	32 10 0	—	
,,	Ballinluig West	William M'Daniel	22 1 20	16 5 0	—	
,,	,,	William M'Daniel	16 1 3	15 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	William M'Daniel	1 2 4	1 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Edward M'Daniel	6 1 5	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William M'Daniel	5 2 11	5 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William M'Daniel	1 3 4	2 0 0	—	
,,	Kilboy ..	William M'Daniel	91 1 5	48 0 0	1 10 0	
Ballyfoyle ..	Ballindeasig ..	Michael Hennessy	176 2 26	78 10 0	33 0 0	
Ballymackean ..	Lispatrick Lower	Rep. Mary A. Bolton ..	88 1 5	121 0 0	5 15 0	
,,	,,	Rep. Mary A. Bolton ..	15 0 35	20 10 0	5 0 0	
,,	Lispatrick Upper	Edward Daly	12 2 30	2 5 0	—	
Ballymartle ..	Ballindresrough	R. J. Meade	13 1 25	3 15 0	—	
,,	Ballintober ..	John Meade	0 2 8	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John Meade	170 3 15	82 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballymartle ..	R. J. Meade	165 0 33	82 5 0	31 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Coolkirky ..	Reps. Gersham Herrick ..	231 3 21	168 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	Durah ..	John Meade	1 2 2	0 5 0	—	
Carrigaline ..	Commeen ..	Thomas Hayes	234 0 6	98 10 0	6 10 0	
,,	,,	Thomas Daly	9 2 14	5 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Fahalea ..	Thomas A. Daunt	93 3 33	40 10 0	10 0 0	
,,	Fountainstown	Francis Hodder	26 1 6	20 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Francis Hodder	101 1 34	80 0 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Kilnaglery ..	Michael H. Roberts	59 3 6	87 0 0	18 0 0	
,,	,,	Mrs. Morgan	11 2 0	11 0 0	—	
Coolmain ..	Ballydownis ..	James Percy Howe	49 3 6	26 10 0	—	
,,	,,	James Percy Howe	21 2 35	14 5 0	3 5 0	
,,	Bawnea ..	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	90 1 31	24 10 0	—	
,,	Coolmain ..	Alexander E. S. Heard ..	19 1 17	13 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Alexander E. S. Heard ..	37 1 5	30 0 0	—	
,,	Garranereagh	William St. L. A. Stawell ..	37 0 12	1 10 0	—	
,,	Glanavirane	James P. Howe	195 2 2	153 5 0	28 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballydownis East	James Percy Howe	16 3 30	7 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	Ballydownis West	James Percy Howe	27 1 16	14 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KINSALE—*continued.*

...toral ...ision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
...n ..	Ballydownis West	James Percy Howe	32 2 32	17 10 0	—	
,,	Killens	Benjamin Howe	131 2 19	47 15 0	17 5 0	
,,	Lisheen ..	Ellen Acton	44 1 10	25 10 0	1 15 0	
...rien ..	Ringabella ..	William Morgan Hodder ..	111 1 31	78 0 0	33 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	William Morgan Hodder ..	77 0 8	41 15 0	6 15 0	
,,	,,	William Morgan Hodder ..	62 0 3	30 5 0	2 5 0	
...ge ..	Ringnanean ..	Reps. Robert Heard	60 3 39	23 5 0	—	
...k ..	Granig ..	Henry T. Daunt	23 2 29	3 10 0	—	
Rural	Ballinacurra ..	William Bleazby	34 0 18	27 5 0	27 0 0	
,,	Knocknahilan	Reps. Robert Heard	6 2 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	Knockrobin ..	Reps. Mary A. Bolton ..	149 1 23	124 5 0	21 10 0	
,,	Mitchelstown East.	Reps. Robert Heard (in Chancery).	48 1 26	15 10 0	—	
,,	Mullendunny ..	Reps. Robert Heard	15 2 3	7 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William Heard	3 0 20	3 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Dunderrow ..	Reps. Robert Heard	70 3 35	22 15 0	—	
,,	Cappagh ..	William Bleazby	6 3 27	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	William Bleazby	1 2 28	0 10 0	—	
,,	Clonleigh ..	Idonia Stopford	3 3 6	2 0 0	—	
,,	Knockduff ..	Idonia Stopford	172 2 25	117 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ardbrack ..	Capt. A. Perry	11 1 38	7 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Rathmore ..	Idonia Stopford	147 1 20	83 15 0	47 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Idonia Stopford	73 1 36	51 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Idonia Stopford	49 3 38	16 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Hollyhill ..	Capt. A. Warren Perry ..	18 0 0	13 0 0	4 5 0	
,,	Tisaxon Beg	William Bleazby	9 1 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
..	Bawnagoynig	Thomas H. W. Knolles ..	16 2 17	8 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	Knocknahowla Beg.	Thomas H. W. Knolles ..	76 1 19	47 15 0	33 0 0	Mansion house.
...s ..	Ballycatteen ..	Hon. Mrs. Tracey	15 0 0	3 15 0	—	
,,	Garrettstown	Matthew H. Franks	743 3 26	551 5 0	87 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Matthew H. Franks	203 3 16	159 0 0	9 0 0	
,,	Kilmore ..	Matthew H. Franks	346 3 21	147 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Matthew H. Franks	14 3 14	7 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Matthew H. Franks	36 0 39	21 15 0	0 15 0	
...ney ..	Skanagore ..	M. A. Herrick	261 1 4	143 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Shippool ..	M. A. Herrick	101 2 13	26 15 0	—	
,,	Slievegallane ..	M. A. Herrick	2 1 20	0 10 0	—	
..	Kilmoney ..	Thomas R. Sarsfield ..	348 1 12	249 5 0	17 15 0	
...reedy	Aghamarta ..	Miss S. H. O'Grady ..	337 1 21	216 0 0	51 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Miss S. H. O'Grady	18 0 37	13 0 0	—	
,,	Crosshaven ..	Rev. R. H. M. Eyre	3 0 30	1 0 0	—	
,,	Crosshaven Hill	Rev. R. H. M. Eyre	3 0 27	0 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Rev. R. H. M. Eyre	3 3 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	Frenchfurze ..	Miss S. H. O'Grady ..	287 2 31	217 10 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Miss S. H. O'Grady	37 0 25	27 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Miss S. H. O'Grady	15 2 28	11 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Miss S. H. O'Grady	7 1 11	3 10 0	—	
..	Hoddersfield ..	William Moore Hodder ..	517 2 32	336 5 0	97 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Kilmichael West	William M. Hodder	17 3 24	9 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Knocknagore	Frank G. Hayes	172 1 21	116 5 0	48 10 0	Mansion house.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM.

...n ..	Cappanagraun	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	52 1 18	23 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	8 1 5	1 17 0	—	
,,	,,	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	1 3 15	1 0 0	—	
,,	Carrigadrohid ..	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	36 2 21	13 13 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	18 1 6	14 10 0	—	
,,	Coolalta ..	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	7 0 38	1 15 0	—	
,,	Coolnageragh	R. W. T. Bowen Colthurst ..	54 3 26	27 0 0	—	
,,	Drombeg ..	Reps. R. W. Bowen Colthurst	259 3 24	48 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Shanavagha ..	Lord Ardilaun	4 0 0	0 15 0	—	
..	Cronody ..	Reps. Henry M. E. Crofton (in Chancery)	8 2 10	1 10 0	—	
,,	Farran ..	Thomas Clarke	1,058 2 20	605 15 0	226 5 0	Mansion house.
...eary ..	Currahy ..	Jemmet Browne	9 3 3	1 15 0	—	
...a ..	Aghacunna ..	Jemmet Browne	20 0 0	0 5 0	—	
...y ..	Classes ..	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt. ..	4 2 37	1 15 0	—	
,,	Lehenagh ..	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt. ..	4 0 9	1 5 0	—	
,,	Mahallagh ..	Robert Nettles	6 3 39	1 0 0	—	
,,	Monallig ..	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt. ..	7 2 18	2 15 0	—	
,,	Nettleville Demesne	Robert Nettles ..	153 2 32	87 0 0	32 0 0	
,,	,,	Robert Nettles	127 1 5	120 0 0	3 0 0	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MACROOM—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observation
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cannaway ..	Rathonoone	James Gollock	205 2 21	163 15 0	—	
Clondrohid ..	Glananarig ..	Rev. Robert E. Warren ..	52 3 23	6 0 0	—	
,,	Glantane East	Mrs. Singleton	31 2 38	1 1 0	—	
Clonmoyle ..	Aghavrin ..	John C. Bowen Colthurst ..	7 3 6	1 10 0	—	
Gortnatubbrid	Coolea ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	3 1 5	0 4 0	—	
,,	Derrylahan ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	16 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Glebe ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	11 1 6	2 0 0	—	
,,	Gortnafunshion	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	2 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rath East ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	5 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Shanacloon ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	68 1 26	11 10 0	—	
,,	Coolavoher ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	0 1 0	—	—	
,,	Gortnatubbrid	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	69 1 2	17 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 1 0	1 15 0	—	
Greenville ..	Greenville ..	Col. Charles D. Sweete ..	157 1 15	52 5 0	—	
,,	Teereeven ..	Sir A. R. Warren, Bt. ..	8 3 27	2 5 0	—	
Inchigeelagh ..	Dromcarra North	John William Barter	92 1 0	41 15 0	11 15 0	
,,	,,	John William Barter ..	0 1 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Graigue ..	James T. Power	15 3 0	3 10 0	—	
Kilbertihert ..	Aughinida ..	Thomas Cooper	100 2 20	53 0 0	9 0 0	
,,	Ballynagree East	A. H. Coppinger	108 1 20	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	A. H. Coppinger	262 1 39	6 0 0	—	
,,	Ballynagree West	Nora Harding	147 1 29	1 10 0	—	
,,	Laharankeal ..	Francis W. Woodley	153 1 30	57 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	Leadawillin ..	Francis W. Woodley	9 0 10	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis W. Woodley	50 0 25	27 5 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	Francis W. Woodley	24 1 35	8 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Rusheen ..	Francis W. Woodley	144 3 1	72 15 0	4 15 0	
,,	,,	Francis W. Woodley	2 2 31	1 0 0	—	
Kilcullen ..	Barrahaurin ..	Montifort Longfield	1,402 0 1	6 15 0	—	
Kilnamartery ..	Prohus ..	Reps. William H. Massy ..	26 1 9	4 5 0	—	
Macloneigh ..	Annahalabog ..	Henry Villiers Stewart ..	97 0 1	2 15 0	5 0 0	
,,	Gearagh East	Henry Villiers Stewart ..	66 2 23	21 0 0	—	
,,	Gearagh West	Henry Villiers Stewart ..	36 2 2	8 10 0	—	
,,	Inchinashingane	Patrick Murphy	57 3 35	47 0 0	12 15 0	
,,	Toomsbog ..	Earl of Bandon ..	122 3 29	7 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	Carriganine ..	Lady Ardilaun	68 3 25	41 0 0	4 15 0	
,,	Coolcour ..	St. George G. Browne ..	121 3 15	88 5 0	13 0 0	
,,	Gortyleahy ..	Lady Ardilaun	136 3 21	78 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	Tullatreada ..	Lady Ardilaun	73 0 2	18 15 0	1 10 0	
Magourney ..	Carrignamuck	Georgina de B. Bowen Colthurst	8 3 35	7 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Georgina de B. Colthurst ..	52 0 20	31 10 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	Georgina de B. Bowen Colthurst	41 0 25	21 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Georgina de B. Bowen Colthurst	81 1 17	46 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Carhoo Upper	Jane C. Hawkes	198 1 18	147 10 0	5 10 0	
Rahalisk ..	Cusloura ..	Reps. William H. Massy ..	192 2 29	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. William H. Massy ..	47 0 23	2 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Moanflugh ..	Michael F. Barry	76 2 39	1 10 0	—	
Slievereagh ..	Cappagh East	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	33 1 16	8 3 0	—	
,,	Cappagh West	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	8 0 20	1 7 0	—	
,,	Derrynasaggart	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	235 0 1	8 10 0	—	
,,	Killeen ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	12 2 32	4 5 0	—	
,,	Slievereagh ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	21 3 36	1 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	48 1 20	14 15 0	28 10 0	Mansion house
Warrenscourt ..	Kilbarry ..	Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren, Bart.	608 0 37	324 18 0	66 15 0	Mansion house
	Coolduff ..	Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren, Bart.	2 2 8	0 2 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW.

Ballyclogh ..	Ballynafeaha ..	Richard Longfield	65 1 22	63 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Richard Longfield	90 0 13	69 10 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	Richard Longfield	5 2 0	3 5 0	—	
,,	Gortboffinna ..	Richard E. Longfield	140 3 24	67 10 0	4 10 0	
,,	,,	Richard E. Longfield	1 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilgobban	Richard E. Longfield	58 3 8	41 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	Rosnafussane	Richard E. Longfield	4 1 0	2 0 0	—	
,,	Ruanes ..	Richard E. Longfield	3 0 38	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard E. Longfield	58 2 12	32 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	Kilmichael ..	Richard E. Longfield	4 1 13	2 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Richard E. Longfield	32 3 7	20 0 0	2 10 0	
Ballynamona ..	Dooreen South	Rev. E. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson and F. R. Thomas.	887 0 38	24 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute)	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
amona ..	Doneen South	Rev. E. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	3 2 36	1 0 0	2 5 0	
„	Dooreen North	Rev. E. C. Orpen, S. F. Dickson, and F. R. Thomas	18 2 15	0 5 0	—	
ant ..	Ballybey Middle	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	8 1 10	3 0 0	—	
„	„	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	49 3 19	16 5 0	—	
„ ..	Creggane ..	Lord Castletown	9 1 17	8 5 0	—	
„	„	Lord Castletown	3 2 23	4 10 0	0 10 0	
„	Knockanare ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	9 1 0	3 10 0	—	
„	Lag ..	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	1 3 0	1 15 0	—	
„	„	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	7 0 10	5 15 0	—	
uggan ..	Ballybrack ..	William Lysaght	411 3 26	205 0 0	4 0 0	
„	Baltydaniel West	Col. St. Leger H. Stawell ..	4 0 0	2 5 0	—	
„	Kilmacarm ..	William Lysaght	243 0 10	206 5 0	6 15 0	
„	Twopothouse	William Lysaght	69 0 19	49 0 0	21 0 0	
„	„	William Lysaght	78 1 14	66 10 0	—	
„	„	William Lysaght	10 1 25	7 15 0	—	
..	Carrig Park ..	William Whitmore Franks ..	15 0 22	5 5 0	—	
„	Kilcanway ..	William Whitmore Franks ..	14 2 30	8 0 0	—	
„	„	William Whitmore Franks ..	5 1 0	2 5 0	—	
„	Mountrussell ..	William W. Franks	1 0 34	1 0 0	—	
„ ..	Carrigoon ..	William Franks	56 3 8	59 10 0	—	
„	Carrig Demesne	William Whitmore Franks ..	255 1 26	266 10 0	35 10 0	Mansion house.
„	Lackanamona	Capt. Nugent Chichester ..	6 3 1	4 5 0	—	
..	Ballygarrane ..	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	5 2 0	2 10 0	—	
„	Ballygown ..	Reps. Mrs. Nugent	2 3 16	1 10 0	—	
„	„	Reps. Mrs. Nugent	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	
„	Castlekevin ..	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	39 2 9	38 0 0	37 0 0	Mansion house.
„	„	Edward H. Reeves	120 0 3	102 0 0	5 0 0	
„	„	Edward H. Reeves	70 0 0	55 5 0	2 10 0	
„	Grandy ..	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	32 0 10	29 0 0	—	
„	„	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	27 1 2	20 5 0	—	
„	„	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	0 2 24	0 10 0	—	
„	Killuragh ..	Edward H. Reeves (In Chancery)	16 0 29	15 15 0	—	
„	Cooldurragha	William J. Hamilton	116 0 13	62 5 0	1 0 0	
„	„	William J. Hamilton	0 2 0	0 10 0	—	
ile ..	Lisnagrough ..	Lord Castletown	133 2 21	123 0 0	—	
„	Brough ..	Lord Castletown	44 3 4	28 0 0	—	
„	Croaghnacree	Lord Castletown	88 2 17	74 0 0	22 0 0	
„	Demesne ..	Lord Castletown	384 2 29	436 0 0	143 0 0	Mansion house.
„	Doneraile ..	Lord Castletown	2 0 14	4 0 0	—	
„	„	Lord Castletown	18 2 30	30 15 0	—	
„	„	Lord Castletown	28 0 18	39 5 0	—	
„	„	Lord Castletown	5 0 23	8 0 0	—	
„	Horseclose ..	Lord Castletown	67 0 0	84 10 0	—	
„	Kilvickanease	Lord Castletown	4 2 11	1 0 0	—	
„	Knockacur ..	Lord Castletown	136 0 23	140 0 0	10 0 0	
„	Oldcourt ..	Lord Castletown	61 2 32	57 5 0	—	
„	Rossagh West	Lord Castletown	30 2 39	2 5 0	—	
„	Skaghardgannon	Lord Castletown	30 2 27	30 10 0	1 0 0	
„	„	Lord Castletown	19 1 15	20 0 0	1 0 0	
„	„	Lord Castletown	6 1 5	8 0 0	—	
ck ..	Ballinvonear ..	Philip H. Barry	1429 0 2	224 5 0	32 0 0	Mansion house.
„	Kilcolman West	Rep. Arundel Hill	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	
lenine ..	Ballyclogh ..	Rep. Charles P. Coote ..	76 1 0	82 10 0	5 0 0	
„	„	Rep. Charles P Coote ..	39 3 38	32 0 0	11 0 0	
„	„	Rep. Charles P. Coote ..	0 0 32	0 15 0	—	
„	„	Rep. Charles P. Coote ..	1 2 4	0 10 0	—	
„	Blossomfort ..	Eliza M. G. Foote	36 2 18	14 15 0	0 10 0	
„	„	Eliza M. G. Foote	121 3 26	56 10 0	3 5 0	
„	Curraghcreen	Charles Robert Purdon Coote ..	24 2 28	6 0 0	—	
„	Knockaunavadreen	Reps. Charles P. Coote ..	2 2 30	0 15 0	—	
„	Lisleagh ..	Reps. Charles P. Coote ..	34 2 34	35 15 0	—	
„	„	Reps. Charles P. Coote ..	28 0 38	16 10 0	—	
„	Rathnee ..	Reps. Charles P. Coote ..	14 2 4	7 10 0	—	
nnig ..	Aldworth ..	John R. Branston Newman ..	4 2 8	1 10 0	0 10 0	
„	Dromore ..	John R. B. Newman	629 2 10	422 10 0	63 5 0	Mansion house.
„	Dromore North	Percival Hunt	6 0 0	2 5 0	—	
„	Glanminnane	Reps. Richard Townsend ..	9 1 8	3 0 0	0 10 0	
„	Glannoge ..	John R. B. Newman	4 0 38	0 10 0	1 0 0	
„	Glenaknockane	Reps. Richard Townsend ..	552 1 19	1 15 0	—	
„	Gortavoher ..	Reps. Richard Townsend ..	63 2 29	26 0 0	—	
„	Kilvealaton West	Henry B. W. Foote	51 2 34	31 5 0	1 15 0	
„	Mounthillary ..	Samuel R. Townsend	107 0 7	6 0 0	—	
„	Newberry ..	John R. B. Newman	17 2 0	13 5 0	—	
„	Skarragh ..	John R. B. Newman	3 2 38	1 5 0	—	
oll ..	Knockardbane	Mrs. Longfield	8 0 2	6 5 0	—	
Rural ..	Ballyellis ..	Earl of Listowel	56 2 20	65 10 0	4 10 0	
„	„	Earl of Listowel	0 3 20	1 0 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mallow Rural ..	Carhookeal ..	Col. R. Fredk. Williamson ..	54 1 23	57 10 0	22 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Gooldshill ..	Col. R. Frederick Williamson ..	198 2 33	178 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. R. Frederick Williamson ..	23 2 0	23 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Kilknockan ..	Catherine L Norreys	8 3 13	6 0 0	—	
,,	Killetra ..	Charles Arthur Webb	207 2 0	225 15 0	10 5 0	
,,	Scarteen ..	Catherine L. Norreys	160 3 10	140 0 0	6 15 0	
,,	Spaglen ..	Richard E. Longfield	53 0 3	58 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard E. Longfield	53 3 24	60 0 0	5 0 0	
,,	Annabella ..	Catherine L. Norreys	11 2 29	9 5 0	—	
Monanimy ..	Ballygriffin ..	Capt. Nugent Chichester ..	7 1 21	3 0 0	—	
,,	Ballymacmoy ..	Reps. James Walter Hennessy	0 3 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. James Walter Hennessy	51 2 21	17 5 0	—	
,,	Cappagh ..	George C. Foott	20 0 8	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	George C. Foott	52 0 5	18 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	..	George C. Foott	205 1 31	75 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	..	George C. Foott	5 3 30	1 10 0	—	
,,	Carrigacunna	George C. Foott	472 2 27	328 15 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	George C. Foott	0 1 26	0 5 0	5 15 0	
,,	Cloghvoolia North	George C. Foott	1183 1 2	38 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	..	George C. Foott	5 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	..	George C. Foott	19 2 15	3 15 0	—	
,,	,,	George C. Foott	9 1 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George C. Foott	9 1 22	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George C. Foott	22 0 14	4 5 0	—	
,,	Cloghvoolia South.	George C. Foott	580 0 22	58 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	George C. Foott ..	8 2 0	2 5 0	—	
,,	Knockwatear	George C. Foott	258 0 30	2 0 0	—	
,,	Monanimy Lower.	John Bennett	129 0 25	125 0 0	7 15 0	
,,	Monanimy .. Upper.	John Bennett	1 3 11	0 5 0	—	
Rahan ..	Dromrahan ..	Matthew H. Franks	220 0 28	178 15 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Matthew H. Franks	0 2 0	0 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	Knuttery ..	Sir Jas. Cotter Bart.	49 3 33	0 15 0	—	
,,	Rahan ..	Matthew A. Franks ..	8 1 20	4 10 0	—	
,,	..	Matthew A Franks	51 1 19	17 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Matthew A. Franks ..	5 1 23	1 10 0	—	
,,	..	Matthew H. Franks	2 2 34	1 15 0	—	
,,	..	Matthew H. Franks	88 1 14	56 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Matthew H. Franks	1 3 29	0 15 0	—	
,,	Rockforest East	Sir Jas. L. Cotter, Bart. ..	110 0 36	103 5 0	38 15 0	Mansion house.
Shanballymore	Ardleag ..	S. Q. W. Penrose	86 0 14	72 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Ballyellis ..	S. Q. W. Penrose	141 3 39	108 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Ballywalter ..	S. Q. W. Penrose	183 1 19	140 0 0	3 10 0	
	Ballywalter Demesne.	S. Q. W. Penrose	130 1 38	130 0 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Carrigleagh ..	S. Q. W. Penrose	134 3 29	105 0 0	—	
,,	Dannanstown	S. Q. W. Penrose	98 3 8	85 15 0	—	
,,	Graig Upper	Matthew J. Purcell	450 2 9	7 0 0	—	
Skahanagh ..	Ballintlea North.	John Coote	35 1 14	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John Coote	116 1 22	16 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	John Coote	544 3 30	15 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John Coote ..	16 1 12	2 5 0	—	
,,	..	John Coote	11 1 3	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John Coote	10 1 17	0 10 0	—	
	Ballintlea South.	John Coote	347 1 11	5 10 0	—	
,,	.. ..	John Coote	25 0 13	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John Coote	74 2 26	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John Coote	25 3 6	3 0 0	—	
	Carker	John W. Evans	30 3 1	23 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	John W. Evans	167 1 38	158 10 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Carker Middle	John W. Evans	26 2 14	1 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	John W. Evans	481 2 32	9 0 0	—	
,,	Carker North	John W. Evans	25 0 10	2 5 0	—	
,,	..	John W. Evans	12 0 0	1 15 0	—	
	..	John W. Evans	221 2 27	21 10 0	—	
..	,,	John W. Evans	689 1 5	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. Evans	19 2 32	1 15 0	—	
,,	Garryhintoge	John W. Evans	4 3 17	3 15 0	—	
,,	..	John W. Evans	22 1 30	16 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John W Evans	19 0 24	14 0 0	—	
,,	Skahanagh More.	Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown ..	38 0 16	7 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John W. Evans	6 3 29	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. Evans	42 3 16	6 10 0	—	
Templemary ..	Garryduff ..	Richard Fuge	74 2 19	37 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	..	Richard Fuge	114 1 26	77 0 0	4 10 0	
..	..	Richard Fuge	122 0 29	78 15 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MALLOW—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
emary ..	Garranena-geevoge.	Richard Fuge	82 2 0	49 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	122 0 16	74 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge ..	21 0 11	13 5 0	—	
,,	Templemary ..	Richard Fuge	49 1 8	14 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge ..	88 3 28	31 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	103 1 17	36 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	2 0 19	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	40 0 13	16 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	326 0 25	235 10 0	26 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	16 1 2	13 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Fuge	2 1 3	2 0 0	2 0 0	
wn ..	Park North ..	John W. Evans	33 2 5	30 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. St. Leger A. Stawell ..	5 0 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Castlesaffron ..	Capt. John Brazier Creagh ..	102 0 9	116 10 0	44 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	John B. Creagh	46 0 0	51 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	Powerstown ..	Mrs. Reeves (In Chancery) ..	2 0 24	0 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Mrs. Reeves (In Chancery) ..	18 0 5	12 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON.

mple ..	Ballydavid ..	Mountifort J. C. Longfield ..	147 0 19	105 0 0	8 15 0	
ttin ..	Ballycottin ..	Mountifort J. C. Longfield ..	22 1 10	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	M. J. C. Longfield	0 3 7	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	M. J. C. Longfield	1 3 31	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. E. de l'E. Litton ..	1 0 25	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Mountifort J. C. Longfield ..	3 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Mountifort J. C. Longfield ..	1 0 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. E. C. Litton	3 1 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	M. J. C. Longfield	2 0 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	Ardnahinch ..	Peter P Gaskell	10 0 17	5 15 0	—	
,,	Ballybraher ..	Rep. Thos. G Durdin ..	35 0 36	2 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballylongane	Peter P. Gaskell	2 1 11	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Peter P. Gaskell	44 3 15	47 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Ballynamona	Rep. Thos. G. Durdin ..	56 1 2	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rep. Thos. G. Durdin ..	1 2 20	0 10 0	—	
,	Shanagarry North.	Peter P. Gaskell	11 2 20	15 10 0	—	
illane ..	Ballyspillane East	Wm. D. Humphreys	96 2 39	40 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Wm. D. Humphreys	47 3 12	26 15 0	6 0 0	
,,	Young Grove	Margt. T. Turpin	61 3 30	30 0 0	45 10 0	Mansion house.
hill ..	Anngrove ..	Joseph H. Gubbins	47 0 12	66 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballyrichard Beg.	Robert C. S. Barry	6 3 15	5 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Carrigane ..	Thomas R. Sarsfield	38 3 17	23 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Thomas R. Sarsfield	32 0 0	19 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas R. Sarsfield	43 1 25	57 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Thomas R. Sarsfield ..	53 1 31	62 0 0	4 15 0	
,,	,,	Thomas R. Sarsfield ..	29 1 32	19 15 0	2 15 0	
hill ..	Carrigtohill ..	Lucy Kate Barry	20 1 23	17 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	25 3 36	13 10 0	2 10 0	
,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	4 0 12	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	5 3 9	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	3 1 37	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	7 3 28	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lucy Kate Barry	22 3 13	17 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Richard Barry ..	60 1 22	72 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Joseph H. Gubbins	108 3 28	109 5 0	5 5 0	
,,	Curragh ..	Richard H. S. Barry	257 2 25	116 5 0	7 0 0	
,,	Foresttown ..	Hughes Martin	61 1 18	43 10 0	0 15 0	
,	,,	Hughes Martin	63 1 5	47 15 0	—	
,,	Gortnamucky ..	Lucy K. Barry	32 0 0	26 5 0	34 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Longstown	Joseph H. Gubbins	121 1 27	73 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Joseph H. Gubbins	6 2 33	2 10 0	—	
,,	Spring Hill ..	Joseph H. Gubbins	57 0 0	39 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Terrysland ..	Joseph H. Gubbins	74 3 24	55 5 0	5 5 0	
,,	Tullagreen ..	Reps. Richard Barry	4 3 7	4 0 0	—	
,,	Water Rock ..	William Wakeham	18 2 0	18 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Woodstock ..	Messrs. Low & Gubbins ..	9 3 35	5 10 0	—	
artyr ..	Ballynascarty	Mountifort J. C. Longfield ..	88 0 8	32 0 0	—	
,,	Caheraltan ..	Earl of Shannon	7 1 11	4 15 0	—	
,,	Castlemartyr	Earl of Shannon	696 1 14	733 0 0	150 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Garryoughtragh North	Wm. D. Humphreys	47 2 16	43 0 0	2 0 0	
	Glennageare East	Mary Kennefick	40 3 1	24 10 0	4 10 0	

APPENDIX K

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations
			A. R. P.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
Castlemartyr ..	Gurteenina ..	Viscount Midleton	21 0 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Killamucky ..	Earl of Shannon	41 3 10	30 10 0	—	
,,	Curragrine ..	Earl of Shannon	1 0 25	1 15 0	—	
Clonmult ..	Clonmult ..	Louis K. Smyth	182 0 32	127 15 0	16 15 0	
,,	Condonstown	Reps. Thos. Power	56 1 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Garrylaurence	Louis R. Smyth	265 0 9	7 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Louis R. Smyth	132 0 23	99 15 0	4 10 0	
,,	,,	Louis R. Smyth	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	
Cloyne ..	Barnabrow ..	Reps. Edwd. de l'E. Litton ..	49 2 12	46 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Edwd. de lE. Litton ..	8 0 10	6 15 0	37 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Kilballycurrane	Francis Smith	73 2 12	36 5 0	—	
,,	Kilboy ..	M. J. C. Longfield	19 0 9	26 0 0	—	
Cloyne ..	Kilgrellane ..	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	180 2 6	118 10 0	5 0 0	
,,	Knocknamad-deree	Reps. Edwd. de l'E. Litton ..	347 13 3	300 10 0	9 10 0	
,,	Tead More ..	Julianna Smith	9 3 24	9 10 0	—	
,,	Carriglusky ..	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	9 2 0	4 10 0	—	
,,	Castlemary ..	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	12 1 8	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	418 2 38	506 5 0	160 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	35 1 0	33 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	Carrigagour ..	Julianna Smith	74 0 39	78 0 0	—	
,, ..	Longhatalia ..	Rep. Thomas Garde	6 1 24	8 0 0	—	
,,	Ballydwyre ..	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	86 2 34	85 10 0	3 0 0	
Corkbeg ..	Ballincarroonig	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	6 3 13	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	84 2 36	80 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	12 2 11	10 0 0	—	
,,	Ardnabourkey	Sir R. U. P. Fitzgerald ..	1 1 4	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	10 0 7	8 0 0	—	
,,	Ballytigeen ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	155 3 36	117 0 0	8 10 0	
,,	Corkbeg ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	239 3 36	234 10 0	81 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	106 2 15	108 10 0	11 10 0	
,,	Glanagow ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	7 3 0	2 0 0	—	
Dangan ..	Ballyre ..	Annie Bayly	81 0 30	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Annie Bayly	2 3 36	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Annie Bayly	7 3 39	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Annie Bayly	3 1 13	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Annie Bayly	5 1 11	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John P. Bayly	2 0 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Annie Bayly	11 3 38	5 0 0	—	
,,	Barradaw ..	Col. Wright Sherlock	121 1 18	35 0 0	3 15 0	
Dungourney ..	Ballydonagh Beg	Capt. E. E. McBride	0 3 34	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballydonagh More	Capt. E. E. McBride	83 2 2	54 15 0	—	
,,	Donickmore ..	Capt. E. E. McBride	25 0 23	1 0 0	—	
,,	Rathcanning ..	Robert Kerr McBride ..	81 3 18	2 10 0	—	
,,	Glenabeg ..	Edmund Barry	30 0 4	19 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Edmund Barry	9 0 13	1 10 0	—	
Ightermurragh	Bridgetown ..	Earl of Shannon	124 3 3	132 0 0	—	
,,	Clonmaine ..	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	34 0 0	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert U. P. Fitzgerald ..	7 3 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Gortnahomna More	Earl of Shannon	1 0 15	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbeg ..	Earl of Shannon	7 3 20	3 0 0	—	
,,	Lisquinlan ..	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	11 2 28	9 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	49 2 13	26 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	187 2 3	150 5 0	34 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	50 3 7	33 5 0	7 5 0	
,,	Rathcallan ..	Lord Greville	1 3 4	0 15 0	—	
,,	Sleveen ..	R. U. P. Fitzgerald	8 1 3	4 0 0	—	
Inch ..	Cauriglusky ..	Montifort J. C. Longfield ..	5 0 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	Glanturkin ..	John Smyth	107 3 10	73 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John Smyth	32 0 8	21 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Henry Smyth	34 0 35	33 0 0	—	
,,	Ballykenefick	Henry Smith	77 3 7	65 10 0	3 10 0	
,,	Ballytibbot ..	Arthur R. Smyth	100 2 37	84 0 0	6 0 0	
,,	Ballinrostig ..	John Smyth	102 1 23	78 15 0	—	
Lisgoold ..	Ballycurrany East	A. H. Smith Barry	175 0 5	119 0 0	12 10 0	
,,	Ballynabran-nagh East	Henry Standish Barry ..	123 2 4	58 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Ballynaclashy	A. H. Smith Barry	44 0 39	26 10 0	—	
,,	,,	A. H. Smith Barry	132 1 7	48 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	Condonstown	Henry S. Barry	1 0 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	Leamlara ..	Henry S. Barry	230 2 19	111 15 0	39 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Moanbaun ..	Norwich Assurance Co. ..	141 2 29	4 15 0	—	
,,	Ballysallagh ..	Pierce Barry	198 3 28	83 0 0	7 0 0	
,,	Carrigane ..	Norwich Assurance Co. ..	32 1 4	1 10 0	—	
,,	Glengarriff Beg	Norwich Assurance Co, ..	16 3 11	0 10 0	—	
Midleton Rural	Ballintubbrid East	Richard Heard	15 3 30	21 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	15 2 24	18 15 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MIDLETON—*continued.*

toral ision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
n Rural	Ballintubbrid East	Richard Heard	30 0 31	36 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	1 3 4	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	6 3 32	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	106 1 17	117 10 0	32 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	62 0 5	66 0 0	22 0 0	
,,	,,	Richard Heard	12 3 26	15 15 0	—	
,,	Ballyannan..	Viscount Midleton	60 3 18	34 10 0	4 5 0	
,,	Ballyvodock East	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	106 0 9	122 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	110 1 24	98 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	131 3 17	159 0 0	23 10 0	
,,	,,	Rep. Warren E. R. Jackson ..	187 1 10	149 0 0	98 5 0	Mansion house
,,	Baneshane ..	Vicsount Midleton	1 0 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyedekin ..	Viscount Midleton	33 0 0	6 0 0	—	
,,	Broomfield East	Viscount Midleton	10 1 10	16 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount Midleton	1 1 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Broomfield West	Viscount Midleton	1 1 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount Midleton	4 0 30	5 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Cahermone ..	Viscount Midleton	145 0 0	188 15 0	19 0 0	
,,	,,	Viscount Midleton	26 0 10	33 15 0	—	
,,	Carrigshane ..	Viscount Midleton	4 3 15	1 0 0	—	
,,	Killeagh ..	Viscount Midleton	12 3 0	12 0 0	—	
,,	Knockgriffin (Imokilly)	Viscount Midleton	0 2 37	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Viscount Midleton	8 3 15	14 0 0	—	
..	Deerpark ..	Earl of Shannon	143 3 35	84 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	Glenane More	Robert Dring	48 3 0	30 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Robert Dring	61 1 6	19 15 0	—	
,,	Glenane Wood	Sir Arthur Richard De Capell Brooke, Bart.	23 0 20	8 10 0	—	
,,	Killeennamonagh	Wm. Bowles	110 3 8	53 15 0	5 15 0	
,,	,,	Wm. Bowles	123 3 38	94 0 0	16 0 0	
..	Ballynafarsid	Rep. John J. Cooke ..	1 2 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Rep. John J. Cooke	4 1 27	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	E F. Thackwell	0 3 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	Knockanemorney	E. F. Thackwell	14 3 16	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles J. Engledew ..	38 3 30	28 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	Garrane-Kinnefeake	Wm. R. G. Adams	6 0 22	2 10 0	—	
,,	Jamesbrook ..	Wm. R. G. Adams	26 0 0	27 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Wm. R. G. Adams	0 3 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Wm. R. G. Adams	157 0 30	176 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Wm. R. G. Adams	4 1 0	5 0 0	55 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rathcoursey East	Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin	11 2 20	7 15 0	—	
..	Lurrig ..	The Misses Longfield	28 2 36	30 0 0	1 0 0	
..	Rostellan ..	Charles J. Engledew	721 0 5	799 0 0	112 0 0	Mansion house
dan ..	Barrafohona ..	A. H. S. Barry	175 1 24	7 15 0	—	
,,	Curraghdermot	Robt. C. Smith Barry ..	2 0 17	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Robt. C. Smith Barry ..	141 2 2	2 5 0	—	
,,	Dundullerick West	Pierce Barry	145 2 30	70 0 0	19 10 0	
,,	Portavarrig ..	Reps. John Moore	12 3 11	1 5 0	—	
acarriga	Ballynona North	Robert C. Smith Barry ..	617 3 12	25 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Robert C. Smith Barry ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Carrigogna ..	Robert C. S. Barry	22 0 31	17 0 0	—	
,,	Oldcourt West	Robert C. S. Barry	19 3 12	5 0 0	—	
,,	Templenacarriga North	Robert C. S. Barry	38 2 37	11 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET.

nagh ..	Caherbarnagh	Rep. Capt. William A. Fagan ..	45 3 7	2 10 0	—	
ne ..	Ballyvouskill ..	John Massy	11 0 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Caherdowney	John Massy	2 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John Massy	10 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Carngleigh ..	Henry W. Leader	15 2 33	1 0 0	—	
,,	Coomlogane ..	Henry A. B. Wallis	0 3 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John M'Carthy O'Leary ..	169 1 17	114 10 0	35 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Curragh ..	John Massy	40 0 0	4 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Geararoe ..	Henry W. Leader	60 3 15	14 10 0	—	
,,	Inchileigh ..	Henry W. Leader	120 2 0	4 15 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF MILLSTREET—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observation
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Coomlogane ..	Mountleader ..	Henry W. Leader	120 2 0	66 0 0	41 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,, ..	Henry W. Leader	11 2 0	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry W. Leader	24 1 27	17 15 0	—	
Crinnaloo ..	Carrigduff ..	Robert Pratt	1014 2 2	22 10 0	—	
Cullen ..	Meenaghoghrane	W. H. Cleary	159 1 22	48 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	W. H. Cleary	25 2 10	8 15 0	—	
Drishane ..	Coole ..	Henry A. B. Wallis	21 0 2	12 15 0	—	
,,	Drominahilla ..	Henry A. B. Wallis	11 3 25	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry A. B. Wallis	1 2 4	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lackabane ..	Henry A. B. Wallis	26 1 34	24 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Henry A. B. Wallis	0 1 0	0 5 0	—	
Knocknagree ..	Knockyhena ..	Daniel C. Coltsman	4 1 21	1 10 0	—	
,,	Nohaval Lower	Mrs. Burke	4 1 0	1 15 0	—	
Rathcool ..	Boolymore ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	1 3 16	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	1 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	173 2 3	12 0 0	—	
,,	Knockcahill ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	28 3 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	2 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Laght ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	2 0 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	9 0 10	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	98 1 30	2 10 0	—	
,,	Prohus ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	43 0 9	—	—	
,,	Rathcool ..	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	7 2 35	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	36 0 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bt.	148 2 22	1 0 0	—	
Skagh ..	Coolclogher East	Margaret Hegarty	60 0 6	29 0 0	12 10 0	
,,	Knockacarra-coosh	Rev. Leonard Leader ..	31 2 10	0 3 0	—	
,,	Knocka-stuckane	Rev. Leonard Leader ..	252 2 18	111 15 0	9 15 0	
,,	,,	Rev. L. L. Sullivan	69 3 19	24 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN No. 1.

Ballyarthur ..	Ballyarthur ..	Countess of Kingston	136 2 7	11 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	2 3 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston	19 3 38	9 0 0	—	
,,	Derrylahan ..	Countess of Kingston ..	6 3 18	0 15 0	—	
,,	Mitchelstown	Countess of Kingston ..	103 1 33	68 5 0	3 10 0	
Derryvillane ..	Commons ..	Countess of Kingston ..	12 0 4	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Elizabeth Beamish	13 3 24	1 5 0	—	
,,	Newgrove ..	Elizabeth Byrne	44 1 36	44 10 0	12 10 0	
Farahy ..	Ballyguyroe North	St. L. Alcock Stawell ..	534 0 20	11 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyshonock	Stephen Grehan	22 1 16	1 10 0	—	
,,	Farahy ..	Henry C. Bowen	385 0 30	259 10 0	61 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Henry C. Bowen	17 2 12	13 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry C. Bowen	4 1 20	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry C. Bowen	33 2 13	20 5 0	—	
,,	Tankardstown	Stephen Grehan	25 3 5	4 15 0	—	
Kilgullane ..	Drough ..	George Montgomery	5 2 0	3 10 0	—	
,,	Killee ..	George Montgomery	69 3 23	34 9 0	—	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	246 2 39	243 15 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	George Montgomery	35 1 0	22 15 0	—	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	36 0 23	32 5 0	—	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	73 0 0	52 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Knockagarry ..	George Montgomery	29 3 5	18 15 0	—	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	20 0 33	11 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	George Montgomery	2 1 10	1 5 0	—	
Marshalstown ..	Curraghgorm ..	Countess of Kingston ..	2 3 18	2 5 0	—	
,,	Glennahulla ..	Countess of Kingston	17 2 30	11 10 0	—	
Mitchelstown ..	Ballinwillin ..	Countess of Kingston ..	6 2 15	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	6 3 28	8 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	7 2 8	11 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	5 2 13	7 15 0	—	
,,	Ballynamona	Countess of Kingston ..	64 0 36	26 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Countess of Kingston	26 2 26	11 5 0	—	
	Brigown ..	Countess of Kingston ..	0 2 20	1 0 0	—	
	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	12 2 2	19 10 0	0 15 0	
	,,	Countess of Kingston ..	10 1 33	7 10 0	—	
,	Cloonlough ..	Countess of Kingston ..	27 2 18	19 0 0	—	
,,	Coolnanave ..	Countess of Kingston	8 1 5	5 0 0	—	
,,	Curraghroe ..	Mary Geran	24 3 38	2 5 0	—	
,,	Curraghmore	Countess of Kingston	5 1 21	0 10 0	—	
,	Garrane ..	Countess of Kingston	27 1 31	20 0 0	1 10 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF MITCHELSTOWN No. 1—*continued.*

...ral ...ion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
...wn ..	Garrane ..	Countess of Kingston	38 3 7	25 0 0	—	
	,,	Countess of Kingston	39 1 22	34 0 0	3 0 0	
	,,	Countess of Kingston	5 2 5	4 0 0	—	
	,,	Countess of Kingston	1 2 0	0 10 0	—	
	Glenduff ..	Mary Geran	195 3 16	6 15 0	0 10 0	
	Kildrum ..	Countess of Kingston	2 3 10	1 10 0	—	
	Ki'shanny ..	Countess of Kingston	4 3 19	2 10 0	—	
	Mitchelstown	Countess of Kingston	258 0 35	186 5 0	150 0 0	Mansion house.
	,,	Countess of Kingston	8 2 0	12 15 0	—	
	Stag Park ..	Countess of Kingston	9 0 0	6 5 0	—	
	,,	Countess of Kingston	32 1 14	21 10 0	—	
...laga	Kilclooney ..	Countess of Kingston	10 3 28	3 5 0	—	
	Labbamolaga East	Countess of Kingston	10 1 28	0 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN.

	Ardraly ..	Mrs. D. Hadden	12 1 17	8 0 0	—	
	,,	Samuel Hadden	22 0 5	9 0 0	2 10 0	
	Reenmurragha	Reps. Beecher Fleming ..	273 1 8	113 5 0	28 5 0	Mansion house.
	Cunnamore ..	Reps. Samuel R. Townsend ..	48 1 3	35 5 0	0 10 0	
	Whitehall ..	Reps. Samuel R. Townsend ..	108 0 0	71 10 0	21 0 0	
	Illaunkearagh or Mutton Island	Reps. Timothy M'Carthy Downing.	1 3 24	0 5 0	—	
..	Baurnahulla ..	Catherine Carson	25 3 38	9 10 0	1 5 0	
		Catherine Carson	5 2 3	1 6 0	—	
	Garranes South	Catherine Carson ..	70 1 32	26 5 0	1 5 0	
..	Derreennacro	George Levis	28 0 17	7 5 0	—	
	Gortdromagh	George Levis	16 0 17	2 10 0	—	
	Lognagappul ..	The O'Donovan	22 2 20	2 10 0	—	
	Mullaghmore	George Levis	74 2 5	14 0 0	2 10 0	
..	Glen East ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	4 2 34	1 10 0	10 0 0	
	Donegall West	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	11 2 0	3 5 0	—	
	Gortadrohid ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	1 3 0	0 10 0	10 15 0	
	Gortnalicky ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	3 2 20	1 0 0	—	
	Islands :—					
	The Catalogues	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	5 2 36	0 10 0	—	
	,,	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	2 0 27	0 10 0	—	
	Sandy Island	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	10 0 19	0 15 0	0 5 0	
..	Driminidy North	Joseph Tracey	17 2 31	1 15 0	—	
	Kilscohanagh	Joseph Tracey	8 2 16	0 5 0	—	
1	Brade ..	Katherine Townshend ..	184 2 16	84 5 0	44 5 0	Mansion house.
	Castletownsend	Charles L. Townshend ..	277 1 8	168 0 0	53 0 0	Mansion house.
	,,	Charles L. Townshend ..	223 0 22	52 10 0	—	
	Drishane ..	Aylmer C. Somerville ..	88 3 9	74 0 0	35 0 0	Mansion house.
	Farrandan ..	Aylmer C. Somerville ..	104 3 26	38 10 0	2 10 0	
	,, ..	Aylmer C. Somerville	4 1 0	3 5 0	—	
	Farrandeligeen	Aylmer C. Somerville ..	87 3 22	29 10 0	1 15 0	
	Forenaght ..	Charles L. Townshend ..	21 2 18	5 15 0	0 10 0	
	Lisheenroe	The O'Donovan	7 3 33	0 5 0	—	
1	Ballyoughtera	Trustees of Lord Carbery ..	6 3 18	1 0 0	—	
	Lahardane More	The O'Donovan	9 1 23	1 10 0	—	
ll ..	Coolbane ..	Lord Carbery	24 0 30	2 10 0	—	
..	Dungannon ..	Lady Colthurst	17 1 27	3 5 0	—	
..	Curraghalicky	Lt.-Col. H. C. Powell	2 3 12	1 0 0	—	
;ue	Dromdaleague	James Connell	4 3 12	0 5 0	—	
	Moyny Lower	Bruce Levis	32 1 32	6 10 0	0 10 0	
ny	Aghaville ..	James C. Beamish	8 1 7	0 10 0	—	
	Dromore ..	James Welply	12 1 34	1 10 0	—	
	Glanatnaw ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	14 3 17	1 10 0	—	
	Gortnascreeny	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	31 1 29	2 15 0	—	
	Inchingerig ..	William R. Connor	75 2 30	11 5 0	—	
oeg	Cloonties ..	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves ..	21 0 19	10 10 0	1 0 0	
	,,	Very Rev. Isaac R. Reeves ..	19 2 34	10 15 0	0 15 0	
	Kilfinnan ..	John H. De Burgh	16 2 10	13 10 0	16 5 0	
	Islands :—					
	Adam Island	Barry (Minors).	4 2 20	0 10 0	—	

APPENDIX IX.

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKIBBEREEN—*continued.*

Electoral Division	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observati
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killeenleagh ..	Bawnishal ..	Adam Newman	5 0 39	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Adam Newman	11 2 31	0 5 0	—	
,,	Coarliss ..	Adam Newman	5 1 33	1 10 0	—	
,,	Gortnamucklagh	Adam Newman	38 0 24	5 10 0	—	
,,	Milleenahorna	Adam Newman	3 3 12	0 15 0	—	
,,	Shanavalla ..	Adam Newman	22 2 13	4 0 0	2 5 0	
Knockskagh ..	Cullane West	John D. Lewis	154 1 33	60 5 0	8 15 0	
,,	Dromillihy ..	Lady Colthurst	97 2 29	17 10 0	3 15 0	
,,	Keamore ..	Richard H. Townsend.. ..	13 3 31	2 15 0	—	
,,	Killinga ..	Lt.-Col. Henry C. Powell ..	104 0 15	4 0 0	—	
Myross ..	Ardagh ..	Hon. Mrs. Pennington ..	8 2 0	4 5 0	—	
,,	Bawnlahan ..	Lt.-Col. Henry C. Powell ..	67 1 5	46 10 0	21 0 0	Mansion hou
,,	Cooldurragha	Charles L. Townsend	36 3 20	13 15 0	0 5 0	
Shreelane ..	Milleenani-mirish	Mrs. E. F. Swanton	14 2 25	8 0 0	1 5 0	
Skibbereen Rural	Carrigfadda ..	The O'Donovan	2 2 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Coomnageehy..	The O'Donovan	3 0 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lurriga ..	Reps. Timothy McCarthy Downing	21 2 0	14 5 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Timothy McCarthy Downing	74 1 31	52 0 0	—	
,,	Maulbrack ..	Capt. Anthony Morgan ..	77 2 12	54 5 0	4 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. Anthony H. Morgan ..	183 2 30	84 15 0	150 0 0	Mansion hou
,,	Russagh ..	The O'Donovan	307 3 8	112 15 0	90 0 0	Mansion hou
,,	Tooreenna-sillane	John R. H. Becher	38 0 26	7 0 0	—	
		ISLANDS—				
,,	Inishbeg ..	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	28 3 38	11 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	73 0 29	25 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	78 2 36	43 5 0	5 10 0	
,,	,,	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	78 2 30	40 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	,,	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	20 3 0	10 0 0	—	
,,	,,	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	89 3 24	40 10 0	61 10 0	Mansion hou
,,	Marshes Island	James McCarthy Morrogh ..	0 3 15	0 5 0	—	
,,	Creagh ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	58 2 17	41 15 0	30 15 0	Mansion hou
,,	,,	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	84 1 10	66 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	43 0 16	24 15 0	—	
,,	Oldcourt ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	20 0 30	5 15 0	—	
Tullagh ..	Baltimore ..	Lord Carbery	1 1 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Carbery	1 2 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	Coomavarrodig	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	15 0 20	2 15 0	—	
,,	Pookeen ..	Sir John W. Becher, Bt. ..	42 3 9	3 15 0	—	
Woodfort ..	Bunalunn ..	Capt. Anthony Morgan ..	346 3 4	143 15 0	26 5 0	
,,	Coolnaclehy ..	Michael A. R. Becher ..	21 3 12	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Capt. Anthony Morgan ..	2 3 7	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilnaclasha ..	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves ..	69 0 39	27 10 0	20 0 0	
,,	,,	Very Rev. Isaac M. Reeves ..	36 1 5	10 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Dean Reeves	62 2 3	17 10 0	2 10 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL.

Ballybane ..	Bawnshanaclogh	James R. Swanton	49 0 0	14 10 0	4 5 0	
,,	Derrylahard ..	James R. Swanton	312 3 5	38 10 0	3 15 0	
,,	Gortnagrough	James R. Swanton	70 2 34	20 5 0	—	
Ballydehob ..	Ballycummisk	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co. ..	11 0 21	—	—	
,,	Ballydehob ..	Robert Swanton (William) ..	5 0 15	4 15 0	10 10 0	
,,	,,	Robert Swanton (William) ..	2 2 3	2 5 0	—	
,,	Coosheen ..	Irish Barytes United Company (Limited)	2 3 0	0 5 0	12 0 0	
,,	,,	Elizabeth Townsend	25 2 9	10 0 0	5 0 0	
,,	Derreenatra ..	Rev. Thomas Hicks.. ..	24 2 25	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Rev. Thomas Hicks	0 0 30	0 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	Foilnamuck ..	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co.	0 1 30	—	—	
,,	Gurteenroe ..	Edinburgh Life Assurance Co. ..	12 1 5	—	—	
Coolagh ..	Derreenalomane	Earl of Bandon	323 3 18	9 10 0	—	
Crookhaven ..	Carrigacurriheen	Carew O'Grady	29 3 14	13 0 0	—	
,,	Castlemehigan	Lady C. P. P. Clinton ..	11 2 28	2 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Crookhaven ..	Lady Clinton	6 3 10	2 15 0	—	
,,	Knockagallane	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	2 0 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Leenane ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	4 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Mallavoge ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	13 2 30	3 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Tooreen ..	Lord C. P. P. Clinton ..	38 2 9	3 10 0	—	
Dunbeacon ..	Caherolickane	Earl of Bandon	27 2 31	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cashelfean ..	George Swanton	41 2 30	1 15 0	—	
,,	Coomfarna ..	Earl of Bandon	237 3 25	4 15 0	—	
,,	Dunbeacon ..	Capt. Richard A. Townsend ..	59 1 31	30 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Richard Townsend	224 3 22	82 15 0	8 0 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SKULL—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
acon ..	Mountgabriel	Rev. Thomas Hicks	3 2 30	1 0 0	0 5 0	
„	„	Rev. Thomas Hicks	357 0 1	6 10 0	—	
anus ..	Lissacaha ..	Richard H. Notter	36 3 6	6 15 0	9 10 0	
„	Lissacaha North	Thomas Philip Somerville ..	293 3 21	63 10 0	15 5 0	
ore ..	Ballyrisode ..	Elizabeth Anne Hungerford ..	156 0 11	17 5 0	15 10 0	
„	Toormore ..	Trustees of Tempal Na Bocht	16 0 34	0 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF YOUGHAL No. 1.

a ..	Ballinteosig ..	Norman Uniacke	334 2 16	13 15 0	—	
„	Ballygrunna ..	Norman Uniacke	8 3 17	2 10 0	—	
„	Ballymac-kibbott	Norman Uniacke	12 0 30	3 10 0	—	
„	Breeda ..	Rep. John Davis	199 1 32	19 15 0	—	
„	„	Rep. John Davis	51 3 0	7 0 0	—	
„	„	Charles W. T. Ponsonby ..	22 2 3	1 0 0	—	
„	Monabraher ..	Norman Uniacke	21 1 25	8 10 0	—	
„	Mountuniacke	Norman Uniacke	34 1 33	27 10 0	—	
Mat ..	Ballyanthony	George Bruce Naseri	263 2 31	60 5 0	3 0 0	
„	Kilcronat Mountain	Charles William Percival ..	23 0 9	0 15 0	—	
„	„	Charles William Percival ..	27 1 10	1 0 0	—	
„	Knockacool ..	Mrs. Bayly	52 2 0	5 0 0	—	
„	Knockanarrig..	George Bruce Nason ..	92 3 16	4 5 0	—	
„	Lyre Mountain	George B. Nason	211 1 17	11 10 0	—	
„	Rearour North	George B. Nason	48 3 19	2 15 0	—	
„	„	George B. Nason	8 2 0	0 10 0	—	
„	Rearour South	George B. Nason	226 3 17	48 5 0	2 0 0	
„	Sandyhill ..	George B. Nason	173 2 20	19 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
gh ..	Aghadoe ..	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke. Bt.	6 2 3	5 15 0	—	
„	„	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	72 1 3	29 5 0	—	
„	Ballynacarriga	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	38 0 32	17 0 0	—	
„	„	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	2 1 4	1 15 0	1 0 0	
„	Ballynalahagh	Norman Uniacke	11 0 7	5 0 0	—	
„	Corbally ..	Anne Bayly	36 1 7	25 10 0	—	
„	Glenane Beg ..	Sir Arthur de Capel Brooke, Bart.	66 1 16	29 0 0	—	
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„	Mountuniacke	Norman Uniacke	12 1 20	10 15 0	—	
„	„	Norman Uniacke	22 20	18 10 0	—	
„	„	Norman Uniacke	75 2 27	53 5 0	28 10 0	Mansion house.
„	„	Norman Uniacke	17 3 10	16 10 0	—	
„	„	Norman Uniacke	27 2 29	21 15 0	—	
al Rural	Ballyvergan East	Henry Osborne Bailey ..	107 3 4	15 5 0	—	
„	Muckridge ..	Mrs. Reeves	23 1 31	30 0 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
„	Muckridge Demesne	Harry Walker	124 2 2	138 15 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
„	Youghal Mud-lands	Rep. Philip Francis Little ..	117 0 17	103 0 0	—	

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

NINTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1907.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

WARRANT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION.

EDWARD *R. & I.*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Under Secretary to Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN CHARLES READY COLOMB, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Imperial Service Order; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

The Most Reverend PATRICK O'DONNELL, Doctor in Divinity;

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esquire;

WALTER INCH KAVANAGH, Esquire;

CONOR O'KELLY, Esquire; and

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esquire; Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said William Humble, Earl of Dudley (Chairman); Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell; Sir John Charles Ready Colomb; Sir Francis Mowatt; Patrick O'Donnell; John Annan Bryce; Walter Inch Kavanagh; Conor O'Kelly; and Angus Sutherland to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid, and to employ such persons as you may think fit to assist you in conducting any inquiry which you may hold.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 20th day of July, 1906, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE

Appointment of Secretary.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
July 24, 1906.

WALTER ERNEST EVERARD CALLAN, Esquire, B.L., The Castle, Dublin, has been appointed to be Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

NINTH REPORT.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty on the 20th July, 1906,

> "To inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas,"

Availing ourselves of Your Majesty's permission to report our proceedings from time to time, desire to submit to Your Majesty, as an Appendix to this ninth preliminary Report, minutes of the evidence taken in the County of Mayo during the months of August and September, and statements and returns in writing that have been furnished to us in connection therewith.

We think that the immediate publication of these documents is desirable.

All of which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

DUDLEY, *Chairman.*
A. P. MACDONNELL.
JOHN C. R. COLOMB.
FRANCIS MOWATT.
✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE.
WALTER KAVANAGH.
CONOR O'KELLY.
ANGUS SUTHERLAND.

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

DUBLIN. Dated this 25th day of November, 1907.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

APPENDIX

TO THE

NINTH REPORT.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

(TAKEN IN CO. MAYO, 21ST AUGUST TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1907),

AND

DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).

The Right Hon. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

John Annan Bryce, Esq., M.P.

Walter Kavanagh, Esq., D.L.

Conor O'Kelly, Esq., M.P.

Angus Sutherland, Esq., Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

Secretary—

Walter Callan, Esq.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report upon the operations of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas."

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The area of Balla Rural District was 8,936 acres, of which about 4,400 acres were in the occupation of 201 tenants of under £5 valuation, 46740.—4,522 acres was grazing land, 46740-4.—Held by 37 graziers, 46745, 46755.—Lime stone and clay were found in it, 46757.—Some was moorland, some good land, though sticky, 46758.—Very little was mountain land, 46747-8.—Witness was unable to state the exact proportion of grass land, bog, and rough grazing, but the land was chiefly grazing land, 46749-50.—Witness described as waste land all the land in the occupation of graziers, or land not held by tenants under the Act of 1881; it was only occupied by bullocks, and did not relieve congestion; the former tenants had emigrated or been evicted, 46766, 46791-4.

Holdings in Croaghmoyle Electoral Division. Parish of Islandeady.

The area of Croaghmoyle was 7,150 acres, of which only 654 acres were in the occupation of small farmers, 46767.—Forty-one occupiers were under £15 valuation, 46772.—Their valuation was £551 8*s.*, 46777-9.—Only four occupiers were over £15 valuation; their valuation was £131 10*s.*—It was a very poor division; a congested area, 46771-5.

Holdings on Ballinafad.

The area of the electoral division of Ballinafad was 7,150 acres, of which 3,420 acres were under grazing, 46760.—All land in this division over £15 valuation was untenanted, or perhaps a small area tenanted, 46763, 46764.

Uneconomic Holdings in Ballina Union.

The number of uneconomic holdings in Ballina Union was 2,242, 46813-6.—The valuation of these was £4, 46817.—The number valued between £4 and £8 was 1,593, 46817.—£8 was not a standard, 46818.—The valuation of £15 was put on different areas, 46765.—Valuation varies from £1 to 5*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, 46765.

Landlords in Balla.

The Earl of Arran held a valuation of £781 in Ballina Union, 46811.—This included demesne, 46812.—Several landlords in Balla division, 46751.—Sir Henry L. Blosse owned 117 acres, at a rateable valuation of £1 12*s.*, 46762.—And twenty-nine acres valued at £7, in the township of Ballinagrane, 46768.

Stock of Tenant Farmers.

The tenant farmers with uneconomic holdings were obliged to sell their stock very young, at ages varying from four to twelve months, 46795-6.—Stock was sold to graziers and larger tenant farmers, and at fairs and markets, 46798-46800.—Markets for stock would not be injured by taking up grass lands, but probably improved, 46801-2, 46804.

Taking up Grass Lands.

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Allotment of Grass Lands.

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The tenants of uneconomic holdings were unable to live on proceeds of their land; they, or their sons, migrated to England or Scotland every year, to obtain the necessaries of life, 46740.—Migration from Balla and Croaghmoyle, 46740, 46780.—Migratory labourers went to England in the spring, some immediately after tilling their own land, and remained away for four or five months; females also went, 46787-8.—Enforced migration was due to the uneconomic nature of the holdings, 46740.—The condition of these harvest men in England was bad; they were obliged to sleep in out-buildings, 46780.—Witness had seen this at Chapeltown, near Sheffield, 46784.—The pay was better in England, and allowed the necessaries of life to be bought, 46785-6.

MELVIN, Mr. MATTHEW J.

See pp. 3-9.

Valuation of Holdings.

The population of Ballina Union was 20,148, 46851.—The area 1,496 acres; the number of holdings valued at or under £4 was 2,242; from £4 to £8 was 1,593; from £8 to £15, 715; from £15 to £20, 219, and over £20, 332; the total valuation of the Union, including the urban area of Ballina, was £45,000, exclusive of fisheries, 46852.—Near Crossmolina the land was one large ranch; one holding was 654 acres, valued at £300; another, near Ballina, 524 acres, valuation £318; another of 170 acres, at £100; a farm of 300 acres, at £144; and there were also farms of 30, 50, 62, 65, 69, and 163 acres, 47057.—The valuation of grazing ranches in Ballina and Crossmolina was all under £1 an acre, 47063.—Some was good land, some inferior, 47064.—Griffith's valuation was used, 47065.—Rent and valuation were nearly equal, 47065.

Land Held by Graziers and Shopkeepers.

Sixty-four graziers held land in Ballina Union, to the amount of 3,816, on the eleven months' system; witness was unable to say whether these figures referred to valuation or acreage, 46854-5.—And twenty-five landlords owned land, mainly grazing, to the value of £5,693, including demesne; the figures concerning landlords and graziers were mutually exclusive, 46855-8.—Some land was held by shopkeepers; 654 acres belonged to a shopkeeper in Belmullet, 47059.

Deterioration of Grazing Land Remedied by Mixed Farming.

Grazing land had deteriorated, 47064, 47066.—If the system of mixed farming were employed, the land would be better, and support more people, 47066-7, 47069, 47072-3.—At any rate, if this were combined with a system of small holdings, 47069-71.—If the Belgium system were adopted Ireland could support eight million persons, 47071.

MELVIN, Mr. MATTHEW J.—*continued.*

REDUCTION OF POPULATION REMEDIED BY DIVISION OF GRASS LANDS.

Population of Ballina had fallen from 24,960, in 1881, to 20,148, in 1901, 46859-60.—Only remedy for this was the dividing of grazing ranches, for the enlargement of holdings, 46859-62.—Uneconomic holders in congested districts should have the first claim on distributed grass lands, 46862-6.—Witness would forward this, but would not resist the giving of grass lands to farmers' sons, if uneconomic holdings were first made economic, 46867-8, 46879, 46900-2, 46918.—Unwise to create new tenancies unless this meant vacated holdings, 46865.—Uneconomic tenants in other parts of the country, and not adjacent to grass lands, should be migrated, 46870.—But witness would not advise bringing of congests to Mayo from Galway, 46873.—Or Leitrim, 46875.—These should be migrated to Roscommon; witness would not object if uneconomic tenants of Mayo first supplied, 46879.

JEALOUSY OF MIGRANTS.

If uneconomic tenants from other districts were migrated into Mayo there would be jealousy, 46880, 46886, 46888.—This would wear off, 46827-8, 46889.—And would yield to representations of influential men, 46899.—There was a prepossession in every locality in favour of the people of the district, 46897.—But there is no more objection to migrants from a different county than to migrants from a remote part of the same county, 46915-6, 46921-3.—Who soon were on good terms with their neighbours; example, migrants to Lacken, 46924-9.—This question unlikely to arise in Mayo, because there was not grass land enough in county to supply its own congested districts, 46873, 46881, 46892-6.—But, in witness's opinion, public authority would be required to arrange distribution of grass lands, 46891, 46904.—Because there was mathematical order in which land should be distributed to sons of tenants and congests from other districts, 46904-7, 46919.

LANDLORDS UNWILLING TO SELL.

Public authority with powers of compulsory purchase also needed, because landlords unwilling to sell, unless compelled, 46946.—Witness had no practical experience of negotiations, but knew by "experience," not hearsay, 46947-51—Landlords demanded twenty-six years' purchase, though they were content before 1903 to take eighteen years; Cranagh Farm an example; it consisted of 111 Irish acres, mostly grazing, given up in 1905; landlord refused it to tenants wishing to enlarge their small holdings, 46951-3.—Of which there was a large number on that and surrounding estate, 46981.

SALE OF TENANTS' INTEREST BY AUCTION.

Landlord refused to sell in first instance, but afterwards got an auctioneer, and proceeded to sell to the highest bidders, 46981.—Divided the estate into tenancies of five to fifteen acres, and put up the "chattel interest" of it by auction, 46952-3.—Tenants' interest was called chattel interest, 46953.—Public opinion prevented sale by auction, 46953, 47002.—But it was sold, by private arrangement, at ten or twelve years' purchase; this was of witness's own knowledge, 46953-5, 47005.—This and one other the only instances of auction of chattel right in the union, 47004.

TENANTS' INTEREST SOLD AT TEN YEARS' PURCHASE.

Ten or twelve years' purchase, a low price, was equivalent to £1 8*s.* per acre, exclusive of taxes; land would be saleable at twenty-three years' purchase, and bonus would make it equal to thirty-five years' purchase, 46956-8.—Tenant right sold by tenant commanded a higher price; this land, though of average quality, was not dear at ten or twelve years, 46958-61.—This ten years' purchase was in the nature of a fine, 46963.—Rent of the land in question was £1 2*s.* per acre, 46962, 46999.—This rent was the basis on which the fine and future instalments were calculated, 47001.—The rent was lower than £1 2*s.* at the time of auction, but afterwards raised to £1 8*s.*, 47002.—The high price and sale at auction showed the determination of landlords to obtain the extreme value of land, 46963, 46991.—Price made at auction was, as a rule, excessive, 46998.—Because of land hunger of tenants, 46994-6.—And he would give any price, or borrow at any rate, to obtain a holding, 46995-7.—Witness objected to sale by auction of tenant-right, because the small holder, a poor man, would not give ten years' purchase, 46982.—Though a rich man would, 46982.—This frustrated the Act of 1903, 46964, 46988, 46991.—Which Act was passed to relieve congestion, 46979.—If landlords found it possible to obtain ten or twelve years' purchase above the proper price of land, auctions would become general, small holders would be unable to enlarge their holdings, and congestion would become stereotyped, 46982-8.—The graziers would still have the land, 46989, 47007.—Public opinion so hostile to auctions that police protection required, 46978.

REFUSAL TO SELL TO CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Landlord of Cranagh Farm refused to sell to Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners, 46991.—This not of witness's own knowledge, 46993.—Tenants willing to give the same price as the Congested Districts Board, 46966.—Witness was not aware of negotiations between the landlord and Congested Districts Board for the purchase of this land; the Chief Secretary had said in Parliament that negotiations had been in progress, 46967-8.—There was no prospect of these negotiations succeeding, 46975-7.—Witness knew of no instance of a member of the Board being in Ballina Union, though ten districts in the union were scheduled as congested, 46858.—Witness in favour of compulsory powers of purchase, 47008.—There was hardly any voluntary sale in Ballina Union, except of land in Chancery, 47009.—It was necessary to define compulsory powers, 47010.—Prices might be fixed by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, 47013.—At about the same price as voluntary sale, 47013-4, 47037.—Price of voluntary sale, a fair price, 47016.

HOLDING OF WITNESS.

Witness himself had a farm of thirty-one acres—sixteen acres on one estate and fifteen on another, 47050-1.—With a residence on one of them, 47018-20, 47026.—And, in addition, twelve acres adjacent, which was grazing and meadow land, but sometimes tilled, 47022, 47028.—All this, with the exception of the residential land, was untenanted land, according to witness's definition, and might be taken by Government to enlarge small holdings, 47021, 47030.—Of which there are some adjacent, 47031.—Witness would suffer by this arrangement for a time, 47033.—But might as well suffer as his neighbours, 47030, 47032.—Acquisition of witness's holding by Government would be just, if it left him with an economic holding, 47024.—Standard of economic holding depends on the quality of the land and the nearness of markets; ten or twelve acres near Dublin or Belfast would be economic, 46909.—But not less than twenty in Mayo—probably between twenty and thirty acres in Mayo, 46910.—A holding that cannot be worked with a horse is not economic, 46911-12.—Witness could sell his land by auction, but wants compulsory powers; land was in his family for years, 47034.—Witness does not object to selling chattel interest by auction, but to selling grazing land by auction, 47035.

PRICE OF LAND FIXED BY THE STATE.

It was as reasonable for the Government to fix selling price of land as rent of land, 46971.—Though the rent would be subject to readjustment at the end of fifteen years, 46972.—But the question was logically the same, because no man has an absolute property in land, 46973.—This was an old theory, 46974.—Witness thought it for the good of the State, that his land should be taken for the same price he could get at auction, or by private bargain, 47037, 47043.—Or at a less price if he had a grazing ranch, 47041.—This a practical question, 47039.—A hard question, 47038.—Estates Commissioners were competent to fix the price of land compulsorily taken, at the same price as that of a voluntary sale, 47049.—Witness thought

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railways did not give higher price for land compulsorily acquired, 47055.—Witness had had experience of Killala Railway; in a few cases had known prices of compulsory purchase higher than voluntary sale, 47057.

Migratory Labourers.

Labourers in Attymas West and Attymas East, Kilgarvan, Sallymount, and Faugheen went to England annually, as harvest men, 46873, 46943.—1,500 labourers migrate, 1,400 in ten parishes, 46873, 46944.—Migration not greater in the poorer parishes, 46944.—Labourers migrate because of poverty; a proof of this was, they were unable to pay rates, 46944.—Three rate-collectors appointed since the passing of the Local Government Act, and all unable to collect rates, 46944.—When in England these labourers had to sleep in fields, 46945.

Poor Relief.

A district on the slopes of Nephin Mountain rated at £1,200, paid in 1905-6 £115 8*s.* 1*d.* in outdoor relief, 46928-9, 46938.—The same amount was being paid in 1907, 46930.—1905-6 was not an exceptionally bad year, 46938.—This was provisional relief, 46939.—Was given to holders of land, irrespective of valuation, 46939-40.—But holders in the district were poor, chiefly of £2 and £3 valuation; there was not ten men of £15 valuation in the division, 46941.

The "Thirteenth Section."

No special arrangement was made for Mayo in 1905-6; the Thirteenth Section was not put into force; witness was a member of the County Council and of the Board of Guardians for seven years previous to 1907, 46932.—Witness remembered the Thirteenth Section being put into force in three unions of the county—Belmullet, Swinford, and Westport, and under that Section they were allowed to levy a threepenny rate, 46933-4.—The Government contribution was 75 per cent., but the cost over the whole county was £1,700, 46936.—Witness considered this a degrading section, 46934.

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See pp. 9-15.

Holdings in Killala.

There were 909 holdings in Killala Union under £4 valuation; 534 between £4 and £8; 331 between £8 and £10; 78 between £10 and £15; and 146 over £20, 47078.—There were within the Union of Killala 6,728 acres of land in the hands of landlords, let under the eleven months system; all the land round Killala was waste, 47080, 47260.—There was no population but an occasional herd's man, and a few persons living in the town, 47080, 47261.—The land was not all good; but some was superior, some medium, and some rotten land, 47083, 47087.—The valuation was about 10*s.* per acre, 47085-6.

Landlords in Killala.

2,959 acres were held in the union by Miss S. Pringle, and was superior land, though her 228 acres at Carrowmore, near Ballycastle, and value at £36, was not superior, 47078, 47081-2.—Other landlords were Miss A. G. K. Gore, who held 483 acres, Mrs. B. W. Bourke, who held 1,080; Mr. J. V. Knox, 338; Mrs. P. Knox-Gore, 340; Mr. J. M'Cormick, 197; Mr. G. O. M. Ormsby, 266; Sir R. Palmer, Mrs. Saunders-Knox-Gore, the Earl of Arran, 47078, 47029.—These figures were taken from the return of Mr. Ginnell, and that of the Clerk to the Union, and witness did not think them misleading, 47077, 47079, 47084.—Part of Killala Union is greatly congested, 47140.—But only two divisions are scheduled as congested, of which Lacken North is one; the whole Union should, in the opinion of witness and the Board of Guardians, be scheduled as congested, 47280, 47284, 47290.

Tyrawley.

The Killala District Council embraced the greater part of the Barony of Tyrawley; Ballycastle was the most important centre; the population was about 9,000; the area 165 square miles; the valuation £20,437; more than half the tenant farmers were under £5 valuation; these men had taken up bog, mountain, or marshy bottom lands, and, after reclaiming them, were compelled to pay increased rents, 47087.—This land was acquired thirty years ago, before the Act of 1881, 47089.—The holdings were much improved, and might support tenants in a good year, but in bad times they applied to the Union and the Government, 47089.

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The Thirteenth Section of the Act.

There were then 500 families in Killala Union, 47113.—And, if application were made to Government, the district was asked to put the Thirteenth Section in force; under this section the Government paid £75, and the Union and County Council £25 out of every £100 expended, 47089.—This a fairly liberal arrangement, 47091, 47101.—But the money was not expended to the best advantage, 47109.—And was expended in the employment of men, women, and children, at low wages of 10*d.* or 1*s.* a day, on heavy work, 47089-90.—The system was degrading and demoralising, 47089, 47095.—It was the last shift, 47090.—And only accepted in cases of real necessity, 47101.—If avoidable, should never be employed, 47090.—The people continued to beg from year to year, 47091, 47100, 47107.—Though the Government might improve their position, 47094.—As it had improved the large holdings, and benefited important persons, 47111.—Work should be provided, other than relief-work, 47099, 47102.—No country but Ireland had to apply to Government for relief, 47092.—The money spent on relief works should be applied to drainage, opening up of railways, or some industry, 47111, 47278.

Responsibility of Local Authorities for Unwise Expenditure.

The local authority determined the expenditure of the money, subject to its being used to provide work, 47105-6.—The impression left by the witness on the Commission was that local authorities were to blame for unwise expenditure, 47109.—Witness was of opinion that the high salaries of officials absorbed most of the money, 47109.—The County Council unanimously objected to the working of Section Thirteen, 47110.—Only relief for distress, since industries are non-existent, was division grazing lands for the enlargement of small holdings, 47112-3, 47133, 47136.

Witness's Holdings.

Witness agreed with Mr. Melvin's evidence—agreed on the questions of shopkeepers owning grass lands, 47114-5.—Witness held a twenty-acre field, situated on the Madden Estate, on the eleven months' system, 47116, 47121, 47126, 47145.—Which he had held for twenty years as accommodation land, 47145.—And also a non-residential farm of eighty acres, at Kilfian, on which were two houses made into one, 47118-9, 47117, 47149.—These he would be willing to relinquish if required by the State for the enlargement of small holdings, 47121, 47141, 47146.—Witness had, in fact, offered in Judge Ross's Court to relinquish it, 47134, 47141.—Though he understood tenants of long standing who wished to retain their land, had the preference, 47146.—Witness would be willing to relinquish his holding, because he would prefer to attend to his shop, and believed he would be "fairly handled," 47122.—This expression was meaningless, as applied to grass lands, since he would simply relinquish his tenancy, and no money would pass, 47146, 47148-9.—But he thought an acre, or grass for a cow, should be retained by him, if the land were distributed, 47149-51.

'Fair Price of Land."

Expression "fairly handled" might apply to the non-residential farm, in which he had a tenant-right, 47157.—For this he should expect a "fair price," 47153.—Witness could not indicate by a fair price, but the buyer would know, 47154.—Witness's farms varied as to profits—some years good; some years not so good, 47157, 47171-2.—The profits might be estimated from his books, which he did not keep accurately, 47156, 47158.—If the Estates Commissioners

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should offer him a sum of money producing a less income than he received from the farms he would be satisfied, 47160.—Considering the affair a speculation, 47160.—Because he would not complain of a price fixed by Act of Parliament, 47161-2.—Even if he did not consider the price "fair," 47169.—Witness would estimate his profits from the farm on a ten years' average, 47173.—And would be content with a price producing this income, less twenty or twenty-five per cent., which might be considered as representing risk and wages of management, 47174-6.—He believed the Estates Commissioners would give a price representing the value of the land, though they would not be guided by him, 47164-5.—The value of the farm to him was the amount of money it brought in, 46167-8.—The farm was a secondary source of income, 47179.—And higgling about the farm might injure the shop, 47180.

Witness would ask more if the Farm were his Sole Livelihood.

But if witness depended entirely upon the farm he would not be content with a price returning twenty or twenty-five per cent. less than his income from the farm, 47181.—Witness was of opinion that it was unfair to dispossess tenants residing on, and living out of, their land, 47182.—But land held on the eleven months' system should be acquired by Government, for the relief of small holders, 47188.—And the eleven months man should be eliminated, 47190.

Non-Residential Holders to be More Leniently Dealt with than Eleven Months Men.

The non-residential man was in a different category, having a bigger interest in the land, 47193.—As much as the landlord, 47170.—But, if the division of the large ranches did not provide sufficient land for the congests, the non-residential holdings, in addition, should be compulsorily acquired, 47194, 47201-2.—The non-residential holder was less wealthy than the landlord, 47194, 47198.—And less able to survive compulsory deprivation, 47198.—Witness thought that the processes of acquiring grazing lands and non-residential holdings should not proceed side by side, because the two classes were distinct, 47196.—But, if the ranches in Killala Union were parcelled out, there would be land enough for enlarging of small holdings, or provision of new holdings for congests in Kilcummin, Rathlacken, and along the coast to Balderrig, and also for sons of tenants, who now emigrated, 47204, 47205.—There was no industry to retain them in Ireland, 47204.—Nearly all farmers in the union had some friend in America who assisted him with money, without this they could not pay their way; witness himself cashed £700 or £800 every Christmas for his customers, and the post office cashed large sums, enabling farmers to pay their rates, taxes, and other debts, 47024.—Witness did not say "Mayo for Mayo," but would speak first on behalf of his own county, though anxious for the welfare of all Ireland, 47206-8.—Not "First for myself, next for the town, next for the union," 47209.

Conditions of Life in Lacken.

No engineering works are done in Lacken, but £50 was given as relief, 47282.—The people are working well, but £50 is a small sum, 47284.—And the expenditure is limited to that part of the union, 47284.—There were eighty or ninety houses in Rafftay, 47285.—Lacken has a good harbour, and a fairly good pier; its inhabitants are half farmers and half fishermen; the County Council endeavours to put things in repair, 47286.—Houses are occasionally improved, and cattle and pigs removed, 47282.—There were sometimes ten or twelve persons living in the same house; outbuildings were necessary; Father Conway was doing his best to make the relief scheme workable, 47290.—Properties had been purchased at Belderig and Derry (at Mrs. M'Donagh's); there are no grants, but the property is maintained by the local authority, which builds houses, engages engineers, and makes roads into the village, 47288.—Witness would like to see these operations extended, 47289.—There was no Parish Committee at Belderrig, 47291.—The number of officials in Killala Union is fifteen, 47292.

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Character of the Western Peasantry.

The peasantry of the West of Ireland were not too lazy to work, if they had the facilities of farmers in other parts of Ireland—good land, large buildings, and low rents—there would be no distress, even now; the gift of more land would rehabilitate the peasant of the West, 47209.

Price of Land.—Number of Years' Purchase Demanded.

But landlords are unwilling to sell land to tenants; few landlords in Killala Union have sold to tenants, the largest landlords hold out for exorbitant prices, 47209-10.—They acquired their land after Oliver Cromwell's war in Ireland, and now ask twenty-four to twenty-six years' purchase for second judicial tenancies, together with a bonus of three to five years; witness would not recommend anyone to give more than eighteen years' purchase for second judicial tenancies, in view of the climatic changes in Ireland, and the probability of the importation of Canadian and Argentine cattle, 47210.—Sir Roger Palmer's tenants made offers he would not accept, other landlords demanded 24½ years' purchase; this witness considered exorbitant, 47212.—Taking into account that before the passing of the Act of 1903, they were willing to sell at eighteen or twenty years' purchase, under the Ashbourne Act, 47217, 47216.—And now refuse good offers from tenants, 47216.—Mr. Pratt, before the 1903 Act was passed, offered to sell his land for eighteen years' purchase, and after 1903 Act came into operation he sold it at 24¼ years' purchase, this was a case in point, 47219-20.—Witness, acquainted with agrarian history, recognised the difference in position of landlords before and after the Act of 1903, 47217-8.—Witness is not aware whether landlords were solvent or not, but understood that some, being insolvent, still refused to sell, 47218.—Under the Act of 1903, though the same annuity is paid for 68½ years, instead of 49, which is a great difference, 47223-4.—Witness considered that the price of land had risen since 1903, whether that was the object of the Act or no, landlords were now looking for a greater number of years' purchase, instead of meeting their tenants half-way, 47225-6; tenants in witness's district had made fairly good offers, which were refused, 47225-6.—Witness would not consider landlords demanded exorbitant prices for land, if sum demanded, if invested at three and a-half per cent. would not exceed previous income from land; witness had based his opinion on number of years' purchase, 47229.

Department of Agriculture conferred no benefits on Killala.—Use of Spraying Machines.

The Union of Killala had derived no benefits from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the suggestion of a County Committee are ignored by them, 47229, 47236.—The County Committee asked some years ago for the supply of spraying machines to the congested or poor districts of the Union; this the Committee refused, though they had ample funds for the purpose, 47229.—Notice was given to the Department in 1907 of the appearance of potato blight, and though in answer to a question in Parliament by Mr. Flynn, the Vice-President replied that means were being taken to combat it, no action was taken in the Union, 47229.—Mr. Russell stated that thousands of leaflets had been sent out, but, to witness's knowledge, no leaflets were received in Killala, 47229.—It was stated also that large posters were affixed to police barracks, and that men had been sent out to give instructions in spraying, and to repair machines; also that machines would be sold at 27*s.* 6*d.* (cost price), and sulphate of copper at 36 per cent. (cost price); no machines were received in Killala, 47229, 47277.—Though witness believed they had been asked for immediately the blight appeared; the Union had passed a resolution to apply, 47267-70.—An official reply was sent by the Department, witness could not say whether it was a promise to send spraying material, but, if so, the material would now be useless, 47271-3.—When it was pointed out to witness that a great quantity of spraying material was sent to Belmullet, he replied that an official from the Department required guarantees before supplying the material, 47229, 47274.—Which

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few people were able to pay, 47274.—The people understood the use of the spraying machines, 47229.—And every farmer in the Union used them, 47235.—Though farmers of under £4 valuation were unable to obtain machines, 47235.—And in districts where the people are very poor, the absence of spraying was a great loss to them, 47229.

Spraying Machines supplied by Shopkeepers.

Shopkeepers in the Union lent machines on hire, and others sold machines and materials, 47230.—The machines were lent out at a shilling a day, or a shilling for a small field of potatoes, 47231-2.—It might be possible to let them at a shilling for two days; local shopkeepers have sold sulphate of copper at 35*s.* per ton, as cheaply as the Department, 47230, 47277.—Witness had bought it from the United Alkali Company, 47230.—Shopkeepers had to wait a long time for their money, 47230, 47277.—Witness did not say that the Department should compete with shopkeepers, but that, considering their boasted philanthropy, they should do something for the poor, 47234.—It was better that the machines should be locally supplied, 47237.—The Department imported people from England and Scotland, who considered the English rather than Ireland, 47237.—While the local people, who knew the district, 47237.—And paid a penny rate, 47234, 47237.—Obtained no results for their money and suggestions, 47229, 47234, 47236, 47250, 47278.—Witness had never seen an official of the Department in the district, 47249, 47277.

Refusal to Strike a Rate.

The Union might refuse to strike a rate, but those who receive benefits in their own districts would oppose this, 47239.—And the majority of the Council considered that they had had good value for their penny, 47240-1.—Some years ago the Council had refused to strike a rate, and an influential deputation of persons who were receiving benefits, had begged them to revoke it, 47242.

Districts in Mayo benefited by the Department.

Witness considered that the part of Mayo about Westport received the principal benefit, where they received a grant for training or convent schools.—Witness was aware that Ballaghadereen and Claremorris received grants, 47243-7.—Ballaghadereen was not in the administrative county, 47247.

Premium Bulls and Boars in Killala Union.

Clegg Royson was not a premium bull, but the property of Dr. Macaulay, 47256.—There was a premium bull at Drumroe, and one at Ballycastle, 47258-9.—Mullavany, where there was a premium bull, was not in Killala; there were nine nominations about Killala, 47257.—Mr. Thomas Dillon had a premium boar at Rafftay—it was easy enough to give a boar, but a poor man could not get a boar without giving £2, 47264.—Witness did not consider he was inconsistent in making these statements, and saying also that the Department had done nothing for the Killala neighbourhood, 47265.—Nor did he wish to withdraw his statement about the Department, 47267.—Which many persons would confirm, 47265.

Egg Station.

Mrs. Dillon had an egg station, but witness considered it useless, 47266.

High Salaries in the Department.

All the Department's activities were equally useless, and the funds were squandered in high official salaries, 47278.—There were several important fishing stations in the Union, but from want of proper harbours and piers, and neglect of ancient substitutes for piers, fishermen could only go to sea in fine weather; the fishermen's boats (many of them canvas curraghs) were unsuitable. and when the fishermen got a good haul, they had to sell it locally, and could not send such fish as turbot and salmon to the proper markets, for lack of railway facilities, and therefore only obtained a half or a third of the price they would command in London or Dublin, 47278, 47286.

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A Coast Railway Needed.

A coast railway would serve the whole Union of Killala, and would develop and improve the country, producing better prices, more prosperous fairs and markets, and allowing the mineral and flag quarries to be worked to advantage, 47278.—Witness was in favour of the Blacksod Railway scheme—if the Blacksod, Collooney, and Belmullet scheme could be carried out soon, the peasantry suffering from the failure of the potato crop would obtain employment and keep themselves and their families till better times.—Witness wished the Government to establish the All Red line to Canada, 47279.

Land held by Shopkeepers as an Investment.

Shopkeepers acquired land as an investment, because there were so few suitable investments in Ireland, 47117.—If the country were more prosperous shopkeepers would not need to hold land, 47121.—In small, backward country towns, shopkeepers were entirely occupied with their business, but this depends on their business methods, 47122.—They buy land instead of gambling on the Stock Exchange, 47117.—If the county were more prosperous they would not necessarily buy the tenants' holdings, but would have more money to invest, and do more business, instead of farming, and could employ their surplus wealth in some other form of investment, 47117.

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See pp. 15-9.

Congested Districts Board did Good.—Proposed New Members.

Agreed generally with preceding witnesses, 47294.—The Congested Districts Board was doing good, more than the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, but it would be more useful if two or three new members were added to it, appointed or nominated by the County Councils of counties at present unrepresented on the Board, 47294.—Donegal was already represented by Dr. O'Donnell, and Mayo, by Father Denis O'Hara—other counties might complain of not being represented, 47295.—Witness would not necessarily limit the number to three or four, 47296.—Men with local knowledge were useful, 47296.

Increase of Board's Powers.

The Congested Districts Board should have charge of the purchase of land in Connaught, and in the congested counties of Donegal, Kerry and Cork, unless on any estate the tenants were prepared to purchase direct, or through the Estates Commissioners, and should have discretionary power to schedule as congested, any electoral division, or part of a division, in the congested counties, 47296.—Present definition of congestion was arbitrary and unjust, as the presence of three or four large demenses in a poor division would prevent the division from being scheduled as congested, 47296.—The Congested Districts Board should have more money for the purchase of land; for grants to rival banks, to parish schemes, and such like, 47297.—Compulsory powers were needed in some cases, where landlords refuse to sell at all, or refuse to sell at fair prices, 47308.

Migration.

The most urgent duty of the Board was to relieve congestion by migrating uneconomic tenants to grass lands, 47297.—This could not be done where no grass lands existed, but there is available grass land in Mayo, and where no grass land exists, the uneconomic tenant should be migrated to another county, 47298, 47303.—To the nearest available land, 47300 47303.—Though in Mayo, the congests of Mayo should have the first claim, 47301.—The matter should be considered as part of a broad national policy, 47302, 47305.—For if migration were confined within county boundaries, it would be impossible in counties without grass lands, 47305.—And admitting sons of tenants to new tenancies would exclude migration in many counties, while migration is the best way for congestion—

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sons of tenants should have land only after congested persons were satisfied, and by this means some deserving young men might be saved from emigration, 47306.—Public men, both clergy and representative men, and the general public, would be willing to assist a public authority, such as the Congested Districts Board, in migrating uneconomic tenants, 47304, 47307.—There would be a general disposition to act reasonably, 47304.—Though some selfish persons might be unwilling to assist, 47307.—And the majority would be strong enough to get their view adopted, 47308.—Without any great conflict, 47307-8.

"Fair Price" was Difficult to Fix.

It was not easy to agree on a fair standard of price, 47309.—But a landlord compelled to sell should not be left worse off than before, 47310.—Though he might reasonably be offered somewhat less than his net income, owing to the greater security of his income after sale, than when it was dependent on land, 47311.—Which is uncertain, owing to the possible effect on the value of grass land, of possible importation of Canadian cattle, 47312.—There were hypothetical difficulties, but likely to arise, 47312.—And since the purchaser chose his time for buying, 47313.—A limit must be set to the consideration of future contingencies, 47314.—And the value of land is most fairly estimated by considering the returns from it on a five, ten, or fifteen years' average, 47314.—Private interests must not be injured, even for the public good, 47314.

Landlords unwilling to Sell at a Fair Price.

Witness believed that landlords would refuse to sell at a fair price, for to his own knowledge landlords had refused, in answer to a deputation of tenants, refused to consider the question, one refusing even to reply, or to acknowledge the request, 47315.—Power of compulsory purchase were more needed in the case of grass lands than of tenanted land, 47317-8.

Higher Prices demanded for Grass Land than for Untenanted Land.

The price asked for grass lands by landlords would be higher; one landlord, a reasonable man, demanded twenty-seven years' purchase, plus the bonus, of a deputation of tenants, accompanied by witness, though he had previously offered it at eighteen years' purchase, and nothing had occurred in the interval to enhance the value of the land, 47319.—Witness would only resort to compulsion when the landlord, offered by a Government Department, the Estates Commissioners, or the Congested Districts Board, a price that would leave him no worse off than at present, should refuse to consider the bargain, 47319.

Little Land sold in Mayo.

Comparatively little land had been sold in Mayo, owing to the high prices asked by the landlords, together with the possibility that Canadian cattle would be imported, and the prevalent storms, which in July and August were destructive to crops, more so, even, than the potato blight, 47319.

Selection of Migrants and position of Tenants Remaining.

Witness considered that the migrants selected from a district should be the active, young, strong, and energetic men, 47320.—With promising families, those likely to do well, and make a good living, 47319-21, 47323.—Because old men do not like to be removed from their surroundings, 47319.—This would not leave the congested districts in a worse position than before, 47324.—Those left behind would only be unfit in the matter of age, 47325.—And would do better when they had more land, 47325.—The family might be weak at the time of migration, but likely to grow up and do well, the migrating tenant would be succeeded by his son, or his daughter's husband, 47326-7.—It would be wise to migrate five or six people from the same district, that they might be less lonely in their new homes, since their associations would remain the same, it would make little difference whether they came from the same or adjoining townlands, 47321-2.

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Substantial Men as Migrants.

Migration was carried out at a cost to the State, which should reap equivalent, or at any rate some advantage, and in migrating tenants, must consider the quantity of land he leaves to be divided, but in Mayo there were no large farmers who were likely to be removed, and the plan was impracticable in Mayo, 47332-3.—However, the removal of substantial farmers is the best policy, and had been kept in view by the Board when arranging migration, 47331, 47332-3.

Inducements to Migration.

A substantial farmer would expect large compensation for removal, 47336.—Which would seldom be in money, 47337.—But in the obtaining of a better holding, 47335.—It was wise to offer a prosperous man considerable inducements to migrate, 47336.—The migrating tenant would relinquish the tenant-right of the holding he vacates, 47340.—And acquire the tenant-right, as well as the landlord right, of the new holding, 47341.—And would be in a good position, if the money demanded as payment for his new house and fences, were not unreasonably high, and did not unduly increase the annuity he paid for the new holding, 47341-3.—He could do as he chose about accepting the terms, 47344.—And his successor in his original holding, should pay him a sum agreed upon by the Congested Districts Board, or a similar body, as compensation, 47336-8.—This sum, the migrant might use to buy stock, 47338.

Loans to Congests who had received additional Land.

The congest, who received part of the migrant's land, should pay a sum (to be fixed by the Congseted Districts Board, 47345), for the tenant right of the land added to his holding, 47345-6.—Which sum should go to the State, to recoup it for the expense of migrating the original owner of the land, 47346.—This would much decrease the expenses, 47336.—The congested tenant, if unable to pay compensatoin to his predecessor, and a sum for the tenant-right of his newly-acquired land, should be able to obtain a loan at a low rate of interest, or to have his annuity increased, to cover losses largely, 47339, 47346.

Government should undertake Arterial Drainage and encourage Tenants to Drain Holdings.

A system of drainage was the most urgent need of the district, after the relief of congestion, arterial drainage should be first considered, and the Congested Districts Board, or a similar body, should have power, when purchasing lands, to have them drained, 47346.—And to drain waste lands, 47356.—If the Board were to widen and deepen rivers, and provide arterial drainage, it would be possible for tenants to drain their own lands into the rivers, and they should be advised, or exhorted to do so, 47346.—There being no power at present to compel them to do so, 47350.—There was no more urgent need in Ireland than drainage, and no more profitable manner of spending money, 47347.—For the land was only producing half its possible return, for want of drainage, 47346.—And the land was in some cases lying under water at the time when seed should have been sown, and consequently produced no crop, 47346.

Necessity of a Central Board of Drainage.

A drainage scheme would be better undertaken by a Central Board, 47355-6.—And the details should be delegated to the County Councils, 47355.—Or a Board might, in its own county, carry out the scheme under the central authority, 47353.—Local bodies should operate in their own districts, 47355.—And would carry out the work efficiently, 47353.—But are not suitable for making a scheme, since adjoining counties might not agree as to the scheme, 47354.

Maintenance of Drainage Works.

The drainage works should be maintained (1) by a cess or levy on the district; (2) the money necessary to keep the rivers open should be provided by an assessment on holders of land benefited by drainage.

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in proportion to their valuation, in perpetuity, 47348-9.—Any scheme for arterial drainage must also depend on the contributions of the local authority, which should have ample legal powers enabling them to undertake the work, 47351-2.

TREE-PLANTING ON WASTE LANDS.

The Congested Districts Board had also done good by tree-planting—the country was deficient in timber, and existing timber was constantly felled, leaving the country increasingly bare, 47356.—If the Congested Districts Board had power to plant waste hillsides, it would provide employment and improve the district, 47356.—Where there was much land, not even used for grazing, except a small number of miserable sheep, not worth a 1*s.* per acre, but capable of being made profitable by planting, 47358-9—Tree-planting on a large scale must be undertaken by Government, 47384.

TREE-PLANTING BY LANDHOLDERS.

Proprietors of lands should be encouraged by the Congested Districts Board to plant trees round their houses, for the shelter of cattle, 47359.—The majority of landholders would consent to do this, 47360.—And (despite the experience of the nuns of Foxford, who had distributed 12,000 trees, and found that the people refused to plant belts of trees, but insisted on planting in rows, for the purpose of saving land), witness believed that a majority might be induced by the influence of public men and public bodies, to plant belts of trees instead of rows, if they had more than a small quantity of land, 47361.—Witness was not aware that a belt of trees less than seventy yards wide was useless as a shelter belt, 47362.—Trees grew splendidly at Dr. Pratt's place, and even trees not planted in belts, 47364.—Even single trees would grow, 47365.—As on witness's own land, 47366.

REASONS WHY COUNTY COUNCIL NOT SUCCESSFUL IN TREE-PLANTING.

The Congested Districts Board was the most suitable body for encouraging tree-planting, the County Council Committee, of which witness was a member, was not succeeding in this work, 47366.—The Parish Committees might do some good, if they were provided with funds for the purpose, 47367.—But it was all a question of obtaining the requisite funds, 47369, 47374.—The Agricultural Committee of the County Council could only undertake tree-planting at the expense of more important work, 47370.—Since they could only raise a rate of ½*d.* in the £, for agricultural instruction, and 1*d.* for technical instruction, being limited to 1*d.* in the £ for the two, and having no power (to witness's knowledge), to raise a ½*d.* rate for tree-planting, 47376-8.—At any rate, the sum available was so small as to be inconsiderable, 47379.—The County Committee, moreover, operated over the whole country, whereas it was essential that efforts to encourage tree-planting should be concentrated in smaller areas, 47369, 47373.—The Parish Committee would have more knowledge and show more interest in the matter, than the County Committee, 47373.

INSTRUCTION IN TREE-PLANTING AND GRANTS OF TREES.

The Congested Districts Board might buy trees by the gross and sell them cheaply, thus encouraging planting, 47380-1.—And should give instruction in planting, 47381.—Since the people had little knowledge of how to plant trees, 47369.—Instruction is now given for the County Committee by Mr. Gordon, who is doing good work in instruction as to tree-planting, given to those in his district who apply for it, and making second visits to inspect results, 47369.—Parish Committees might encourage planting by offering a grant, 47375, 47385-6.—Tree-planting might be done by the Congested Districts Board, before handing over land to tenants, but this would probably be dearer than if the tenant did the planting himself, 47383.—If a certain proportion of trees were granted to them, they would comply with necessary conditions, such as fencing the belts of trees, 47382, 47387.—And would prevent trespassing, 47388.

KELLY, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

LOANS FOR IMPROVEMENTS WOULD PREVENT MIGRATION.

If the tenants could obtain loans from the Congested Districts Board for the improvement of their holdings, they would be able to live without going to England as harvest-men, which was an uneconomic proceeding in the long run, as they left their land and crops untended, except by their wives, and by children who ought to be at school; if they could get loans on the security of their holdings, the repayment of which could be spread out over many years, they could do valuable reclamation work, which would more than repay them for the loss of the higher direct earnings in England, 47388.

INDUSTRIES NON-EXISTENT.

If anything could be done to establish industries, it would be an advantage to the district, which now had none, 47388-9.

LACK OF TRANSIT FACILITIES INJURE THE CATTLE TRADE.

Transit facilities were insufficient in Ballina Union, there was no railway nearer to Belmullet than Ballina—the inhabitants hope for a branch line to Belmullet, 47389.—This would enable farmers to obtain a better price for their cattle, 47389.—Witness (who had lived in Sligo) would be surprised to hear that cattle prices in Belmullet compared favourably with those in Sligo, 47390.—And he was sure, from hearsay knowledge, that people in his district would get prices for their produce equal to those obtained in Ballina, which was distant forty English miles, 47391.—If the Midland Great Western people said that this was probably or actually true, it was because they were personally interested, 47392.—And if their opponents did not deny the statement, it was because they did not think it necessary, for it is absurd to state that cattle can be driven forty miles from Belmullet to Ballina, without suffering deterioration, 47393.—Cattle were not less injured by being driven forty miles than by forty miles rail, 47394.—And people who bought cattle at Belmullet took them to Meath by rail, rather than road, 47396.—It was agreed that pigs were deteriorated by travelling by road, 47393-5.

CONGESTION IN ADRIGOOL.—VALUATION OF HOLDINGS.

Adrigool, where witness resided, was a congested neighbourhood, particularly in the three divisions situate in the Castlebar and Westport Unions, in these divisions the majority of the holdings were under £5 valuation, a few were between £5 and £10, and not more than twelve or thirteen holdings were over £15 valuation. The land was wet land and moorland, or bare and rocky, all poor, but capable of reclamation, if encouragement and capital were to be had, 47396.—There were grass lands in the Crossmolina South divisions (to which these congests might be removed) of a valuation of £1,049, and amounting to 2,000 acres, excluding demesne, which were held by landlords and graziers, 47396-7.—And two of these had valuations of £302 and £242 respectively, 47397.—And in North Crossmolina, there were seven persons owning 2,563 acres, of a gross value of £890, 47397.—These lands should be bought by the State and distributed to congests, at a reasonable price, 47397.

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.

See pp. 20-6.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.—PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN ITS CONSTITUTION AND POWERS.

Witness proposed that by a change in the constitution of the Congested Districts Board, powers should be given to it, as to the Estates Commissioners, to act from day to day, 47398.—To prevent the delay, which (witness was informed) now arose from waiting from meetings, 47399.—Witness did not consider the difficulty would be well met by the appointment of paid Commissioners, since Ireland was overdone with paid officials, 47400-1.—And thought the work could be done by committees of the Board, 47400.—Paid officials might be used as members of the Board, 47402.

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.—*continued.*

—Witness would be satisfied if the Board continued to meet at intervals, paying officials to carry out its instructions in the intervals; these paid officials to have larger powers than the present officers of the Board, 47403.—The Board should be maintained as an independent body, apart from the Estates Commissioners, 47403.—The Board should be more representative of classes and districts than at present, 47566-7. —There being too few persons on it at present, and very few from Connaught—the Board should have power to buy land outside congested districts, for the purposes of settling poor tenants, also from non-congested districts, 47566.—As at present land was purchased for the benefit of persons from congested districts, while the equally poor in non-congested districts could not be assisted, 47569, 47570.—This should only apply to small tenants on the fringe of congested areas, 47571.—Congested areas should be scheduled by townlands, rather than by any other unit, 47566.—A resident agricultural instructor should be appointed in every district, with control of a fair-sized farm, 47567.

Sporting Rights.

The Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners should take precautions to preserve sporting rights on estates sold to them, and to apply the income from these to the relief of annuities payable by tenants on such estates, 47567.—No money was now advanced by Government in respect of sporting rights, 47568.

Turbary Bog.

The Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board should take upon themselves the functions of striping and mapping turbary bog, upon estates which have been sold direct to the tenants, and witness also suggested that a fair price should be paid for turbary, estimated upon its value for fuel, 47569.

Compulsory Purchase unnecessary.

There was a large quantity of grass land in Mayo, which owners were willing to sell, either to the Estates Commissioners or to the Congested Districts Board, simultaneously with their tenanted lands, 47403, 47420.—At a fair price, and therefore compulsory powers were unnecessary, and were only demanded in order to enable purchasers to obtain lands at prices unfair to the owners, 47403-4.—Compulsory powers were not needed in dealing with unreasonable landlords refusing to sell land necessary to be acquired, as equally good land might be obtained from other owners, 47408, 47410.—The unreasonable landlord would probably sell if he could obtain a fair price, 47405, 47418-9.—And in exceptional cases, where the landlord is obstinately unreasonable, compulsory powers might be resorted to, 47407, 47419.—As a last resort, 47416.—If the necessity is clearly shown, 47407, 47415.—And where compulsory powers were used, the owner should be treated in the manner adopted by railways, 47406, 47413, 47411.—And offered compensation on a liberal scale, 47412-3.

Undesirability of distributing Grass Lands.

Witness did not think the division of grass lands would benefit the country and the small proprietors, 47420, 47432, 47435.—It would destroy the great grazing industry, 47420.—Which was comparatively unaffected by the changeable climate, 47430, 47439.—And was a great advantage to the smaller tenant, in providing a market for his stores, 47420.—There was not at present too large a quantity of land in Ireland under grass, 47438.—Though some land would not stand continuous grazing, 47436.—And it was desirable that small holdings should be enlarged, 47437.—But if the land would pay better under tillage than grass, the owners would till it, knowing their own business best, 47438, 47440.—Some of the grass land was unsuitable for tillage, 47420, 47431.—Though this was only a small proportion, 47433-4.—And some of the remainder might not pay for breaking up, 47433.—It was easier for a large grazier to succeed than for a small one, 47426-7.—And witness could not say that a man with a forty-acre holding, who failed at grazing, would

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.—*continued.*

make a profit at mixed farming, 47428-9.—As some land was suitable, and some unsuitable for tillage, 47431.—The system for giving agricultural instruction to farmers was not good, but of late it had been undertaken by the County Councils and the Congested Districts Board, 47441.

Attitude of Witness.

Witness was not an agricultural expert, and would give no opinion as to whether the present system was the best possible, 47443-6.—He knew little about mixed farming in Ulster, 47447.—The Belgian system might be unsuited to the Irish climate—however, if the breaking up of grass land were approved, owners in Mayo would sell grazing and tenanted lands at a fair price, 47420.

Fair Price of Land.

A "fair price" was such a sum as, when invested in securities at 3½ per cent., will bring in to the seller his net income from the land, 47421-47448.—Meaning the net income after deducting agency expenses, and, in the case of grazing land, also taxes, 47420-3.—The net income should be calculated over a term of fifteen or twenty years—this income could be best ascertained by reference to the books of the property, 47449.

Landlords willing to offer Books for Inspection.

Witness considered that the landlords would be glad to offer their books for inspection in the case of a *bona fide* offer of a "fair price," 47450, 47453-4, 47457-8.—That is, if the authority had the power to give a "fair price," 47455.—Witness had not known a case of books being refused in view of a fair offer, 47452.—It would not be sufficient that the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board should approach the owner, an offer being presumed, 47456. —The private affairs of landlords should not be made public, 47456.

Tenanted and Untenanted Land Sold Simultaneously.

Witness, in his statement that landlords would produce their books in view of a fair offer, and be willing to sell land at a fair price, was contemplating the simultaneous sale of tenanted and untenanted land, 47403, 47458, 47461.—And if the proposed sale was of tenanted land alone, his answer was the same, 47459-60, 47462-4.—This was not said on the authority of the Landlords' Convention, but witness's opinion as to landlords of his acquaintance, 47464.—And in his opinion, when landlords refused to sell, it was on account of the insufficiency of the offer, 47464. —Witness considered if untenanted land were sold separately it should command a higher price, since a dual interest, both as owner and occupier, should be paid for, 47464.—A "fair price" is difficult to fix, which would work well under the varying circumstances of different estates and districts; Mr. Doran's method was fair in principle, but in practice has been unfair to the landlords, 47464.

Mr. Doran's method of estimating Price of Grass Land.

Mr. Doran's principle was to estimate the fair rent of an area of grass land, and then to give the landlord 27 years' purchase on this estimate, 47464, 47489-90.—The 27 years was not a fixed term but an average, 47490.—And Doran suggested no fixed term in case of compulsion, 47492.—This was unfair to landlords, since the estimated fair rent might be insufficient, and was substantially below the net letting value of grass land, 47464.

Mr. Doran's estimate of Value of Tenanted Land.

Though the Congested Districts Board had done good, Mr. Doran had not given sufficient weight to the reasons for compensating the landlord upon his net income instead of upon his estimated fair rent; judging by Mr. Doran's evidence, it would appear that the average price paid since 1903 for first term and yearly tenancies was 18½ years' purchase, and for second term tenancies 21 years' purchase, whereas

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.—*continued.*

these figures covered the arrears of debt due to the landlord at the date of the sale, 47499.—This was under the voluntary system, 47500.—Mr. Doran gave three periods: prior to 1896, from 1896 to 1903, and since 1903, and in each period there was an increase on the average price paid, 47501-2.

Rent as Evidence of Value of Grass Lands.

If for fifteen or twenty years a particular rent had been paid for a grass farm, this was evidence of its letting value, 47488, 47519.—And afforded evidence that the landlord should be compensated on the basis of net income, rather than on a theoretical income, prophesied by the Estates Commissioners, 47488.

Compensation of Owners relinquishing Grazing Lands.

Owners, on giving up their grazing lands which were needed for congests, acted virtually under compulsion, and should receive the full value of their property, and in addition 10 or 20 per cent. as compensation, 47464.—This compensation, though not actually legal, was now customary, in respect of owners selling under compulsion, 47464-5.—And though witness did not actually ask for it, he pointed out that Irish landlords were asked to take less than was customary elsewhere, 47468, 47474.—Under the Lands Clauses Act this compensation was 10 per cent., and in the case of railways 20 per cent., 47466.—And though in this case there was no severance, compensation was necessary as the sale was compulsory, 47467.—Though formally the compulsion only amounted to exigency, 47464.

Irish Land a good security.

Irish land was not so bad a security that to part with it without compensation, while retaining the same income, was a benefit, 47478, 47492.—On the contrary, it was a good security, as was shown by the regular payment of rents, 47470-2.—On most estates in Mayo, tenanted and untenanted land, a year's rent had been paid within the year, and this for the last twenty-one years, 47492.—Witness knew little of English rents, and did not state (in answer to questions) whether he would consider an estate in the West of Ireland an equivalent to one in England bringing in the same income, 47472-3.

Questions relevant to the Valuation of Grass Land.

He saw the point of the questioners in suggesting that the weather was uncertain in that locality, and that renewed agrarian trouble might injure landholders, 47474A-5.—But witness saw no reason why the landlord should not therefore receive his net income, with full security for the future, 47475, 47487.—Nor should speculative considerations, such as the possibility of the importation of Canadian cattle, causing injury to grazing lands, be taken into account when considering the price to be given for grass land, 47477, 47481, 47487.—The fall in gilt-edged securities may continue, and the capital value of landed property be depreciated, though the income remains the same; and again the price of land may rise, in consequence possibly of the adoption of fair trade, 47481.—Rents have been paid regularly, and though they may be reduced, securities also may decline in value, 47484.—Witness could not say why Irish Land Stock was depreciated, it was Government Stock, 47480.—And had nothing to do with the value of Irish land; the ultimate security of Irish Land Stock is the State, 47485-6.—These considerations would not affect the sale of stocks and shares, 47478.

Rents of small Holdings not paid from produce of the Holding.

Witness, though taking payment of rent as an indication of the value of land, could not state that rents were always paid from the proceeds of the holding itself, in the case of small holdings, 47496.—Sometimes that was impossible, 47498.—As in the case of uneconomic holders who went to England as harvestmen, 47494, 47497.—But in the majority of cases it was so paid, 47498.—And witness knew nothing of payment by means of money from America, 49494.—If this were so, it was possible that the security for payment of rent in the future was not based upon the value of the land, 47499.—But the demand for grass land in Mayo was improving, and the grass rents had been maintained in Mayo for many years, 47488.—Yet Mayo was not rack-rented, since the reduction of rents in the country averaged less than any but two or three counties, 47499.

Father O'Hara's method of valuation.

Father O'Hara had suggested that a landlord in Connaught should receive 20 per cent. bonus upon the price of his estate, or a sum which when invested at 4 per cent. should bring him in his net income.—If these suggestions were carried out together, the great majority of Mayo owners would be willing to sell their tenanted and untenanted lands together, except their demesne and purely home farms; witness believed this, as the 4 per cent. with the bonus would be nearly equal to the 3½ per cent. in the other case, 47488.—It was evident from the prices realised at the sale of small holdings that the tenants' interest in these was worth from ten to twenty years' purchase; the value of the tenants' interest makes the rent secure, and the Treasury acquired the security of both landlord's and tenant's interest when advancing purchase money, 47499.

Valuation of Grass Lands on the basis of Poor Law Valuation.

It had been suggested that the poor law valuation plus one-third thereof, should be taken as a minimum basis of compensation in the case of grass lands, 47528.—But this would be a false basis, as the valuation was completed in 1857, since when prices had risen and many improvements had been made by landlords, 47528.—The prices of produce and cattle were enhanced since the passing of the Act of 1881, 47530.—This the witness had from a return issued by the Land Commission, 47529.—Ranging from 1886 to 1905—but the Commission had a report stating that prior to 1880, prices were higher than in 1905, 47530, 47533, 47533A.—Witness was of opinion that the cost of labour had not increased since 1880, 47531.—For though the wages of labouring men had increased, 47533.—Much labour was done on the farms by the tenants, which cost them nothing, 47532.

Valuation of Grass Lands on Mr. Stuart's Method.

With regard to the estimation of value of grass farms, witness referred to the evidence of Mr. Stuart, Chief Inspector of the Estates Commissioners; Mr. Stuart, in answer to question 17571, suggested the offer of twenty-seven years' purchase on the gross fair rent of grazing lands, 47533A.—This was dangerous for the landlord, since he must depend on the judgment of one or two men as to what is a gross fair rent; witness considered £2,500, £2,000, or any lesser sum, an absurd estimate of gross fair rental in a case where a rental of £3,000 had been paid for a number of years, 47533A.

Actual Case (No. I.).

In a specific case, the rental was (roughly) £3,000 for 3,188 acres, 47533A.—Grass land, 47554.—And the estimated offer was £49,671—this invested at 3½ per cent., and added to half the bonus, would yield an income of £1,855, as compared with a gross income of £3,000, and a net income of £2,503, formerly received—the loss being £648 on net income, 47533A, 47550.—And the offer really amounting to 16½ years' purchase on gross rental, and 21½ on net rental; the landlord who refused such an offer was not unreasonable, 47534.—The income of £3,000 was for several years; how many witness could not say for certain, 47540-1.—Mr. Commissioner Bailey stated that a Western landlord refusing 27½ years' purchase, had referred to the offer as a bad joke; but the 27½ years' purchase was on the estimated rent as fixed by the inspector of the Estates Commissioners, not upon the actual net rental, 47536.

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.—*continued.*

ANOTHER CASE.

In another case, the landlord was offered £68,000 for his estate, of which sum £62,350 was for permanent tenanted holdings; this offer amounted to 16⅓ years' purchase of the rents on a three years' average, and considering that arrears of rent were included in the sale, and that these amounted to £1,900, the number of years' purchase was reduced by half a year; the rents were mixed, first term, second term, and non-judicial: the full particulars can be obtained from the Commissioners, 47533A.—Witness had seen the papers in reference to these cases, 47534.—These landlords should have received a sum, which invested at 3½ per cent. would not result in a loss, 47551.

REASONABLE COMPENSATION FOR LANDLORDS.

Witness could not compare prices given by the Commissioners for grass lands, and ascertain their effect upon a landlord's income, but if their prices resembled the cases given above, the loss to owners must be appalling.—In Volume II., question 17630, Mr. Stuart suggested that the annuity was at least fifteen per cent. below the average fair rent, and if this were so, the landlord was asked to make an improvident bargain, and to involve himself in serious loss, 47553.—Witness did not recognise that to be relieved of mortgaged land would be a benefit, and leave the net income of the owner unaffected; he had no information as to this matter, 47535-6.—And considered the question of mortgage to be one between a man and his creditors, 47556-7.—Witness estimated that the landlord would receive half the bonus, because he was informed that in small estates, the bonus was absorbed by the expenses of the sale, 47508-10, 47509.—While in large estates the expenses amounted to half the bonus, 47508-10, 47537.

STATE SHOULD BEAR LOSS ON LAND WITH WHICH IT DEALS.

If the estates above mentioned were bought to improve the congested holdings, the difference between the market price, at which it is bought, and the price asked of tenants, should fall on the State, 47538, 47560-1.—The Commissioners might be right in exercising circumspection as to price in buying estates, and it was necessary that small holdings should be enlarged, but the loss, if any, should not fall on any particular class, 47539.—For the landlords as taxpayers, already pay their share, 47542.—And no class should be injured in promotion of the common good, 47543-6.—The shopkeepers would be benefited by the resetting of the land, but though some classes might benefit, no class should suffer, 47547-8.—If this was a new principle in the government of Ireland, they were always having new principles, 47549.

POSSIBLE LOSSES OF LANDLORDS ON SALE, AND QUESTION OF ENHANCED BONUS.

Statements by members of Commission, 47503, 47507.—Witness estimated that, on a certain rent and taking the first term at 18½ years, and second term at twenty-one years, allowing half the bonus to clear costs, the loss of the landlord would be £27 10s. on every £100 of income, 47508.—Witness had had little experience in sale transactions, 47509.—The larger the sale, the more cheaply it could be done, for with a small estate, the expenses absorbed all the bonus, while in a large one, they amounted to about half the bonus, 47510.—If the problem of congestion were chiefly confined to Connaught, there was reason for the suggestion that an enhanced bonus should be made to landlords in the province, 47510.—Witness withdrew the expression that Connaught landlords were "exposed to attack," by which he meant that they were asked to sell grass lands at a fair price, 47511.—If the enhanced bonus were not given, then the Estates Commissioners and Congested Districts Board should be directed to go elsewhere in Ireland for some of the land required to satisfy emigrants from Connaught, 47510.—Mr. Doran and Sir A. MacDonnell favoured this plan, 47511.

FIXING OF PRICE OF LAND BY PURCHASER UNSATISFACTORY.

It was unsatisfactory that the purchaser of land should fix the price, and this was in practice, the result of prior dealings, 47511.—The purchaser in this case was generally the Estates Commissioners, 47512.

SAUNDERS-KNOX-GORE, Colonel W. A. G.—*continued.*

INTERVENTION OF THE STATE IN BARGAINS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT UNAFFECTED BY THE POSITION OF THE STATE AS ADVANCING MONEY.

The owners objected to the intervention of a third party, when they had agreed with their tenants on a price, either for a tenanted holding or for a parcel of grazing land; these bargains were arrested on the ground that they are disadvantageous to the tenant, 47557.—But it was impossible by making a good bargain for the tenant to injure the landlord, 47414, 47557.—Though the question of price was a question between landlord and tenant, in which the State has no concern, 47559.—And the State is only concerned with a question of its own security for money advanced, 47558, 47559.—It should not intervene, because it should be prepared to bear any loss arising from transaction in land for the benefit of congests, 47560.—And the tenant is capable of holding his own in transactions with his landlord, 47562.—And is often as clever as his landlord, 47563.—Though the effect of bad bargains made by the State would be the impoverishment of the whole community, and therefore the State should be prudent about securities, yet witness imagined the system of zones was a sufficient safeguard, 47565.

EXAMPLE OF CASE REQUIRING REVISION.

Referred to the case in County Galway, where an estate was offered under the Ashbourne Act, and the Land Commissioners' Inspectors refused to consider the estate security for eight or nine years' purchase, yet after the Act, the landlord proposed to sell at a price within the zones, representing 24½ years' purchase, and asked whether there should be no revision of a sale of that nature, witness said that it was an extraordinary case, 47565.—And no doubt there was something to be said for the State having a voice in the bargain which was only made possible by its providing the security, 47566.

PROPOSED TRIBUNAL TO FIX THE SELLING PRICE OF LAND.

Witness advocated the formation of a tribunal to fix the value of a landlord's estate, and considered that a tribunal composed of judges of the High Court would be suitable, since the Court should be composed of men, the most impartial and independent in the country, and should hear both sides and fix the price on this evidence, 47513.—The judges were qualified, not by special knowledge, but by judicial minds, 47517-8, 47522.—Though the assessment of land value is a technical subject, the fact of rents having been paid for fifteen or twenty years is evidence of its value, 47519.—And the judges would hear evidence on the matter which would make their want of acquaintance with land values of no moment, 47523.—Witness had no opinion of expert advice on land questions, 47524.—He was not aware that a suit in the Superior Court would be more expensive than before the Estates Commissioners, 47526.—Witness would consider this Court superfluous, if the common basis of net income were recognised as a basis in selling land, 47515.—But in case this were not made an absolute basis, the judges might act as a Court of Appeal, 47520.

Documents put in by Colonel Saunders-Knox-Gore.

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O'HARA, Right Rev. Monsignor.

See p. 27.

WITNESS'S SCHEME FOR MIGRATION WITHIN CROSSMOLINA PARISH.

Witness wished to call attention to a scheme for relief of congestion in Ballina Union; there were ten divisions in Ballina Union, scheduled as congested, and of these four were practically in the parish of

O'HARA, Right Rev. Monsignor—*continued.*

Crossmolina, of which witness was parish priest; in these four divisions there were 320 holdings of the value of £5 and under, all of which was miserably bad land, 47572-3, 47576.—While in the uncongested electoral divisions, to the east, and running from north to south, together with a portion of the Deal division which was scheduled, there were nearly 5,540 acres exclusively in grass, formerly occupied by small farmers, 47572.—This was good land, but some of it was deteriorating, having been in grass for fifty or sixty years, and would be more useful if tilled, 47574.—And would be typically good for small holdings, 47574.—If distributed among the uneconomic holders from the scheduled divisions, would provide twenty-seven acres each, to 200 migrants, or eighteen acres each to 300 migrants, or, if only 4,000 acres of this land could be acquired by the Congested Districts Board, or the Estates Commissioners, it would afford twenty acres each to 200 migrants, 47572.

SIZE OF NEW HOLDINGS.

Witness suggested twenty acres, because a family could live on this amount, which was a reasonable amount for a holding, 47574.—But a man of experience, like Mr. Doran, might make other arrangements, 47573.—Witness suggested that the land should be distributed to migrants from the same parish, 47573, 47575.—Who would require all this land, and more, if it were obtainable, 47576.—The land vacated by them might be used to relieve the congestion of the small holders remaining, 47573.

MAUDE, Captain ANTHONY.

See pp. 27-9.

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF LORD ARRAN TO SELL HIS ESTATE.

Witness wished to make a statement relating to previous evidence, given by Mr. Corcoran, as to the refusal of landlords to sell their estates, and wished to refute this, on behalf of Lord Arran, who was a large landowner, and was willing to sell lands, including those on his own hands, with the exception of demesne, 47577.—Witness understood Mr. Corcoran to state that Lord Arran had refused to sell, 47579.—But witness himself was negotiating a sale of the estate in North Mayo some years ago, 47579-80.—Which fell through, 47579.—Because the tenants refused to buy unless the estate were handed over to the Estates Commissioners, 47580, 47582, 47585, 47589.—Lord Arran was willing to sell, he had taken an active part in passing the Land Purchase Act of 1903, 47577, 47583.—And asked for the land such a price as, invested at 3½ per cent., would bring in his present income, 47577, 47625, 47627.—For convenience of estimating this, he was willing to allow inspection of his rentals for the last fifteen or eighteen years, in so far as they showed gross rental and estate outgoings, 47577.—Witness was meeting deputations from various parts of the estate, three years ago, and, until the tenants suddenly refused to buy except under these conditions, he thought the terms of sale had been actually arranged, 47580, 47589.—Though only one townland was actually sold, 47581, 47590.—Lord Arran refused to hand over the estate to the Estates Commissioners, 47580.—But witness, on his behalf, proposed that if the tenants could previously agree with him about the price, he would ask Lord Arran to relinquish the estate to the Commissioners, 47580, 47599.—Though Lord Arran and witness felt themselves able to negotiate the sale of both tenanted and untenanted land direct to the tenants, 47589.—They were willing to hand over the untenanted lands to the Estates Commissioners, 47588.—And if the Commissioners to-day would give a sum which, if invested at 3½ per cent., would give Lord Arran his present income, witness would accept it, on behalf of Lord Arran, 47594.—Witness had been approached by only a few tenants, with a view to re-opening negotiations, within the last eight or ten months, 47591-2.—And had replied that he required the names of those tenants who wished to buy, 47593, 47597.—Because it was not worth while surveying a large estate, unless the bulk of the tenants were willing to come to terms, 47593.—This reply was made to Mr. Purdue, of Mullaghafarry, near Killala, 47598.

MAUDE, Captain ANTHONY—*continued.*

WISH OF TENANTS TO HAVE PRICE OF LAND FIXED BY THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

The tenants, on their side, suggested that the fixing of the price should be left to the Estates Commissioners, and stated their willingness to abide by a price so fixed, 47586.—Witness did not consider this a reasonable attitude, 47587.—Though he was willing to leave them to fix the price of the untenanted land, 47588, 47600, 47601, 47603, 47613.—Because the amount of untenanted land was small, 47602.—Only 640 acres of good land, 47602, 47610.—And unimportant in comparison with the large estate, 47604, 47614.—So that as Lord Arran was anxious to sell, and did not wish to stand in the way of benefits to his tenants, 47616.—Nor think it worth while fighting about £1,000, or so, 47602, 47609.—He was willing to sell it at any price fixed by the Estates Commissioners, 47599, 47613.—He did not think their price equivalent to the value of the land, 47601.—Though naturally he was anxious to obtain the best price possible, 47615.—The full value, 47611-12.—One of the objects of the Act of 1903 was the distribution of grass lands, 47584.—And another was the restoration of the evicted tenants, 47596.—Which was one of the conditions of a general settlement of the Irish Land Question, 47596.—Witness was not aware that Lord Arran, during the last few days, had consistently voted against the Evicted Tenants Bill, but could say on behalf of Lord Arran, that the Estates Commissioners could reinstate evicted tenants, split up grazing lands, or anything else, provided Lord Arran obtained his terms, 47598.

NO DIFFICULTY WOULD HAVE ARISEN IF ESTATES COMMISSIONERS HAD ADOPTED THE "FAIR PRICE."

The difficulty with regard to the sale of Lord Arran's Estate would never have arisen if the Estates Commissioners had been in the habit of giving for estates such a sum as, invested at 3½ per cent., would represent the net income of the landlord, and if this were their custom, no compulsory sales would be necessary, 47606.—And there would be a general transfer of land, as much as the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board wished for, though the landlords should retain their demesnes, 47607-8.

WITNESS'S EXPERIENCE IN SALE OF LAND.

Witness had great experience of selling land, having sold over £1,000,000 of property in all parts of Ireland since the passing of the Act of 1903, 47594, 47606.—And in some cases, in demanding a price from the tenants, put forward a standard of net income of the landlord, 47618.—Witness had sold land to the Congested Districts Board, 47617.—Witness had sold a good deal of land in Donegal, on the terms for which he would have sold the Arran and Templemore Estates, 47619-20.—Witness thought he had not sold land in Donegal before the Act of 1903, but possibly had sold part of the Connolly Estate before then, 47620A.

ADVANTAGE OF LAND PASSING TO TENANTS THROUGH THE ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Witness thought the Congested Districts Board had done much good, and made enormous improvements on the estates they had bought, 47621.—There would be no objection, from a landlord's point of view, to the application of remedial processes to land by the Estates Commissioners or other public bodies before the tenants should become tenant purchasers, 47622-3.—And he would approve, if the Congested Districts Board could arrange, after the landlord had agreed with his tenants as to the price of land, to take over the land and improve it, 47624.

OFFER TO TENANTS ON BEHALF OF LORD ARRAN.

In negotiating about Lord Arran's land, witness said he would give a reduction of 4*s.* in the £, 47628.—But he did not think he asked a certain number of years' purchase, 47625.—Witness had many interviews, and could not say positively that he stated to tenants that he must obtain a certain number of years' purchase, so that Lord Arran should retain his net income, 47625-6.—But he positively did say that the terms on which Lord Arran would sell would be such as would preserve for him his present income, 47628.

MAUDE, Captain ANTHONY—*continued.*

MR. PRATT'S CASE.

Mr. Pratt, in 1899, offered to sell his land at 18 years' purchase, at a time when Land Stock was at 112, and Mr. Pratt's land had not been reduced for a second statutory term, 47629, 47630.—But when again approached by his tenants, in October, 1903, his rents had been reduced on a second stautory term, and if he had obtained 27 years' purchase he would still be getting less than if he had sold in 1899 at 18 years' purchase, 47630.

REFUSAL OF ESTATES COMMISSIONERS TO DEAL WITH LAND.

The Estates Commissioners would now refuse to take over an estate, even if the landlord and tenants had agreed upon terms, 47630.—If the Congested Districts Board would take over estates, their sale would be simplified, 47631.

KEAVENEY, Rev. PATRICK.

See p. 29.

COMMENTS ON EVIDENCE RELATING TO LORD ARRAN'S ESTATES.

Witness wished to make a statement referring to Mr. Maude's evidence, and to deny that any deputation of tenants waited on Mr. Maude or Lord Arran, or that the affair of selling the Arran Estate had ever progressed so far, 47632.—The tenants had heard that Lord Arran was prepared to sell his estate, and a meeting of tenants was called at the Board-room, Ballina, of which the clergy of the district were notified, and which the witness attended, at the tenants' request, 47633.—Delegates were appointed to ascertain the views of tenants, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, and at the third and last meeting, terms were formulated, 47634.—Mr. Maude was not waited upon by a deputation, but attended the meetings like a tenant, 47633.—The third meeting resolved that the district of Shraheen should not be bought direct by the tenants, as it would be useless to them, being cut out into "rundale," two ridges wide, 47634.—There was some rundale at Shraheen and also at Ballycastle, 47635.—It was also resolved that the congested portion of Lord Arran's estate should be purchased through the Congested Districts Board, and the non-congested part through the Estates Commissioners, 47634.—But it was not proposed to hand over the estate as a whole to the Estates Commissioners, or to have offers made by tenants, and the price run up as at an auction, as Mr. Maude demanded, 47634-5.—An auction consisted in buyers bidding against one another, and witness thought that in the sale of land, as of other commodities, the seller should be asked what he will accept, 47637.—Witness heard to-day, for the first time, that the standard of the net income was acceptable, 47637-8.

O'MALLEY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 30-5.

CONGESTION IN KILMORE, AND ACTION OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

The parish of Kilmore was in Belmullet Union, in the electoral divisions of Brighamstown, North and South, and was entirely in the peninsula of Erris, 47639-42.—The population of the parish was 2,876, and the valuation £3,440; of this, nineteen persons held 10,028 acres, with a valuation of £1,531 9*s.*, about 50 per cent. of the value of the two divisions, 47643, 47671A.—These were almost all non-residential holdings, the best grass land in Mullett, 47643.—There were many small uneconomic holdings, 47644, 47650.—In Fallmore, 47646.—At Ardmore Point, and elsewhere, 47644-5.—And contiguous to them, grazing ranches, which were all tilled before the Famine, and until recently; long after 1846 the population of Mullett was double what it was now, 47648-9.—The Congested Districts Board had bought some islands, 47652.—And the island of Inniskea was sold to them by Mr. Walsh, 47657-8, 47661, 47661A.—This purchase had benefited the islanders, but they were only a few, 47668, 47670.—It was not wise for the Board to purchase this small amount of land, 47663, 47666.—It would have been well to acquire the grass land on the same property, 47668.—There was, in the peninsular, enough grass land to make most of the small holdings economic, 47671A.

O'MALLEY, Mr. JOHN—*contniued.*

PROPOSED COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF ERRIS.

Erris should be considered as a whole, and bought *en bloc*, by the Board, 47670-3, 47675, 47742, 47746, 47761.—Which should receive compulsory powers, 47670, 47742.

REFUSAL OF LANDLORDS TO SELL GRASS LAND.

The landlords refused to sell grass land, 47729, 47734.—For instance, Mr. Charles M'Kyne, 47736.—And Mr. Walsh, who refused to sell his non-residential grazing land near Aughlian, 47664-5, 47735-6.—This witness knew from hearsay, but could also give proofs of, 47737-40.—Landlords refused to sell because their estates were encumbered, and they would not be entitled to bonuses, 47739.—The tenants held meetings, and sent deputations, offering to buy land, 47732.—Most of the tenants in the neighbourhood approached their landlords, 47653.—But there were no direct sales from landlords to tenants for the last twenty years, 47655-6.—And if landlords did not refuse to sell, they asked fabulous prices, 47730.—Twenty-four or twenty-six years' purchase, when tenants could not afford more than twelve or fourteen, 47739.—Prices that the Board would not pay, nor the Estates Commissioners either, 47730.

DELAY IN PURCHASE OF GRASS LAND.

Witness disapproved of buying small patches of grass land, 47741-2.—As there was no hope for Erris till the whole of the waste land was acquired, 47675.—And the present plans would take a century, 47670, 47743.—And in the meantime, the young people, unable to live on the small holdings, were emigrating, or going to England as migratory labourers, 47675.—While in non-congested areas where land was unincumbered, five times as many purchases had taken place, 47744.

DRAINAGE, AND MIGRATORY LABOUR.

The whole of Erris when bought, should be drained, 47673-4, 47746, 47748.—More drainage was required in Ballycastle than the remainder of the district, 47746.—There was enough labour to drain the whole barony, 47749.—The young labourers, who usually migrated, would work here for less than they earned in England, 47750, 47760.—For one and sixpence a day, 47751-2, 47760.—Migratory labourers earned the rent for the household and to pay for the Indian meal, which formed much of their diet, 47754, 47758.—They were away in May, June, July, and August, 47755.—And when at home they could not weed the land, 47754.—Or do drainage work, because the land was flooded, 47756.—Witness was not aware that drainage work was always done between September and April, 47757.—Witness's father's farm was not well drained, 47726.—It consisted of twenty acres in a river valley, at the river level, and consequently had no proper outlet, 47724-28.

TEMPORARY TENANCIES UNDER THE BOARD.

Witness considered that the small holders would be willing to accept temporary tenancies from the Congested Districts Board, for four or five years, becoming peasant proprietors when the remedial processes were finished, 47759.—For he would see his farm improving, and be paid for the work, 47766-8.—A charge being made on the holding to cover part of the expenditure, 47769.—But nothing less than immediate purchase of the grass lands by the Board would satisfy tenants, 47761, 47763-5.—For they were disgusted at the delay which had occurred already, four years having passed out of 68½, 47761-2.—And reductions of 8*s.* an acre having been made in non-congested areas, 47763.

PARISH GRANTS.

The total amount paid in Mayo in Parish Grants, to March, 1905, was £21,857 4*s.* 3*d.*, of which Swinford Union received £10,806 5*s.* 4*d.*, 47770, 47773-5.—

O'MALLEY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Ballina Union, £1,428 4*s.* 6*d.*; Belmullet Union, £1,820 9*s.*; Ballinrobe, £597 7*s.* 6*d.*; Castlebar, £895 12*s.* 6*d.*; Killala, £80 6*s.* 6*d.*; Claremorris, £3,261 10*s.* 7*d.*; Westport, £2,758 1*s.* 1*d.*, 47775.—This money was obtained from Imperial taxes, 47771, 47788.—And it was a grevance that Belmullet, the poorest Union in Mayo, should not get its fair share, 47788.—Belmullet had a grant of £450 for a bridge, 47777, 47779.—And a small grant for lace making, 47779.—And a grant from the Board of Agriculture, 47777.—But no grant could make up for the apparent disproportion, 47780.—Swinford, having no sea-board, had no grants for piers or fisheries, 47772.—There had been no expenditure at Porturlin, Portacloy, or Inver, except small sums, 47781-3.—A parish grant was refused to Belmullet ten years previously, on account of some difference between the chairman and the people, 47784.—And other parishes had been refused on like grounds, 47798.—Witness had no doubt that all the parishes had applied, 47796.—And that some had been refused, 47793.—Among others, Bangor, 47794, 47798.—He did not think it superfluous to apply for a grant, 47786.—Or that the Parish Committee should do work in a proper manner, 47787.—Nor did he see any reason why Erris could not have a parish committee and its share of grants, nor could he say where was the fault that Kilmore should not have its fair share, 47789.—Unless it arose from other localities making more applications, 47790.—Witness lived in Belmullet, but was not sure whether there was a Parish Committee there, 47779-81.—His interest was merely in the relative sums spent in different Unions, and his opinion was that the money should be equally divided between the different districts, 47802.

FISHERIES—LACK OF TRANSIT FACILITIES.

Erris should have a source of livelihood in fishing, but, owing to want of transit facilities, it had no market for fish, 47676-7.—The fisheries might be a gold mine; eight to eleven tons of fish had been caught at one time by Scotch fishermen in the locality, but fish had rotted on the shore, at Belderig, to the value of £100 a day, because there was no means for conveying it the forty miles to Ballina, 47677.—There was a boat service to Sligo, but fish could not be sent to Dublin in saleable condition, as the boat did not run in connection with the train, 47679.—At Mr. O'Kelly's request, an extra trip was added; but even then the fish were spoiled when it reached England; it was usually sent to Blackburne, 47680.—When a Mr. Murgatroyd came from Scotland, 47682.—He benefited by the extra service, which entailed the Sligo boat running three times a week, instead of twice, 47685, 47687, 47688-9.—And exceptional arrangements were made on several occasions to suit him, 47705.—He had the fish iced and sent every other day in time for the train, 47686, 47688, 47701.—The vessel, which plied between Belmullet and Dublin, 47691.—Called at Belderig, Porturlin, Portacloy, and Ballycastle, 47694, 47704.—On every trip, weather permitting, according to Murgatroyd's contract, 47698.—But if the weather was bad, it was not possible to call at these stations, and the fish was left, 47698.—If there was a gale, the fish usually taken from Belderig by Murgatroyd, to Sligo, was sent by cart to Killala, and thence, if possible, to Dublin, 47699, 47702.—Without being iced, for there was no ice on shore, 47703.—Murgatroyd iced the fish on board the steamship "Tartar"; he obtained the ice in Dublin, 47690-1.—The extra trip was now discontinued, and, the fishing being over, the boat now only called at Ballycastle and Portacloy on the journey up, unless it carried merchandise, 47695-6.

THE BLACKSOD RAILWAY.

It was proposed that the contemplated Blacksod railway should touch the deep water at Broadhaven Bay, which would be an advantage to the fishing of the whole North coast, if it provided a permanent service, 47709.—It was held that a greater number of people would be served by a railway on the North coast than by one on the Mulranny route, 47712, 47715.—The fishing at Broadhaven was better than at Blacksod, 47713.—And the population in that district had increased, 47715.—Witness did not think that a North coast railway would divert trade, 47716.

O'MALLEY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

—He would give no opinion as to the best route, for the people of Belmullet had resolved not to confuse the question by advocacy of any particular route, but to leave the route to be fixed by Government, 47710, 47719.—Though he believed the "All Red" route to be the best of the two, 47716.—There was no hope for Belmullet fisheries without a railway, as it was now forty-two English miles from a railway station, 47718.—The people of the district were not prepared to pay for a railway, 47721.—And he believed that there was no question of a tax, the Midland Railway having discussed the matter, 47720.

SCANLAN, Mr. FELIM.

See pp. 35-42.

WITNESS'S HOLDING.

Witness was a tenant farmer, born in Erris, and having a holding between Belmullet and Ballina, at Glencastle, 47803-6.—His holding was valued at £4 5*s.*, 47807, 47904.—The acreage was about fourteen acres of reclaimed cut-away bog, and in addition a few acres of mountain land, 47808-9, 47905.—A good deal of the reclaimed fourteen acres was impossible to till, being too poor; some of it gravel land, which had no soil over it, and would only grow grass in spots, which was not fit for cattle, and was poor feeding for a goat; witness allowed cattle to run on it, 47811-15.—This land amounted to an acre or an acre and a half, and there was another portion of the holding which was tolerable for grazing, but impossible to till, as the surface soil had been torn away by a river, 47817-19.—The remainder, eight or nine acres out of the fourteen, or perhaps ten, could be tilled and meadowed, 47819-20.—His rent was £5, 47906.—Witness had inherited the farm from generations of ancestry, 47923.—Witness would till more land if he had help, 47907.—He considered the meadowland as tillage, because it was necessary to manure it, 47908.—For this purpose he used manure from the farm, and also half a ton or more each year of artificial manure, though it was expensive in the West of Ireland, 47909-10.—Witness was not an exception in this matter, other holders of £4 and £5 valuation using artificial manure; a ton of it was used to-day compared with a hundred-weight thirty years ago, 47911.—Witness worked his holding on a mixed system, treating grass as a rotation crop, 47909, 47921.—Which he forced, and cut for the stock in summer, 47920.—The holding was too small, consequently witness, though sober and industrious, had in eighteen years lost rather than gained on the farm, having lost capital invested in it, 47921-2.

STOCK AND ADDITIONAL HIRED GRAZING.

Witness kept nine or ten cattle on the average, 47916-7.—Some milch cows, some two-year-olds, and a few calves, 47920.—He sold his young stock at two or three years old, never so young as six months, 48008.—He sold them to local men or strangers, and was not interested to enquire where the strangers came from, 48013.—Farmers generally sold stock because they were in want of money, rather than because the particular time of sale was the most profitable to them, 48020-1.—To sell at two years old was the most profitable plan, 48022.—His own stock would be more profitable, if he had a few acres of good land upon which to fatten them before sale, 48017-8.—For his grass land would not maintain them without the addition of cut grass, 47920.—He could not keep cattle at all unless he were able to hire extra grass land, 47916-8, 48024-6.—Or would be obliged to sell them much younger, 47126.—It would always be possible to obtain grass land from larger holders, who could not fully stock their farms, 47126.

ACTION OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD WITH REGARD TO THE CAREY ESTATE—NEED FOR COMPULSORY POWERS.

Witness knew little of the purchase of land by the Congested Districts Board, except with regard to small patches, 47863A.—The land they had acquired in Erris was in the Union of Auglian, with which witness had small acquaintance, 47864.—Part of the

SCANLAN, Mr. FELIM—*continued.*

Carey Estate, recently bought by the Board, was in Rathmill, six miles from Belmullet, to the south; it was near Lisshall, and was called Duyork, 47821, 47823-5.—And was thickly populated, 47821.—The other part was within a quarter of a mile of Belmullet, on the road to Glencastle, 47821-2.—And consists of a patch of grazing land, and one small holding, 47821, 47826.—The Board acquired the land, and enlarged the holding of this tenant by the addition of grazing land, 47821-2, 47827.—And the rest of the land they divided into two tenancies, for which purpose they must build two houses, 47829-30.—Witness did not know where the new tenants were to come from, 47831-4.—If the Board had bought the adjoining townland of Anticollaun, 47821, 47834.—Which was on the Stuart Estate, 47834.—And within half a mile of the grazing land, 47835.—And situated on the road which runs through the grass land, 47821, 47835.—They could have provided for the congests of Anticollaun, with no expense to them, 47821, 47924-5.—Which would have been a great benefit to the tenants, 47821.—And would have saved the expense of building two cottages, 47838, 47844.—Which would amount to £200 or more, 47821.—The only cost of the whole scheme being the purchasing price of the grass land, 47923-4, 47835.—It was more economical to enlarge holdings without disturbing the people, 47838.—And improvements that must be paid for by an annuity system were of little benefit, 47838.—To do this, the Board must have bought the townland of Anticollaun, 47841.—Which would have required compulsory powers, 47821, 47843.

Distribution of Grass Land a Remedy for Distress and Migratory Labour.

The acquisition and distribution of grass land by the Congested Districts Board, or some such body, invested with compulsory powers, was the only chance of improvement in the neighbourhood of Erris, 47821, 47843, 47926.—Most of the prevalent distress was due to the smallness of the holdings, for, no matter how industrious the tenant, he could not live on a few acres, 47882.—But was obliged to resort to relief works, 47882.—There were in Belmullet 1,800 holdings of £4 valuation and under, which were too small to allow of modern farming methods, and rotation of crops (in which witness included grass crops), 47861, 47928-30.—Consequently, the land became impoverished and foul with weeds, having been constantly under tillage from time immemorial, 47861.—Even an addition of two acres to a holding might much improve it, 47861.—And if the forty acres of grass land on the Carey Estate had been distributed, it would have benefited the congested tenants of Anticollaun, 47859.—Even one acre, if prime land, would improve a holding, 47883.—Many tenants on the Carey Estate were migratory labourers, who would prefer to remain in Ireland, and an addition of five or six acres of good land would go far to keep at home, at any rate, some of these migrants, who were now compelled to migrate, in order to assist their families, 47846-55.

"Economic Holding," "Rundale," Mountain Land, etc.

Witness described as an economic holding, a farm on which a man could live and bring up his family in some measure of respectability, without begging of Government or other persons, 47936.—A holding of £5 might or might not be economic, and to reduce the rent by 50 per cent. might be a great benefit to the tenant, 47937-8.—A farm which could not be worked with horse labour might be economic, if it were sufficiently large, or the annuity sufficiently low, 47933.—Though the difficulty of working these farms was great, for, owing to the situation of the holding, and the character of the soil, the labourers had to carry manure and produce in creels, 47861-2, 47866-7, 47933.—And the land had to be broken with pick and shovel, while the farmer with a level farm could do four times as much work with a plough, 47861.—This should be considered in fixing fair rents or purchase annuities for mountain farms, 47934.—A man might have as much as twenty-eight acres of "rundale" in different patches, and yet be extremely poor, since stock fed on rundale required watching, 47963.

SCANLAN, Mr. FELIM—*continued.*

Drainage, Reclaiming and Liming.

The Congested Districts Board should assist in reclaiming, draining and liming mountain land adjacent to small holdings, thereby much increasing the value of the holdings, 47821, 47968.—The use of lime on a properly drained soil was beneficial, 47869.—And witness suggested that the Congested Districts Board should build a lime-kiln at a small cost, and continue quarrying and burning the lime, which was plentiful in Erris, selling it to the tenant farmers at a small or nominal price, 47869-70.—Or, failing that, should approach the landlord of the Atkinson estate (who now forbade the quarrying of lime at Glencastle), and purchase the right to do so, 47869-70.—The land generally was deficient in lime, except where it had been treated with sea-manure, and consequently diseases such as "Finger-and-toe" were prevalent, and turnip and other crops could not be grown, 47871-2.

Afforestation and Tree-Planting as Relief Work.

The Government should undertake the afforestation of large mountain tracts in the West; this plan would benefit Erris, 47889.—Witness would suggest planting, twenty, thirty, or 100 acres of mountain land in 1,000, 47893.—Informed that no profitable return could be expected from planting less than 1,000 acres in a block, 47894-6.—Witness thought that very little interference with grazing would accrue from reasonable planting, either to inhabitants, stock, or grazing, but no objection would be made to planting thousand-acre blocks, 47897, 47903.—There was little good grazing on the mountains, 47897-8.—Shelter belts would be less desirable than planting on a large scale—afforestation would provide work in times of distress, which would be better than the ordinary forms of relief works, 47888.—Relief works are resorted to by the smallest holders, but where there are several grown men in one family it is possible for some to remain at home, and some work on relief works; this is seldom done by the larger holders, 47885-7.

Substitutes for Potatoes—Grain Growing, Mills, etc.

Witness thought that the building of a cornmill by Government would encourage the cultivation of grain, 47875.—The present year was likely to be a bad one for potatoes, as, despite extensive spraying operations, the potato was attacked by a new disease (Ball Bán or White Spot), which attacked the stalk, and was more injurious even than blight, owing to the wet weather, 47872-5.—If the potato crop continued to be insufficient, the people must look for a substitute, 47875.—Many now subsisted on Indian meal, without milk, 47861-47876.—And if there were a possibility of getting it ground, farmers would try to grow Indian corn, which would be a good food for man and beast, 47876.—Witness considered grain a better substitute for potatoes than parsnips or other root crops, 47877.—And believed that was possible for the small holder to grow spring wheat, in selected spots, in Belmullet, 47875, 47939, 47942.—Witness had been in America, where spring and winter wheat was grown, 47914-5, 47941.—And thought the Belmullet climate not unsuitable, on account of its prevalent sea-breezes, 47878, 47942.—The wind did sometimes injure the grain crops, but risks must be taken, 47878. Witness did not remember the existence of cornmills in Belmullet in former times, 47880.—Father O'Hara had opposed this scheme when witness had suggested it four years previously to six members of the Congested Districts Board, 47875, 47939.—Father O'Hara had, at the time, convinced witness of the unwisdom of building a mill, stating that mills which ten or fifteen years before were working satisfactorily were at that time useless, but since then things had changed again, and Indian corn had risen four or five shillings, 47876.—The cultivation of small patches of grain would not keep a mill going, but in time it was hoped that two or three thousand farmers would each grow from half an acre to an acre or more of wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc., which would keep a mill working—no one now grew wheat, owing to lack of means for grinding it, but witness

SCANLAN, Mr. FELIM—*continued.*

believed this was the only reason, and would himself grow wheat if a mill were erected, 47943-47.—Witness considered the cost of building a mill to be a question for an expert, 47881.

TEMPORARY TENANCIES—ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

Witness believed that tenants would strongly object to remaining tenants of the Congested Districts Board for a term of four or five years, while their holdings were being improved; he himself would object strongly, 47952.—For he believed that the tenant would eventually be obliged to repay large sums of money, 47953, 47962, 47965, 47995, 47997.—This would saddle the tenant with a responsibility he might find it hard to support, for if £30 or £40 were spent on improvements, the repayment might handicap the tenant for life, 47965, 47990.—Witness had heard of the Dillon estate, and, rather than have the same method tried in Erris, would prefer that the tenant should have immediate ownership, and improve his land himself, 47954-6, 47962, 47972, 47979.—Improvements in Erris would take a considerable time, as it needed reconstruction from end to end, 47949, 47957-8.—Witness thought a few years would be sufficient, 47950.—And strongly objected to the Board holding land for more than five or six years, 47974.—With plenty of labour, two years would be enough for drainage and large improvements, 47974-6.—Witness knew of no place where sufficient labour for drainage works had been lacking, 47976-7.—If it was perfectly clear to witness that the reconstruction of the barony of Erris would take three, four, or five years, witness would not complain of their holding land for three years, 47978.—In the case of large arterial drainage schemes, the Government should appoint engineers and hire labour, and this could be done when the land was occupied, 47964, 47981.—There were very necessary works, such as arterial drainage, main fences, main roads, and reconstruction of holdings, which must be done, 47988.—And which a tenant cannot undertake for himself, 47967-8.—Also the Government must reclaim mountain land, where the local farmers were unaccustomed to and uninformed about reclamation, 47968.—And the sale of "rundale" direct to tenants, without restriping, was impossible, 47927, 47983-4.—But where the tenant was himself able to undertake the improvements, possession was an incentive to industry, 47956, 47963, 47987.—And possession should be given as soon as possible, 47979.—Witness considered that schemes of arterial drainage, etc., should not be charged to the improved area, 47982.—But they are expensive, and the Congested Districts Board must not hamper its efforts in other directions by incurring undue expense; they must recoup themselves to some extent, and if immediate possession were given to the holder, the Board must increase his annuity, 47996.—The value of the land would be augmented, 47997.

TEMPORARY TENANCIES ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE TENANT.

The alternative plan would be for the Board to retain possession of the land for a term of years, collecting the rents (old or reduced), and spend them on the property, 47991-6.—This would be a more favourable plan for the tenant, who could have no increased annuity to pay in the future, 47996, 48001, 48008.—This plan the witness preferred to an increased annuity, 48000, 48004-6.

PARISH IMPROVEMENTS IN ERRIS.

Witness wished to state that the Congested Districts Board could point to no irregularity in the administration of the Parish Improvement Scheme in Erris, for nine or ten years a grant of £100 was received by Belmullet, of which a small part sometimes remained unexpended, owing to applications being withdrawn; this money should be granted to other applicants, and the fact of its being unexpended was no argument that the £100 was more than was needed, for £300 could, with advantage, be expended in the district, 47968, 47970.

HEGARTY, Rev. J. J.

See pp. 42-52.

AREA, POPULATION, VALUATION, ETC., OF ERRIS.

The Union had an area of 179,245 acres, 48027.—There were 2,297 holdings in Erris, of which 1,862 were under £4, 272 between £4 and £8, 76 between £8 and £10, 25 between £15 and £20, and 62 over £20, 48034.—The population was 13,835, and the poor law valuation per head 15*s.* 10*d.*, and if the valuation (£1,378) of grazing lands in Erris were deducted, the valuation per head of the population was only 13*s.* 9*d.*, 48027.—Which was the lowest valuation in Ireland for a whole Union, though individual electoral districts might be lower; the land was extremely poor, but there was sufficient land in Erris to give 15½ acres to every person; the coast line of the barony of Erris was 336 miles, and the whole barony was larger by forty-six square miles than County Louth, and by 10,000 acres than County Carlow; the population was agricultural, or along the sea-board a mixed fishing and farming population; there were 512 houses in Erris with only one room, 1,086 with two, and 91 with three rooms, 41 with four and 100 with five rooms, 48028.—Witness considered that valuation and population were a test of poverty, the people having to live on the land, 48029.—If a revaluation were to take place some land would have increased in value, having been reclaimed since Griffith's valuation, and some, having gone out of cultivation, would now be of less value, 48031.—However, valuation was the readiest, and in many cases, the only possible test to apply, 48033-4.—Since 1878 there had been seven acute seasons of distress in Erris, in which relief works had been established by Government to enable the people to live, 48034-5.

PRICE OF LAND BEFORE, AND SINCE, ACT OF 1903.

Before 1903, only a few small properties were purchased, there were then two cases of property purchased by one landlord from another, the first was valued at £120, and bought for £450 at four years' purchase, 48036, 48039.—The second at 9½ years' purchase, was bought through the Landed Estates Court, witness could not say whether 9½ years' purchase of the valuation or the rent, 48036, 48039.—The Congested Districts Board also bought two properties in witness's parish, one at ten and the other at 10¼ years' purchase on the rental, 48036, 48040.—There were other properties offered for sale, but not sold (witness was informed), because the Commissioners did not consider them sufficient security for an advance of ten years' purchase money, 48036, 48041, 48044, 48049.—This was a property near Bangor, known as the Blacker property, and afterwards bought it at 19½ years' purchase, 48042, 48045.—Directly by the tenants, with the game reserved, 48045.—At the same rents, which were all first term rents, 48046-7, 48058-9.—The Board had recently bought two other properties, for the cheapest of which they had given 17 years' purchase; witness had approached all the landlords who owned land in the parish, 48060.—Most of them had been approached constantly by tenants, 48111.—Most stated that they were willing to sell, some did not state a price; a few asked to have a price offered, 48060.—Prices could not be arranged when the landlord did not specify price, 48061.

RISE OF LAND PRICES EXPLAINED.

This was bad business from the point of view of the State, 48048.—He could not account for the rise in land by a rise in farm produce, which had, in fact, fallen in price, 48052.—Land Stock at that time was not up to 114, and the difference was not thus explainable, 48050.—Witness considered that the intrinsic value of land had fallen since 1903, and could only think that the advance in price was the result of the change in the new Act of 1903 with regard to annuities; the present Act provided for 10*s.* sinking fund as against £1 5*s.* previously, 48051.—Comparing the difference between ten years under the old Act and ten years under the new, ten nine-sixteenth years under the old Act was the same as thirteen under the present; it produced an identical initial annuity, excluding bonus, assuming that Land Stock was at par, and the payment was in cash, 48053-4, 48056.—But if Land Stock was at thirteen per cent. premium there would be an addition, 48055.—And

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looked at from the point of view of the tenant, who pays the annuity, the property was worth ten years' purchase, 48506.

Mr. Carter's Land.

One landlord, Mr. Carter, asked 26 years' purchase, 48060, 48070, 48077-8, 48081, 48115, 48117.—The same price he was asking for lands in Westmeath—this landlord would have been as well off as at present, if he had obtained 18 years' purchase, 48067, 48075, 48080.—And invested the money at 3¾ per cent., 48076.—He was solvent, 48090.—But the land was fully mortgaged, 48069, 48075, 48088.—To the extent of £40,000, 46068.—If it had not been mortgaged it would not have been sold at the price, 48071.—A mortgaged estate could be sold cheaper than one unmortgaged, 48070.—Witness, in estimating that 18 years' purchase would compensate the landlord, had allowed liberally for the expenses of sale, 48075, 48085.—And for paying off all mortgages out of purchase money, 48091.—These calculations had not been based on absolutely authoritative evidence, 48093.—Witness, however, was certain the landlord's books would not prove that 26 years' purchase would be required, if he was to retain his net income after the sale, 48092.—If the books should show this, witness would say, as he had in all cases of purchase, that the price given should produce for the landlord his net income, 48094.—Witness had seen it stated that landlords were willing to settle on this basis, 48086.—But this was not his experience of them, 48087.—And Mr. Carter's terms show that he would not be satisfied with it, 48084.—26 years' purchase, with the addition of the bonus of £3 12*s.*, is equal to 29 years' purchase, 48082.—And he would get cash instead of depreciated stock, 48083.—Witness and the tenants accompanying him did not actually make an offer to Mr. Carter, as there was no chance of coming to an agreement, 48095, 48117.—But replied that he would be fortunate if he obtained 20 years' purchase, 48079, 48116.—Mr. Carter gave the same terms to the District Council, 48116.—Witness was not aware whether Mr. Carter afterwards approached the Congested Districts Board, but all replies given by landlords were sent on to the Board, and witness believed that the Board asked every landlord to send on the usual application, 48119-20-1.—The Board wrote, stating they had received this letter from the District Council, which was sent to every landlord in Erris, 48122.—The rent on the estate was a first term rental, and if it were properly revised to the equivalent of 18 years' purchase, it would stand at 21 years' purchase, and would repay him, 48071.—Most of the rents in Erris were still standing as first term rents, 48072.—And were unrevised, because tenants were too poor to take the case into Court, 48073-4.—Witness did not consider it good policy to enforce a system by which any class, whether landlords or tenants, should suffer, 48096.—Therefore, if the land were required for re-settlement the landlord must receive his net income, 48097.—And the State should bear any loss, 48098.—The State, by establishing the bonus, had adopted the responsibility of supplying any deficiency, 48104.—But in the case of the Carter Estate there would be no loss, 48100.

"Fair Price" of Land.

Witness would not expect a landlord to sell if he were to suffer by the sale, 48062-3.—But the landlords, though expecting to benefit by the prices offered, held out for higher prices, 48065-6.—Why should the landlord get more than at present? 48101.—If the landlord's net income were likely to decrease in the immediate future, that should be taken into account by the State, in making good any deficiency in the price he obtained for land, 48103.—The landlord should receive his net income on second term rents, or their equivalent, 48106.—This should be calculated by deducting from the gross rental all legitimate outgoings in connection with the working of the property, 48107.—This deduction varied according to the nature of the property, and in Erris was sometimes 50 per cent., 48108.—But 20 per cent. certainly should be deducted, 48109.—Landlords' books should be open to inspection by representatives of purchasing tenants, 48110.

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Sales Direct from Landlord to Tenant.

Negotiations between landlords and tenants had not resulted in sales, because the landlords, besides asking exorbitant prices, were not willing to sell to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, wished to make bargains direct with tenants, 48812.—Irrespective of the advice of the Board or Commissioners, and of the interests of the locality, 48813.—Between landlord and tenant, there was no free market in land, 48171.

The O'Hara Estate.

Mr. Carter and Mr. O'Hara were two typical landlords, 48114.—Mr. O'Hara stated that he would make no greater reduction that 4*s.* in the £—24½ years' purchase on first term and non-judicial rents; the valuation per head on that estate was 7*s.* 4½*d.*; subsequently tenants went into Court and got reductions varying from 4*s.* to 5*s.*, and averaging 4*s.* 6*d.*, 48122.

The O'Donnel and William Burn's Estates.

The tenants on the Burn's estate had judicial tenancies, 48122, 48124.—Were asked, fifteen years previously, to give permission to have their land striped, with a view to its sale to them; they consented, and some of them are not yet restored to their tenancies, but are paying, in many cases, their old rents on new holdings, and were "con-acre" tenants, 48122.—Or tenants who had no interest in the property, so that the landlord could sell the tenant's interest as well as the landlord's interest, 48123.—The principal mortgagee was trying to sell the land, stating that it was more valuable, because the tenants were not judicial but con-acre tenants, 48122.—The tenants ceased to be judicial tenants on the understanding that it should be to their interests, and at a request on behalf of Judge Ross's Court, 48125.—The O'Donnel estate had been offered to the Congested Districts Board and to the Land Commission, and had been valued and revalued, but no sale resulted, as the Land Judge asked more than its value; in bad years these tenants were the first to need relief, 48127.—Witness considered this a hardship inflicted by the Court, 48126.

Proposed Changes in Land Stock.

Witness considered that, owing to the discount at which Land Stock was issued, the transfer of land was too costly to the State; £100 cash paid on behalf of tenants, now cost £136 11*s.* 8*d.*, which was more than the price of a perpetuity at 3 per cent.; taking Land Stock at 82, there was a discount of 18 in the stock thus issued; the discount was £21 19*s.* and the bonus of 12 per cent. £14 12*s.* 8*d.*; witness suggested that the interest on Land Stock should be increased to 3 per cent., thus enhancing the value of the Stock, 48142-3.—(Leaving the sinking fund at 10*s.*), and that landlords should get two-thirds of their purchase money in Land Stock, 48128.—This alteration would affect the farmer's annuity to the extent of 5*s.* in the £100, 48130.—Farmers would not then give so many years' purchase, 48131.—A four per cent, annuity would disincline farmers to purchase, twenty-five years' purchase would represent the gross rental, 48132.—Witness considered that prices were lower under previous Acts, because they had a four per cent. payment, 48131.—There would have been more land sold in Erris if the Act of 1903 had not come into force; landlords then willing to sell at fourteen or fifteen years' purchase, now asked 23, 48133.—If a bonus of three to five years' purchase were added to the Ashbourne Act, and the Act of 1903 not enforced, it would increase sales immensely, 48134, 48136.—Especially in the poorer districts where the landlords expected to make their fortunes by sales, 48135.—If a bonus had been added to the Ashbourne Act, there would have been no need in congested districts for the Act of 1903, 48137-8.—Sales were taking place until the last, under the old Acts, 48139-40.—Witness knew it was stated by Government that further inducements must be offered to persuade solvent landlords to sell, 48142.

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Improvements—Drainage, Striping, etc.

The state of agriculture in Erris was backward, much of the land being in rundale, which required striping, fencing, and some reclamation; while this was progressing, the people would be gaining agricultural knowledge, 48144, 48149.—This could not be done by the tenant, nor could arterial drainage, 48149-50.—Which was necessary before other drainage could be begun, and must be completed before the land was handed over to tenants, when one unreasonable person might prevent a drainage scheme, which was to the advantage of himself as well as his neighbours; those remedial processes should be done so as to be a model to farmers, 48151.—While the land was retained by the Board for a term of years, three or five, according to the work to be done, 48148, 48155.—Witness knew of a plot of this kind, which had cost the Board a good deal, 48151.—It had been sold, but the annuity was not increased, so as to recoup the expenditure, 48152-3.—Tenants objected to increased annuities, but witness considered it desirable that improvements should be made, and an addition made to the annuity, for these improvements, if wisely done, paid for themselves, 48154-5.—There would still remain the improvement of houses, 48150.—And much that the tenant could do for himself, for the land, being poor, would require labour to keep it in condition, and the tenant and his son, though capable of earning more elsewhere, would be best employed in improving or reclaiming their lands, 48156-9.—For this gave them constant interest and employment, 48163.—And it was improving to a family to work for its conjoint ends, 48158-9, 48162.

Maintenance of Drainage, and Deterioration of Holdings.

The maintenance of arterial drainage should be the care of the people benefited, 48164.—The Congested Districts Board should have power to enforce this, 48165.—If a tenant allowed his farm to deteriorate, and was obliged to sell it, the Congested Districts Board should have no power of pre-emption, for the tenant was sufficiently punished by his ill-success, 48166-7.—The Board should keep an agricultural instructor in each neighbourhood, to encourage maintenance of the improvements, 48172.—But should not have special powers in case of waste and neglect by tenants, for landlords were not dispossessed, except in extreme cases, 48173.

Consolidation and Sub-division of Holdings.

Other tenants should be allowed to buy holdings relinquished by unsuccessful farmers, unless the adjoining holdings were very large, 48168.—The purchasing owner should have a free market, 48169.—Witness had not considered the question, but thought the tenant purchaser should have a free market, 48170.—Freer than at present, 48171.—Consolidation of holdings (if too small) was a great benefit, 48175.—But might be a great evil, 48175.—It would be well that the State should pay the full market price for a holding relinquished through the improvidence of its owner, or other reasons, and hand it over to a new tenant, 48176, 48180.—Thus preventing unwise consolidation or sub-divison, 48176-9.—As was done in Germany, 48176.—Sub-division of holdings was an evil in the case of small holdings, 48174, 48179.—There was an unfortunate tendency to sub-divide, in small holders, 48194.—In holdings above £10 valuation this was not apparent, 48195.—The tendency was greater in the case of holdings inherited than of holdings purchased, 48027.—Witness expected, when he had more experience of purchased holdings, to find that the spirit of ownership would counteract the tendency to sub-divide, 48028-9.—And the payment of the annuity to the State further discouraged subdivision, 48209.—So that even in 68½ years, when nothing remained to pay, the owner would still be disinclined to sub-divide, 48210.—If the land were not to be indefinitely sub-divided, the sons of farmers must take to some other occupation, 48194.—They would either buy a business or a holding or emigrate, 48195, 48201.—An economic holding was one which could support the owner and his wife and family until the family grew up, 48201.—A holding not capable of supporting a wife and young family was uneconomic, 48200.—But not if it would not support indefinitely, an indefinitely large family, 48199.—Just as a business was economic, even though it would not support the whole grown-up family of the owner, 48197.—Witness did not contemplate the entire family living permanently on the soil, 48196.—In every county some of the grown sons adopted other callings, 48198, 48203.—Just as shopkeepers' sons did, 48202, 48206.—If there were lands available for agriculture, they should get them, rather than turn to employments for which they were unsuited, 48205.

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Distribution of Grass Lands.

There was a considerable amount of grass land available for the relief of congestion, which should be split up and given to the local holders; about 200 new holdings could be made from the grass lands in Erris, as a basis of £5 to £7 a holding, 48184.—This would still leave a number of uneconomic holders in Erris—even if no land were given to the fishermen, 48187-8.—Who would not migrate in any circumstances, 48186.

Migratory Labourers.

The new farms of £5 to £7 would give employment enough, without resorting to migratory labour, if it was mixed land, 48191.—Most of the holdings included bog, 48192.—If the holding were half bog, it would provide sufficient employment, 48193.—But if all clay, a £10 holding would be necessary, 48193.—As a consequence of improvement some persons formerly migratory labourers had become permanent residents, but witness could not say definitely that this was due to the action of the Board in increasing holdings, 48190.—The tenantry had been considerably improved, 48189.—It was absolutely necessary that migratory labourers should return once a year to their homes, 48161.—And boys acquired bad habits, or lost their health, after working for three, four, or five years in England or Scotland; it was unusual that they turned out respectable men, 48161.—Though for a time they might earn considerable wages, 48160.

Live Stock.

Since the live stock schemes passed from the Congested Districts Board Erris had suffered considerably, 48180.—The horse-breeding scheme was unsuccessful, the class of hackneys sent not being suitable to Erris. 48145-7.—So that horses in Erris were worse than before, 48144.—And in the case of shorthorns, the Department supplied animals too highly bred, highly fed, and high-priced for bog lands, whereas an animal from one-third to one-tenth the price would be more suitable, it being better to raise the price of 1,000 calves by 5*s.* than 100 by £1 a head, 48180.—Farmers said they had suffered to the extent of £1 a calf for the change, 48184.—The calves were too tender and unsuited to the country, 48181-2.—There was only one cross-bred bull in witness's parish, which had been there six months, whereas there used to be four or five, 48184.—The 76 cross-bred bulls in Mayo were not in Erris, 48183.—The Congested District Board had supplied hardy cross-bred animals, and a good number of them, 48180.

Evidence of The O'Conor Don.

Witness wished, with reference to The O'Conor Don's statement, that Geesala population was sea-supported, to say it was the one seaboard population of Erris which did not fish; also, though he had said Erris was not congested, it was one of the most congested districts in Ireland, 48239.—The O'Conor Don had a small property in the Mullett which might have been sold, 48240.

Facilities for Fisheries in Erris.

There was a large fishing population in Erris, probably twice the number of persons mentioned in Mr. Green's return; about 300 currachs were not returned at all, not being registered with the Coastguards; there were about 100 yawls in Erris, 48210.—Their tonnage was about 2 tons, and they were the largest boats used in Erris, 48212-3.—No large boats

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of the Zulu type existed in Erris, and it would be desirable to have some larger boats in which the fishermen could follow the fish out to sea, 48210.—And get larger hauls, like the Scotch boat, which in these waters had made a fortune in two seasons, 48229.—The canvas boats could be run up on the strand in bad weather, when the boats could not land at piers, 48227.—The harbour and pier accommodation was poor; in the rough weather there was no shelter, 48210.—And the piers were very small; the piers built by the Board at Porturlin, Portacloy, and Inver were too small for even yawls to approach in rough weather, 48217.—Some more piers should be built, 48210.—The Congested Districts Board had brought the fishing industry in Erris to its present relatively developed position. Within witness's memory it had been only one-third as important, 48214.—It had supplied loans for the purchase of boats and gear, and made piers and slips in a few cases, 48215.—There were seven or eight fishing stations, where the Board used to buy and cure fish, and where now merchants bought fish in good seasons, 48210.—With the exception of Broadhaven the harbours were exposed to northerly winds, 48218.—Broadhaven was near enough for large boats, both from witness's parish and Belmullet, and, unlike Porturlin and Portacloy, would not need a large expenditure to fit it for large boats, 48219-20.—There was as good fish at Broadhaven as elsewhere, 48228.—It would be better to create a fishing industry in Broadhaven than to create along the coast a number of persons, half fishermen and half farmers, 48221.—The industry admitted of development; all the year round there were some fish to be had; the supply of mackerel was very good; there was no market for herrings, 48227.—The lobster and crab industry was considerable, and was not confined to Erris, but owing to want of transit, the market was bad, 48232-4.—The long line fishing for cod and ling had been practically abandoned; witness thought the fish were less numerous and the appliances unsuitable, 48227, 48236.—But the cod and ling stations were still in workable condition, 48235.—Witness did not consider that mackerel and herring had displaced the larger fish, 48230-1.

Fishing Instructors.

The Congested Districts Board used to supply experienced fishermen from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland, to teach long line fishing, who resided in the district during the fishing year, and went out with the crews; at one time there were six of these instructors, 48223-4.—They were withdrawn when the long line fishing failed, owing to temporary disappearance of the fish, 48225.

Railway Facilities and Fisheries.

Railway accommodation was necessary for improvement of fisheries, 48210, 48222.—A coast railway would be better than one coming from Mullaranny for the general population, and the only convenient route for the fishing population, 48237.—It would be advantageous to link Erris with Sligo and that district, 48238.—And if the All Red Route came into existence, it would benefit the agricultural population of Erris to supply the large boats with provisions, 48238.

Industry.

The crochet industry, as established by the Congested Districts Board had been very successful, 48240.

Unsatisfactory Action of the County Committee in Erris.

Erris had been neglected by the Department, both from an industrial and agricultural point of view, 48240, 48289.—It was practically unrepresented on the County Committee, since the five members did not attend on account of the cost of travelling to Castlebar and hotel expenses there, which, at £2 10*s.* a head, would amount to £150 a year—an unreasonable sum to spend in obtaining a possible grant of £100; they would also lose three days each every time they attended a meeting, of which there were twelve per annum, 48240, 48282.—This was due not alone to the want of transit facilities, but to the system of work of the Department, which entailed too many meetings, on account of constant reference of the business to Dublin, 48241.—With a consequent

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waste of time and money, 48241.—The Sub-Committee wasted its time, having no voice in the framing of the scheme, or the distribution of money, 48242.—It was unable to obtain information, and had passed frequent resolutions calling upon Mr. Carolan to furnish witness with details and information of the expenditure of the Department during its operations in Erris, 48242, 48245.—This Mr. Carolan refused point blank, giving as a reason the purpose for which witness required the information (to use in evidence before this Commission), 48243-4, 48247.—This was a gross dereliction of duty, 48245.—Witness had not with him a copy of Carolan's letter, 48246.—Witness had attended the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, hoping to prevent its establishment; he had heard of no result of any subsequent meetings of the Sub-Committee, nor of any advice taken from it, 48287.—It had no income, 48288.—An agricultural scheme should be framed by persons knowing the congested district, 48241.—The scheme of the Committee, 48240, 48248.—Was unsuitable for Erris, which received no share of the £290 voted for shows, nor the £205 for horticulture, since it was not a district for fruit-growing; it had some help from the £300 for butter-making and £10 grant for planting ten shelter belts of trees; witness adduced this as evidence of the unsatisfactory working of the County Committee in Erris, 48248.—The district did better under the Congested Districts Board, 48249.—One Committee for the whole county was unsatisfactory; the active voting members of the Committee all came from uncongested districts or from uncongested portions of congested districts, 48280-4.—For example, Mr. Corcoran, of Killala, 48285.—There was only one scheduled district in Killala, though there might be as much congestion in Killala as in Claremorris or Swinford, 48206.

Scheme of Witness for Agricultural Instruction.

Witness proposed that the improvement of agriculture in Erris should be undertaken by the Parish Committees, 48249.—Erris required special treatment, 48265.—Witness's plan was the formation of a central body, consisting of two members from each Parish Committee, 48249, 48266.—With the addition of the County Councillors eligible under the rules of the Parish Committee; the County Council would continue to levy the rates, as at present, and would hand over the rates for the congested districts to this Central Body to administer, 48252-3.—Instead of to the County Committee as at present, 48252.—The income of the Central Body would consist of the proceeds of the penny rate (£45 in Erris), 48251, 48254.—And of the grant for the special fund for congested districts, which could easily be adjusted, 48250, 48252.—The Parish Committee would provide no funds, 48268.—And the surplus which would be needed must be obtained from the provision for special treatment of congested districts, 48268.—The Central Body would provide each Parish Committee with £100, together with the grant from the Board for agricultural purposes, 48249, 48269-70.—There were four parishes in Erris besides Belmullet, 48275.—All with Parish Committees, Bangor and Kilmore having two each, 48276.—The differences in extent and population could be adjusted by the local Committee, 48271.—The Parish Committee would select twenty farmers, subject to the report of the local expert as to their capacity and industry, 48257.—Each of these men would become a kind of unpaid instructor to the district, 48274.—The same men, if suitable, should be selected for five consecutive years, 48249, 48272.—And their holdings would, under the advice of the instructor, become models for the neighbourhood, 48248, 48272-3.—Each of the twenty men selected would be expected to raise crops, and contribute a certain amount of money to the working of his own plot, 48255-6.—And would receive as a subsidy £5 in seed and manure, etc., and something on the advice of the instructor for the special labour, 48249.—This would be a sufficient inducement to follow the instruction of the Parish Committee, given through the local expert instructor, 48249.—The work of the present agricultural instructors was wasted, 48262, 48278.—As they had no definite work, but only gave advice when asked; under the new system, each would report on the twenty holdings in his district, stating what improvements were needed, and what they would cost, 48249.

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ADVANTAGES OF SCHEME.

By this plan, the scheme for Erris would be framed in Erris, 48249.—And the agricultural instruction would be under a body that knew local wants, 48263. —The Committee members would obtain information as to the best methods, when they met on the Central Body in Erris, and would report this in their own parishes, and get the new plans tried by the agricultural expert, on the land of the most intelligent men of the parish, 48263, 48267.—Witness would rely rather on associated local effort for improvement of the neighbourhood than on a system maintained by paid officials, 48277-8.—He would have one paid official, but not, as at present, also a paid supervisor, and a secretary with a nominal salary, 48277.

RELATION TO EXISTING AUTHORITIES.

The schemes could be worked either directly by the Department or, preferably, through the County Committee, 48250.—The Parish Councils would remain under the Congested Districts Board, but, conjointly with the present Committee work, would carry on this agricultural instruction, 48259-61.

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WITNESS'S LAND; PRICES OFFERED FOR IT, ETC.

Witness owned 13,606 acres in the barony of Erris, 48291.—The greater part was tenanted, 48291, 48374. —He had some grass land in his own hands, which was profitable, 48291.—And was willing to sell his land, tenanted or untenanted, at a price which would give him the same income as at present (less estate outgoings), if invested in reasonable securities, 48292, 48302.—He had been in negotiation for selling his land, most of which was in Judge Ross's Court, and had been offered twelve years' purchase, 48388, 48390.—By an agent of the Court, 48388.— But the offer being insufficient, the matter dropped, 48387-8.—If he had taken twelve years' purchase, and invested the purchase money at 3½ per cent., he would have lost from 20 to 30 per cent. at least, 48391.—Roughly, a loss of 25 per cent., 48398.—He could not tell the exact loss, but it would be much more than 25 per cent., 48402.—The offer made to witness was about four years short of what would return his net income, 48399.—The bonus would be three years, 48397.—The bonus would one and a half years, 48403.—The bonus would much of it disappear in costs, 48401.—The actual offer of twelve years, with bonus, came to fifteen years, 48397.—Witness did not think sixteen years would return his net income, 48400.—If he accepted twelve years, he would lose 50 per cent., 48405.—These calculations allowed 10 per cent. for outgoings, 48391, 48405.— He would prefer to sell his whole estate and buy back the demesne, 48404.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAZING LANDS AN INJURY TO SMALL HOLDERS.

The division of grazing lands into small holdings would probably be unwise; grazing was the chief industry of Erris; even the small tenants found grazing paid better than tillage; great numbers of store beasts were grown on the mountain and moor land, 48292.—If the large farms were sold the small tenant would suffer, 48303, 48308, 48347.

TRADE IN CATTLE.

This was because he depended on selling his cattle to persons with larger holdings, 48292, 48293, 48305, 48307, 48332.—Witness himself bought them as yearlings, 48293, 48295.—Many farmers sold young calves, 48304, 48337, 48341, 48342.—The larger holders, like witness, kept them till they were three year olds, 48292-3.—And then sold them to farmers who kept them till they were ready for stall-feeding, when they were again sold, 48292-3, 48309.—Some of the small holders had, as well as the mountain land, strips of better pasture, which much improved cattle, 48292.—And could keep their stock till two years old, as did witness, 48297-8.—Cattle did better on a large range of grass, 48299.—When maturing it was necessary to them, 48360-3.—Small holders hired grazing from witness and others, 48297, 48299.—If the small owners had their holdings enlarged, it would answer the same purpose, if they treated their land wisely, 48300.—But small owners would tend to over-stock their land, 48301, 48304, 48357-9.—If they had more land they would purchase more cattle, 48304-5, 48332, 48341.—And there would be an increased number of producers, 48345.—These men would have no market for their cattle if all the grass farms were cut up, 48305, 48332.—Even if some of them were distributed, there would be less competition to buy the small holder's cattle, 48293, 48355-6.—The division of grass lands would increase the production of cattle, and decrease the power of maturing them, 48345.—There would be an increase in supply and no more buyers so that the stock would have to be sold as young as before, 48346.—The buyers from Meath and Queen's County did not buy very young cattle, 48334.—But if a tenant had a farm of a reasonable size he could keep his stock till two years old and sell them to these Meath dealers, 48339.—The cattle are sold in September or October, for winter feeding, as was now the custom, 48334.—By the more prosperous farmers, 48335, 48337. —And this might not dislocate the trade, 48334.

TRANSIT FACILITIES AFFECTING CATTLE TRADE.

The want of competition depended on the lack of railway facilities, 48357.—If there were a railway to take fat cattle to market and bring in feeding stuffs, 48309-10.—Stall-feeding might pay, 48316-7.—The cattle might be fattened earlier, 48324, 28326.—Under the present system stall-feeding would not pay the witness, 48309.—Since there was only a small market in Belmullet, 48310.—And it was not usual to ship fat beasts to Sligo, 48311-2.—Though store cattle were walked to Ballina, sent by rail to Dublin, and thence shipped to Liverpool to the sellers' agents, 48314.—It would entail more buildings, 48318.—And growing more grass and roots, 48319.—And more labour, 48320.—Which would be easily obtainable and cheap, 48320-8.—The present system of cattle-farming, which was peculiar to Ireland, 48324.—Was a waste of time, and might be simplified by better transit facilities, which would open a better market, and raise prices, 48324-6.—But sending cattle to distant markets would entail greater expense in carriage, and introduce competition with other districts, 48327. —The land in Erris was less suitable for fattening than lands in the east of Ireland, 48322.—Fat cattle were injured by railways journeys, 48328.—But at present they had also a long journey by road, 48328.— Witness was not sure that under an artificial system of fattening, he would keep his stock a year less, he now kept them about fifteen months, 48329.—He had not himself tried to fatten cattle, 48324.—Cattle might be killed and the meat sent away by boat, but witness did not know how it was to be done, meat that he had sent to London had gone bad in transit, 48364.—The meat could be insured, but witness did not think the export of meat would pay Erris farmers under present conditions, 48365.

EVIDENCE OF MR. DORAN AND MR. FINUCANE.

Witness did not agree with Mr. Doran that the land now in the hands of graziers would carry more cattle if it were divided among small farmers, 48350. —He understood that Mr. Doran contemplated something like the Belgian system, 48378.—There would be more tillage under that system, and less room for beasts, 48351.—And there would be no competition to buy cattle, and therefore lower prices, 48356. —Also referring to Mr. Doran's evidence, witness believed his plan of fixing the price of land was fair, and Mr. Finucane's method of making the landlord fix the price was unreasonable and unjust, 48365.—Witness based this statement on Mr. Finucane's evidence before the Commission, 48368.

TWO-FOLD INTEREST OF OWNERS.

Witness thought it advisable, if the State adopted the policy of acquiring grass lands, that the owner's two-fold interest in the land should be recognised, and compensation given accordingly; tenant-rights in Erris were saleable at a high price, as much as twenty-two years' purchase, 48365.

BINGHAM, Mr. DENIS G.—*continued.*

Turbary and Kelp Industries, etc., and Transit Facilities.

It was unfortunate that in the West of Ireland all classes were dependent upon the land, and all ameliorative efforts were concentrated upon the land; in Erris there were thousands of acres of turbary bog, and now fuel was getting scarce, it was strange no Government had taken up the matter; the deep black turf of the neighbourhood was only second to the best coal, and it was untouched for miles around; roads should be made into the bogs, good drainage carried out, and facilities for sale of turbary introduced, 48370.—Germany was able to send peat-moss litter to Dublin, 48371.—The industry of kelp-raising had declined of late years; it was said, owing to a "ring" of buyers which had reduced prices and been disastrous to the dwellers on the coast, 48370, 48382.—At one time, 300 or 400 tons of kelp were made on the coast of Erris in the year, 48379.—And seven years previously the price was £6 a ton, while now it was £2 10s. to £3 a ton, 48381.—Kelp was used to make iodine, which could now be more cheaply obtained from saltpetre, etc., 48383.—If some industries suitable to the district were financed the people would be able to live in comfort; work would be available for the young people, and agitation would cease, 48370.—Witness, questioned as to whether his own tenants were driven to agitation by his practice of charging them one-third profit on the kelp they gathered, replied that this was only charged for kelp gathered on lands in his own hands, and not in the occupation of tenants, 48377.—He meant to allude to agrarian agitation, 48373.—Which he thought would cease if landlords and tenants came to terms about land purchase, 48374.—There were large quantities of drift weed and growing sea-weed along the coast, which would be a valuable manure for inland tillage if there were means of transit; the land on the coast was surfeited with weed manure, 48385.

Liming and Transit Facilities.

There was no limestone in the turbary, and bog was with difficulty reclaimed without lime, lime was abundant in Tyrawley, and could be imported if there were a railway, and large areas of cut-away bog and unproductive land made profitable, 48385.—There would be no improvement in Erris unless a railway were made to open up trade between Erris and other localities; the Government, if it financed a railway, would do more to assist the people than had been done before by all its predecessors; the barony was forty-two miles from the nearest important town; a railway thither would increase the value of cattle by twenty per cent., 48386.

Sandhills.

Witness thought it undesirable to sell land in the Mullett which largely consisted of sandhills, 48409.—To the tenantry, who would not preserve the grass which had been preserved by graziers, to keep the sand from blowing and the land from deterioration, 48410.—For the last ten years this had been neglected, though the preservation of grass was to the interest of tenants, and some means should be found of preventing it, 48411.—And preserving the land to the men who had improved it, 48410.

Labour Employed by Witness.

Witness employed eighteen men as labourers, 48396, 48406.—And if he were deprived of his living these men would lose their employment, 45394.—Some of them were his own tenants, and some tenants of adjoining landlords, 48407, 48409.

Case of negotiations with Estates Commissioners.

Witness knew of case in which an arrangement was made between the landlord of an evicted tenant and the Estates Commissioners, that the tenant should be re-instated at sixteen years' purchase, with one year's rent; this was inconvenient to the landlord, since he wished to sell the whole estate, in which this was one holding out of forty; he agreed, and when preliminary arrangements were made, the Commissioners brought the negotiations to an end on the plea that the holding was uneconomic, though their own inspector had agreed to the price, 48386.

BINGHAM, Mr. DENIS G.—*continued.*

GALLAGHER, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 56-8.

The Congested Districts Board and its Tenants.

Witness believed that improvements were better done by the Congested Districts Board than by the tenant, 48413.—But the Board should hold the land for a limited term, 48416.—The land should be transferred as quickly as possible, to set the Board free for further purchases in the district, 48419.—It was exasperating for tenants paying full rents to see the tenants of the Board for a number of years practically paying no rents, owing to the reductions made, but deriving an income from game and fishing rights, 48416.—Which was bought from them by Mr. O'Brien for a lump sum, paid to each tenant yearly, 48417-8.—This occurred in a townland called the O'Hara Dease Estate, once worthless, and transformed by the Board into the most comfortable townland in the whole district, 48413.—Witness believed, but did not know absolutely that this was bought at 10¼ years' purchase, 48414.—The rents had never been regularly paid, which might account for the small price, 48414-5.

Game Rights.

Witness considered, in the event of a transfer of property, that the game rights should be vested in the tenant, 48428.—It was now jointly preserved by the landlord and tenant, 48428.—The landlord never had full game rights, 48431.—Witness was aware that if the tenant exercised game rights, it would, by the Land Act of 1881, enable the landlord to take the tenant-right of his holding; but in another section the tenant was protected against trespass, 48432.—By the law of the land, the game might belong to the landlord, but by the law of nature, it was the tenants, 48431.—In the event of a sale, the landlords' right might be held, 48428.—Disputes about game caused endless troubles, 48428.—Much damage was done by persons in search of game and fishing, throwing down fences, 48428, 48433.—And if the tenants were peasant proprietors the land would be more valuable to them if no one else had rights over it, 48428, 48433.—The question of game entered into bargains between landlord and tenants, 48435.—And if the game passed to the tenant, he paid for it, 48436.—The terms varied, 48437.—Witness thought that if the landlord were deprived of game rights, the State should pay him, 48434.—Not the tenant, 48430.—The law should be so amended that the tenant could not be left without game rights, 48438-9.—Commissioner O'Brien had refused to sanction the sale of the Dillon Estate, because the tenant was not to have the rights, and had said that when a man became a tenant purchaser, no one should be allowed to come on to his land, 48438.—The matter could be arranged, by vesting the game rights in a public authority, 48840.—Or a committee of the tenants, 48841.—It was not so important to make a profit to the tenants as to prevent people coming over their land, which would be a matter of agreement, 48442-3.

Lime.

Witness was glad to hear from Mr. Scanlan that there was lime in the district; there was also excellent limestone in the eastern part of Erris, along the Owenmore river, three miles east of Bangor; witness had recommended that funds to the credit of congested districts should be spent in testing these quarries; this had been adopted by the County Committee, but was not sanctioned by the Department of Agriculture, 48419.—Witness thought it strange that a unanimous suggestion of the County Committee should be disregarded, and hoped that the Commissioners would make it incumbent on any authority remodelling estates, and re-distributing holdings, to make provision for obtaining lime, 48419-20, 48422.—Witness

GALLAGHER, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

had approached the Congested Districts Board on the matter, but believed that they had replied that the matter was transferred to the Department of Agriculture; in every case, the reports of the Agricultural Instruction in Ireland had dwelt on the necessity for lime, 48422.

Mr. Bingham's Evidence on Distribution of Grass Lands and Cattle Prices.

Witness disagreed with Mr. Bingham's statement, that multiplication of the number of tenants would lower the price of store-cattle; if every acre of Erris were occupied (as it ought to be) by tenants on economic holdings, the price of cattle would be unaffected, for the cattle reared in Erris was a negligible proportion of the whole supply, 48423.—The same process would, no doubt, go on all over Ireland, but if it had tended to affect the price of cattle, that effect would be already observable, 48423.—The same thing would not be likely to happen throughout Ireland, but even so, every grass holding sub-divided and sub-let would carry not only more cattle, but more inhabitants; this was supported by figures collected by witness, as to the population, and number of cattle on his own townland, compared to townlands under grazing, 48424.

Division of Grass Lands and Migration.

If the grass lands were distributed, the thing should be put on a broad basis, and people should be restored to the lands from which they had been driven to wet and barren districts; witness had heard that people from Erris would be unwilling to migrate to Roscommon; this was untrue; he himself was willing to go; people from Erris went much further afield; those who were not too old, or specially incapable, would go, if there were a definite migration scheme to put before them, 48425.

Agricultural Banks.

Witness, in his own experience, as Secretary of an Agricultural Bank, knew them to be a great benefit, but he thought they should be put on a sounder basis, by being attached to a system of land purchase, 48425.—They were now really governed by the Irish Organisation Society, which was subsidised by the Department of Agriculture, 48425.—The business was now carried on in a school-house, by a Secretary with a nominal salary (witness himself did not draw his salary); if the Bank were directly subsidised by the Congested Districts Board, and a house hired, and Secretary paid by that body, depositors would have more confidence, 48427.—The Board might advance money for people to repay their annuities, 48427-8.

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See pp. 59-64.

Acreage, Population, Valuation of Westport Union.

Westport Union contained 347,819 acres; the population was 34,672; poor law valuation, £45,069; in twenty years the population decreased by 3,593; in fifty years the number of houses by 8,012; this was chiefly due to the Marquis of Sligo, Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, and the Earl of Lucan; their tenants, though the majority owed nothing, were replaced by English and Scotch settlers; great distress prevailed amongst the evicted tenants during Famine and after, 48444.

Land held by a few Graziers.

Hence arose land monopoly; sixty-six graziers held 98,790 acres, and thirteen landlords held in fee 52,145 acres for grazing alone; all these graziers were non-residential; there were 4,089 occupiers, whose valuation ranged from £1 5*s.* to £8; about 52,000 acres were held by graziers on the eleven months system; according to statement made by Assistant Clerk of the Union in 1902, the valuation within its area was about £1 per head; were the land rightly distributed each person would receive ten acres; one grazier alone, Mr. Houston Boswell, an Englishman, occupied 24,763 acres within the Union; this land, at

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the Killeries, was partly arable, and a great deal was mountain and bog; Mr. Boswell bought bullocks and grazed them here; he lived in London, and only came to Ireland occasionally to visit his stock; he had held most of the land about thirty years as tenant of Lord Sligo, probably under lease, 48444-55.

General Poverty.

The average at Carrowbawn was ten and a half acres amongst twenty-three tenants, and the average valuation was £2 12*s.*; at Carnalurgan the average was nine acres amongst eight tenants, and the average valuation was £1 6*s.*; the same system prevailed on the Sligo Estate, *e.g.*, at Lettermaghera, Shramore electoral division (Westport Union), where forty families existed on a valuation of £60—an average of £1 10*s.* per family—the system was rundale: one man valued at 14*s.*, had patches of land in sixteen places; Lord Sligo held most of the cattle-ranch of nearly 12,000 acres, 48455-60.

Migratory Labour.

There were, in all, in Westport Union, 4,089 occupiers rated at or under £8; these, out of 5,322 families, *i.e.*, about 20,000 persons, had holdings below subsistence point; they were consequently dependent on relatives in America, or on annual migrations to England and Scotland, where they worked as labourers; cheap trains and boats were run for this purpose, 48448.

Emigration.

The flower of the population emigrated to America; since 1851 probably over 30,000 families had left the union, 48448.

Stoney Estate.

About seven years ago the Congested Districts Board bought the Stoney Estate at a reasonable price, 16½ years' purchase; six or seven years later this, including 2,000 acres of mountain land, had been re-sold to Mr. Stoney at a nominal price; this caused distress to tenants, as the Board had allowed them to graze their cattle there at a nominal price; the tenants were very poor, and had fully availed themselves of this privilege, 48461.—The quality of the mountain was bad, but sometimes, for months, mountain grazing was as good as arable for fattening purposes, and it seemed as though the position of this land, running parallel to the tenants' holdings all the way, might have permanently accommodated the people if allowed for three months of the year; the mountain was now used as a game preserve, but Mr. Stoney let some of the tenants graze cattle there, 48461-77, 48496-7, 48536-9.

Sale of Rossyvera Arable Farm.

When the Board sold the 2,000 acres of mountain, it bought from Mr. Stoney an arable farm of 200 acres, called Rossyvera; the Board agreed to pay an enormous price; witness admitted it was usual for the Board to sell a mountain for £600, in order to get arable land for about £7,300; Rossyvera might not have been paid for at once, but if not, was now in course of being paid for; the Board might or might not have it on their hands now; operations had been begun on it immediately; but these had been suspended after twelve months, as the title to the farm had been disputed by Mr. Stoney, in the interests of his brother, Colonel Stoney; the farm was now being used for grazing by the people of the district; the land was good and would greatly benefit the people if secured to them, but it need not have been bought so high; opinions differed as to whether the Board had done wisely in the transaction with Mr. Stoney, 48479-93, 48498-9.

Suspicious Circumstances in Connection with Sale.

The transaction appeared to have been made in Mr. Stoney's interest; Mr. Stoney might have made the re-selling of the mountain a condition of the Board's getting Rossyvera, but witness thought this could not have been enforced; Mr. Jones, the head landlord, had said he would be glad to sell the farm, and he regarded Mr. Stoney simply as a middleman;

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it was a suspicious circumstance that a former steward of Mr. Stoney's should have been appointed Assistant Land Commissioner for the Board; witness believed he made a report and measured the place, and though this had been done with his chief's (Mr. Doran's) consent, that he had greatly favoured Mr. Stoney; witness admitted that this was only an impression, 48488, 48501-14, 48526.

Enlargement of Holdings Needed.

Small owners would be chiefly benefited by adding good land to their holdings; a number should be migrated to better lands within the Union. There was enough grass land to supply both local needs and the wants of many outside the Union, 48527-32.—Part of the land was good, part intersected with rivers; much was rough mountain land, only needing a little reclamation, 48533-4.

Newport Workhouse.

Newport Workhouse, a modern building, erected at cost of £13,000, was bought at public auction by the Congested Districts Board for about £600; Newport and Wesport Unions had been amalgamated, owing to the high rates prevailing, and the building had consequently become useless, 48539.—The people thought it might now be used for some reproductive purpose, *e.g.*, a bacon or woollen factory, 48554.—It was near a quay, a railway, and a powerful waterfall; there was a large enough population for mill purposes, although the fever hospital and such like buildings were being pulled down to improve farms and utilise the stone. It was a matter of opinion whether this factory scheme would pay, 48558.—There was little or no private enterprise in Ireland, but the Board had the plan under consideration, 48559-73.

Work of Congested Districts Board.

The Congested Districts Board had done little for Westport Union beyond purchasing a few hundred acres; these were bought too high, and it was doubtful whether the tenants would ever be able to meet the instalments, 48461.

Suggestions for Re-constituting Board.

The Board should be made more representative, and some of its members should be elected from public bodies, *e.g.*, County, District, or Urban Councils, with compulsory powers for acquiring land for the relief of congestion. The members lived chiefly in Dublin, and did not sufficiently know the country's needs; the County Council would know them; each county should have at least three or four members to represent the people accurately; there were three electoral divisions in Achill Island, Achill, Duagh, and Slievemore; of these Mr. Lavelle, now in Dundrum Asylum, was the principal representative on the Rural District Council; even two representatives on the Congested Districts Board would be an improvement, admitting that more might hinder consecutive knowledge and discussion; the Chairman of each County Council should nominate the members, with power to replace them should they fail to secure advantages for their own localities; counties like Donegal and Mayo, which were represented on the Board, were better looked after than other counties, 48617-37.

Fishing Industry.

The fishing industry along the western coast was neglected for want of proper pier and harbour accommodation; the piers at Lecanavey, Mulranny, etc., were useless, because not built far enough out to sea; extra piers at Achill, Dooega, Rossnewrevagh and other places, and the utilisation of Mulroy as a harbour for fishing boats, would probably encourage and improve the industry; witness did not think the Government had taken any action in regard to Mulroy Harbour, 48580, 48582-4.—A siding might be made near Mulroy Pier by the Midland Great Western Company; at present fish had to be carted as many as four or six miles to Achill Sound Station; in order to develop the industry round Achill, boats were needed for deep-sea fishing; a loan might be advanced at a limited rate of interest and repayment to buy these, also gear and carts; the people were a

M'HALE, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

fine, hardy race, and, granted facilities, would make a good fishery; the safest place of anchorage would be Roigh Harbour, 48581, 48585-9.

Railway and the Fishery.

A railway was necessary for the development of a fishery, but that to Achill Sound had not succeeded well in this respect, owing to the people migrating when the mackerel fishing ceased. The people were poor, and the coast fishing was not good, 48592-7.

Lobster Fishing Industry.

There was a plentiful supply of lobsters, but it was not thoroughly fished; it was a "small boat" business, requiring no capital, and witness thought the railway had increased the industry; the lobster fishing was not as good at Achill as at the Island of Inniskea, and the Achill people were not so well trained; if they had instruction they would be more energetic, 48603-16.

Act of 1903 compared with Ashbourne Act.

The Act of 1903 had done no good to tenants in the Union, owing to the exorbitant prices demanded by landlords, whereas before, when the Ashbourne Act was in force, prices had been comparatively reasonable; Colonel C. H. Knox, Creagh, Ballinrobe, had then offered to sell a part of his estate to his tenants at eighteen years' purchase; Mrs. M. A. T. O'Donel had offered to sell at sixteen, and the late Victor C. Kennedy at thirteen years' purchase; Mr. M'Donald, of Dublin, had bought the Symes Estate at twelve years' purchase, but none of these offers had been accepted by tenants; Lord Sligo had offered to sell at eighteen years' purchase; the Congested Districts Board, after selling the estate, had offered to buy at sixteen years' purchase, and the sale had fallen through; it was unlikely that Lord Sligo, under the new Act, would now sell at less than 24½ years' purchase, 48637-45.

Compulsory Purchase.

The only method of settling the Land Question in the West of Ireland was by compulsory purchase, and by an Act of Parliament forcing a landlord to sell at a reasonable price; his net income, after deducting the usual outgoings, might be taken as regulating the price he should receive, 48645-7.

Prices of Agricultural Produce.

Agricultural produce had greatly fallen in price within the last few years; the potato crop had lately been entirely lost; cattle rearing might pay the tenant farmer; but the average holding in the Union was worth so little, because of its smallness, that a man could not live on it even rent free; the average valuation was about £2 or £2 10*s.* a holding, and there were holdings on the Stoney property rated as low as 14*s.* 6*d.*, 48639, 48648-52.

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See pp. 65-7.

Westport Union—Population, Valuation, and Acreage; General Poverty.

Westport Union, although called congested, was really very sparsely populated; the Land Acts had produced no great improvement in the condition of the agricultural population, as the landlords had already cleared the tillers of the soil off all the good land; the Union had a population of 37,381, and a valuation of £43,961, being at the rate of a little over £1 per head; its superficial area equal 347,819 acres, making nearly ten acres per head; of a total of 5,322 rated occupiers, 3,041 were under £4 valuation, and 1,048 more were rated from £4 to £8; of the remaining 1,233 occupiers, 500 were barely removed by one degree of poverty above the others; out of 5,322 families there were 4,089, *i.e.*, about 20,000 persons, who were only kept from starvation by the earnings of relatives in America, or by annual migrations to England and Scotland, 48656, 48677, 48682.

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Migration and Emigration.

Special cheap trains and boats were run to assist the annual migration of men to work on farms and in mines and iron-works, 48682.—The total emigration from this county since 1851—the emigrants being almost exclusively young people from fifteen to thirty-five—had been 164,589; and from this Union alone the emigration had exceeded 30,000 in fifty-six years, 48682.

Deterioration of Land owing to Depopulation.

The result of this depopulation was to deprive tillage-plots of the care of almost all the male agriculturists; rotation of crops was neglected and land becoming more and more incapable of proper cultivation; potatoes, their staple crop, only yielded an average of 2·83 ton per acre in 1900, as against 6·05 tons in England; potato famines had only been averted the last few years by the invention of the Bordelaise spraying-mixture, which involved an addition to the cost of cultivation that in many cases absorbed the reductions of rent obtained by small holders in the Land Courts, 48684.

Land held by Graziers.

In 1901, cereals and green crops were only cultivated on 93,681 acres in a county of 1,327,000 acres, while 644,463 acres were devoted to cattle; only 15,000 of the 347,000 acres in Westport Union were used to raise food for the people; 150,935 acres, chiefly evicted land, were monopolised by graziers, 48684.

Land held by Landlords.

It was important to note the amount of land held by landlords in the district—Marquis of Sligo, 27,402 acres; Earl of Lucan, 382; Sir Roger Palmer, 218; W. C. Kennedy (London), 3,439; R. V. Stoney, 4,223; Thomas O'Donel, 2,495; Mrs. Cline, 288; Bellingham, 8,955; Pat O'Dowd, 305; Mary Pike, 1,533; Agnes M'Donnell, 1,530; F. C. Garvey, 284; Gibbings, 1,091, 48685.—Witness admitted that these lands were partly untenanted, containing rough mountain and bog; there was not much bog in Union as a whole; there was more rough than arable land; but there was much good land about Newport to Westport, 48686-90.

Scheduled areas of good Land.

The following good land was scheduled:—Robert Gibbons, Westport, 221 acres; W. Hobson, Westport, 374; Exham Morony, Belcarra, 734; Hawkshaw, Ayle, 315; W. P. O'Malley, Louisburgh, 353; A. H. Boswell, London, 24,763 acres of land; this last was a mountain, principally grass, but there was good arable land here and there; also in Durma district about Louisburgh; Lady Wilbraham, 572 acres; Patrick Joyce, 262; A. M. O'Malley, 286; Robert Powell, 106; T. F. Joyce, 2,373; Pat Fahey, 1,194; James Hawkshaw, 81; E. King, 134; Thomas Bourke, 306; James Action, 65; F. Mulholland, 429; Captain Laprimandaye, London, 10,064; most of this last might not be arable, but the graziers had always had the pick of the land; in the list given there was some coarse, but most was arable; witness had only the valuation of the whole *in globo*, 48690-4.

Enlargement of Holdings and provision of Land for Sons of Farmers needed.

The operations of the Congested Districts Board were beneficial, but too slow; they seemed unable to provide holdings for young people, sons of tenant-farmers who were forced to go to other countries, although there was sufficient land for at least most of them within the Union, 48656-61, 48687.—It was more important to first enlarge uneconomic holdings; even in fairly good years the normal condition of farmers was one of poverty; they should be made owners of the good lands, and then their sheep, cattle, and pigs would consume their crops, and thus fed, would fetch prices in the open markets which could not be beaten by the grass-fed importations of other countries, 48662-3.

WALSH, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Compulsory Acquisition of Waste Lands advocated.

The enormous tracts of waste lands consisting of bog and sometimes grass in the Union should be compulsorily acquired (through companies or otherwise) and turned into arable land for the benefit of farmers; this had been recommended by the Devon Commission in 1845, and by Select Committees of the House of Commons from 1810 down to time of Devon Commission; the work of reclamation would profitably employ the labourers and small farmers of Ireland for the next twenty-five years, while providing a permanent means of existence for at least three times the present agricultural population; agriculturists should have the right to serve notice claiming land used for pasture for the more important industry of agriculture, while the Land Commission should have the power to stake out from grazing-ranches so much land as the claimants could farm as agricultural holdings, for landlords would not sell unless compelled, 48663-5, 48696.

Fishing Industry—Lack of Piers and Harbours.

Westport Union lay along almost forty miles of seaboard, but the fishing industry was not worked to advantage for want of proper piers and harbours; there was not even sufficient fish brought in for the people of the coast; these in winter relied chiefly on inferior Scotch herrings; in certain seasons fishing was impossible, 48665.

Inadequate Pier Accommodation at Clare Island.

Three years ago seed potatoes had been sent to Clare Island; the boat had gone within a hundred yards of the pier, but had been forced by a rough sea to come back eighteen miles to anchor; when she had returned later, the people had been obliged to wade thirty or forty yards into the water to fetch the potatoes; witness had not much personal knowledge of Clare Island; the situation there seemed to have greatly improved since its acquisition by the Congested Districts Board; the people sent their stock to the mainland in one of the Board's steamers; they could not get stores on or off the steamers by going alongside the pier, except at high water, 48665-76.

GREALEY, Very Rev. Canon.

See pp. 67-74.

Land held by Graziers in Newport West, Newport East, and Shramore Electoral Division.

The grass ranches in Newport West, held by a few graziers, exceeded in value by £165 12*s.* all the land and other hereditaments held by 260 tenants, 48701.—In Newport East, valued at £786 15*s*, the grass ranches held by a few exceeded in value by £313 14*s.* all the land, etc., owned by 195 tenants, 48703.—In Shramore Electoral Division (where no agricultural tenant was valued as high as £10), the ranches exceeded in value all lands, etc., of agricultural tenants by £315 6*s.*, 48705.

Land of Congested Districts Board in Chancery.

The Congested Districts Board had about 1,200 acres of untenanted land, but 600 acres had been in Chancery for twenty years past, 48883.

Former Times Contrasted.

The grass lands of these districts were fast deteriorating from lack of cultivation; in Newport East, for want of drainage, etc., agricultural holdings were flooded, and so unfit for crops; in most large tracts of the best land not even a vegetable garden was under cultivation; large landholders should be compelled to keep a proportion of land in tillage, and all from deterioration, 48701-5.—There was as good land for corn, wheat, and oats in Ireland as anywhere; once hardly any bread-stuff had been imported in Mayo; every householder had had his own meal, linen, wool, and plot of flax, and the people had manufactured their own clothes—friezes, flannels, tweeds, towels, sheeting, and shirts, 48735-6.

GREALEY, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

Evictions—Shramore, Newport, and Islands of Clew Bay.

The tenants of Lettermoghera (Shramore), though not owing a shilling's rent, had been evicted by Lord Sligo, who wanted their fine pasture and arable lands for game; in Newport parish the natives had been cruelly and systematically evicted from the good land; they had been deprived of from ten to twelve miles of mountain, mostly fine pasture, and had been driven from the Islands of Clew Bay into marsh, bog, and mountain; the islands produced a rich crop of sea-weed (a fertilising manure), and were also good for grazing, while parts had once been cultivated by the people; they would be excellent for the enlargement of holdings on the mainland, 48705, 48720, 48723-31.

General Poverty—Neglect by Public Boards.

There was great poverty in all three divisions; in one district Lord Sligo had eighty tenants with an average valuation of £2 5*s.*; in Lettermoghera he had forty tenants whose valuation, everything included, was £60—taking land alone, probably about £1 per head; a man from there had stated his as 10*s.*, and his one acre was in fourteen places; in another village of Lord Sligo's each holding was valued at £2; Shramore was congested, neglected, and inaccessible; roads, bridges, and drainage were needed, but public boards did nothing for its relief, 48701-7, 48720, 48722.—The natives of Newport parish generally lived miserably by hard toil, or died of disease and hunger; flax, oats, and wheat had been grown there extensively, but the land of the evicted tenants was too poor for wheat or flax, and oats had deteriorated, and were now for the most part only fit for cattle fodder, whereas once 2,000 tons of oats had been exported annually from Newport-quay—the natives being first fully supplied with excellent meal for their own food; now oats was often brought from Glasgow to feed the few remaining horses, 48731.

Migratory Labour.

Most of the men of Newport East, Newport West, and Shramore were forced from lack of employment to migrate to other countries for support of their families; children of nine and ten, instead of going to school, were made to help pick potatoes in Scotland; people of Inniskea, Connemara, and Clifden went as far as Leitrim and Sligo lobster fishing, and were from home all summer, 48701-5, 48778, 48889.

Emigration—Dilatoriness of Board.

During the last twenty-four years 168 families had left for America; for fifteen years there had been no emigration of whole families from the parish; their expectation of getting new and better land being disappointed owing to the dilatoriness of the Congested Districts Board, they had had during the last three years to emigrate; most of these families had been well off, one man, an evicted tenant, leaving with £500, made by herding and by picking periwinkles on the shore; an intelligent, well-educated family like his should have been helped by the Board to stay in the country; his money should not have debarred him from a free holding, 48743-58.—The exorbitant prices given by the Board for small holdings encouraged emigration; Myles Kilcoyne, valued at 17*s.*, had received £22 for his interest; some emigrants left their land to relatives, stipulating to get it back if they returned in three years; certainly small holdings fetched big prices, but no one would buy 17*s.* worth of land, except to add to another holding, and for that he would give four or five pounds; emigrants returning with money would offer as much as sixty years' purchase of land, but only for reasons of sentiment; there was a house on Kilcoyne's holding, but £5 or £6 would have been too high a price—it would not have fetched more in open market; another tenant in Murrivaugh had paid £11 for interest in a holding for which, without improvements, the Board had given him £52; the rent was £3 10*s.*; but rent was no test of land value; some of Mr. Stoney's tenants paid from £9 to £10, and land once worth £12 was now £3, with the reductions under the Land Act, 48796-8

GREALEY, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

No Reduction in Rents of Certain Tenants of the Board.

In 1898 or 1899 the Board bought (under Ashbourne Act) the tenants' lands on Mr. Stoney's Rosturk Estate at 12½, and the Islands (on same estate), untenanted, at 15½ years' purchase; till now the tenants had had to pay the old rents; they had the improvements, for making which they had been paid, but other tenants, *e.g.*, Lord Dillon's, had been given 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound reduction, when the Board bought his estate, 48800-09.

Stoney Estate—Suspicion of Underhand Influences.

The Board gave £800 for 2,500 acres of untenanted mountain on the Stoney Estate, and in 1905 re-sold 2,000 acres (the best part) of this to Mr. Stoney for £600; the congested tenants had 500 acres of bare rock for enlargement of their uneconomic holdings at £200; considering Mr. Stoney's portion was good pasture, and theirs the reverse—considering, too, the inflation in the price of land under the Wyndham Act, the Board should have got £1,200 for the 2,000 acres; these had been as valuable to the tenants as all their eleven holdings put together, and should not have been re-sold at any price; sheep could be reared there producing sufficient wool to clothe the people; witness believed the Board had allowed sheep and cattle grazing there at 18*d.* per head, and had heard this was more than had been charged before, when a part had been grazed; the people complained, and it was thought free grazing would not have been a great concession; witness believed Mrs. Pike, of Achill, charged 1*s.* per head; from 1891 to 1894 the total amount paid by tenants to the Board for grazing was £35; perhaps the people had not used the mountain much; some had no cattle or sheep, but these often let their holdings for a year or two until their families could earn money, and they became prosperous afterwards, 48809-20, 48840-1.—It was not true that it had been necessary to re-sell the mountain to get land elsewhere from Mr. Stoney; as lessee, he had no right to sell without the landlord, Mr. Jones; and both long before had expressed willingness to sell this land to the Board at a fair price; the valuation was £131, the price paid £3,973. —Over thirty years' purchase; witness did not know the valuation of the mountain, but the people would rather have given £3,000 for it (especially considering its convenient position) than for the 150 acres exchanged, 48834-9, 48842-7.—The Board had wasted money by paying in part for fencing the mountain; the law compelling two tenants to divide expense of bounding their properties should in this case have been disregarded; witness was not sure if the whole mountain had been fenced, but only its re-sale had made any fencing necessary, 48821-33.—It was thought that underhand influences guided Board's operations; one of their agents, Mr. Vereker, had been agent for Mr. Stoney's and for several other estates in the district; his social relations with the landlords caused his impartiality in land transactions to be questioned; possibly Mr. Doran, and not he, had been responsible for the Stoney Estate transaction, but there had been much confusion since his appointment; for example, the Board had been given the right of way through Sir Roger Palmer's property by Mr. Stoney, and had been stopped by the latter's brother (claiming the tenant-right) and Sir Roger's agent, 48847, 48886-8.

Prices Given by Board for Land.

The Board bought the Kilbride farm (valued at £87) for £1,800, *i.e.*, twenty-seven years of the valuation plus the bonus, but this was fair, as the land was good, untenanted, and well placed. Mr. Curran's Estate, bought in 1888 for £1,500 (valuation £117), was bought by the Board in 1905 for £4,000, *i.e.*, 35 years' price on the valuation. The new tenants could not be expected to pay the annuities required to meet principal and interest; landlords might have refused to sell other grass lands of the district cheaper, but it was better not to buy at all than give such prices; Mr. Doran had bought the tenant-right of some lands at a moderate price on advice of witness, but lately had not consulted him, 48847, 48854-8.

GREALEY, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

Newport Workhouse—Suggestion for making into Agricultural College.

The costly Newport Workhouse, now neglected, should be utilised by the Congested Districts Board, or by the "Department." The demolition of the dead-house, fever annexe, and certain out-houses would not interfere with the main building; adjoining it were 400 acres of land, and there were a railway siding and pier at Newport; an Agricultural College, with experimental farm, might be made—the rest of the land used to extend holdings; the College could be attached to some of the National Schools, and one skilled teacher might teach six or seven parishes, giving each one full day a week; men could only learn agriculture when young, 48868-77, 48884-5.

Fishing Industry—Proposed New Harbour.

Many of the piers built had been proved worthless; little piers might be built at Doobeg, Murrivaigh, and Killeen, for fishing, seaweed and turf supply to the islands and coast villages; though a harbour was essential to the development of Clew Bay fishing, the proposed expenditure of £100,000 on Innislyre seemed too great; apparently that project had been abandoned; the proximity of a railway made Roigh the best place for a harbour, 48877-83, 48883.

Picking Shell-fish a Remunerative Industry.

Some of the poorest people had, unassisted by Government, become wealthy by selling shell-fish from 1*s.* to 15*d.* a stone; a family could soon pick a cwt., but only at the high spring tides; the fish were sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London in cart-loads; the railway had greatly developed the industry, 48772-7.—Rocks, seaweed, and a not too rough sea were necessary to a good lobster supply; these conditions did not prevail at Achill, but people came from a distance to fish there, 48777-8.

Compulsory Purchase and Acquisition of Land Advocated—Refusal of Lord Sligo to Sell to Tenants.

There should be compulsory acquisition of land; twenty years before Captain Laprimandaye had offered to give land to the Lethermoghera tenants, without compensation, at the rent he as lessee paid Lord Sligo, and the latter had not consented to the sale; Captain Laprimandaye had asked the Congested Districts Board to dispose of his interest, but, even since the Act of 1903, Lord Sligo gave various pretexts for not selling; eighteen years ago the Shramore tenants had tried to buy their holdings at ten years' purchase from Mr. Simes' representatives, and Lord Sligo had refused to sell his interest, and, therefore, the Land Commission had not been able to advance money; a Mr. Stanuell, of Dublin, had bought the estate very cheap; the Mayo landlords and great territorialists were equally unwilling to sell; from time to time there were tenants' interests for sale, but the landlord had a veto, 48705-20, 48759-63.—Good land should be given the people, and the Congested Districts Board should build mills for the corn grown on it, 48731-5.

Improvements Needed in Constitution of Board.

The Congested Districts Board was composed largely of strangers, and was too much in the hands of paid officials, who had not the confidence of the people; the Congested Districts should send as members natives conversant with their needs; the Board sessions should be held in these counties, time and place of meetings published beforehand, and members of County and District Councils invited to come and advise. There should also be an advisory Board in every congested county, *e.g.*, the District or County Council, who would send their views to the Secretary for consideration; whole counties, like Galway and Mayo, should not be left in the hands of a few officials; were the people consulted there would be no need for coercion and so forth, 48856, 48859-67.

DORAN, Mr. HENRY.

See pp. 74-7.

Stoney Estate; Justification of Transaction.

Witness alone was responsible for the transactions of the Congested Districts Board with Mr. Stoney; when Mr. Vereker had been made assistant agent to the Board, it had been arranged that he should have nothing to do with any negotiations concerning estates for which he had once been agent; the statement that he had not been discharged by the Land Judge as receiver, on entering the Board's service, and had not had payment of any kind for his receivership when discharged in 1905, referred to the O'Donel Estate, not yet bought; no part of the Stoney Estate had ever been in the Land Court, and Canon Greeley might have informed himself accurately, 48891-5.—On the Stoney Estate, bought by the Board, was a mountain; Mr. Stoney had formerly put stock on it for four shillings at a time, and anyone could graze an animal on it for so much a month, but the tenants as a body had had no grazing rights there; the Board had let them graze it at a nominal rent, but witness thought the largest number of stock put on it at any time had been about thirty, and the average rents about £8 to £15 a year, for the four years the Board had had it; very few tenants had stock, and though in some cases the Board had offered loans to buy this, they said they had too much rough land already; the mountain could only be used three months in the year; and more arable land was needed in order to feed the stock in winter; the Board thought this reasonable, and at length induced Mr. Stoney to sell an arable farm, which he had hitherto refused to do, chiefly because his farming operations would be too contracted; he had sold only on condition that the mountain should be re-sold him for a game park; it might have been well to keep the mountain had the tenants had it free, but the Board did not give land for less than they paid for it, 48898-918, 48933-4.—The Board had paid £600 for the mountain, and had received for it—less 300 acres—the same sum in cash, refusing to have the sale through the Land Act; the £800 mentioned by Canon Greeley referred to a sum including other holdings, 48918-21, 48946.—The Board had only paid for half the fencing of the mountain on the south side, and had had nothing to do with Mr. Stoney's building of the fence to the summit, 48947-8.

Emigration; Reply to Charge that Emigration was encouraged by Dilatoriness of Board in Disposing of Land.

The reason for the Board's delay in disposing of land was well-know to tenants, most of whom did not complain; they had not lost a single opportunity of buying land in Canon Greeley's parish since the purchase of the Stoney Estate; here there had been 170 tenants, the valuation of whose holdings was £1 6*s.* 8*d.*—a holding of 30*s.* might be held in twenty patches; the Board thought if the people had these holdings free, their position would not be substantially improved, and that the only remedy was to get more land and as near as possible; the Board had bought the tenant-right in comparatively large grass farms on the O'Donel Estate, in anticipation of buying the fee-simple of the estate; some people complained that one of these, Derrylahan, should have been in the Board's hands seven or eight years, but they knew that the Board, as a judicial tenant, could not stripe up these lands till they had become owners of them in fee; they had approached Mr. Stoney at different times, in hope of getting the fee for his grass farm near Rosturk Castle, 48897-8.

Amount given for the Kilcoyne Holdings Justified.

It was not true, as stated, that the Board had been responsible for the emigration of either Miles or Patrick Kilcoyne; the former had lived with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, on a holding of which the rent (exclusive of the house) was 31*s.*; the son was delicate, and under medical advice had decided to go to America, where a brother and three sisters were living; the old couple resolved to go too, and wished to sell the interest on their holding; the Board, knowing this, offered Kilcoyne £22—a reasonable price for four acres with bog attached and right of commonage

DORAN, Mr. HENRY—*continued.*

on the mountains; the holding, being in thirteen divisions, could be given to adjoining occupiers, and witness considered the purchase a wise precedent on the Board's part; no pressure had been put on Kilcoyne, except the offer of £22, 48922-32.—The case of Patrick Kilcoyne was as follows: John Kilcoyne had bought the interest of a holding for £11, with £6 10*s.*, and £4 for an adjacent cabin, arrears of rent, from a gamekeeper, Purvis, who had been glad to be rid of it; the Board could not take advantage of Kilcoyne's luck, and offered him £52 for his interest in the holding, considering this, *i.e.*, about fifteen years' purchase on a rent of £3 10*s.*—a fair price; only £13 had actually been paid, for they had stopped the rent due; Kilcoyne had bought another holding from an uncle, Patrick Kilcoyne, who had emigrated, but the Board had had no dealings with the latter, 48944-5.

Consulting Local Opinion.

The agents had to work regardless of outside opinion but witness was always ready to hear the views of anyone interested in the districts concerned; personally, he had not intended to ignore Canon Grealey of late years. Doubtless, Mr. Vereker's self-respect had made him do so, considering the Canon's attitude towards him, 48936-8.

"Agitators."

An agitator was a person who spent most of his time creating disturbance in the sphere in which he moved—as a rule for personal ends; Canon Grealey was not in this category, but there were a good many agitators in Mayo, 48897, 48939-42.

O'DONEL, Mr. E. THOMAS.

See pp. 78-80.

Condition of Island of Achill.

Rents had been well and punctually paid on the Achill Mission Estate during the several years of witness' agency up to 1880; the population had increased in recent years, 48950.

Migration and Enlargement of Holdings Unpracticable.

Achill, composed almost entirely of mountain and bog, was not suitable for migration purposes or for the enlargement of small holdings; it would be beneficial to the community if some of its members would migrate to better holdings elsewhere, 48950, 48953-4.—Witness did not think there had been much emigration from the island, but there was emigration to England and Scotland, 48951-2.

Development of Fisheries and Extension of Railway Advocated.

The fishing industry had developed, and more people had been engaged in it since the building of the railway by Mr. Balfour; the Congested Districts Board, too, had largely encouraged the industry; the railway line should be extended from Cleggan Ferry to Belmullet, as that large and important district was now cut off from railway communication; the number of boats seemed to have increased, because there was now a flourishing lobster trade with England which had been made possible by improved means of transit; this trade might also be further developed, 48954-8.

Mrs. O'Donel's Estate—Inaccurate Statement made by Mr. M'Hale.

Mrs. O'Donel was ready to sell a fair-sized estate, including a substantial area of good grass land, at a price which, when expenses of proving title, etc., had been paid, would, invested at 3½ per cent., yield her present income; it was not true (as stated by Mr. M'Hale) that witness had offered his wife's property for sixteen years' purchase, and it was unlikely that negotiations had passed between the tenants and his predecessor without his knowledge, 48958-60, 49049-53.

O'DONEL, Mr. E. THOMAS—*continued.*

Security for Advances in case of Sales within the Zones.

When landlords and tenants agreed on a sale within the zones, the bargain itself should be sufficient security for the State; there was only occasional failure on the tenant's part to meet obligations, and it was most unlikely that a man would contract so improvident a bargain that the State would ultimately suffer; a judicial rent and the terms of sale being within the zones sufficiently protected the State and made the advance of money secure; the Act of 1903, confirming any sale of which the price fell within the zones, was not against the interests of the State, because landlord and tenant together were the best judges of the value of property; there was no need to consult the taxpayers, even though they were ultimately responsible; witness had heard nothing about the offer of the Blake-Forster Estate, under the Ashbourne Act, but could not see why, in a case described by the Commissioners, an estate should not now be passed if it came within the zones; probably the Land Commissioners had been mistaken when, after inspection, they had decided the land was not security for twelve years' purchase; it was true that at that time the landlord had been paid in stock (then at a premium), and that since then the annuity due from the tenant had been changed from 4 to 3½ per cent., so that rents might have fallen since the offer was made, but witness could not draw general deductions from a case of which he did not know the circumstances, 48960.—Witness had not known that under the Act of 1903 the zones did not apply in the case of purchase when the Congested Districts Board bought an estate; the sale of a grass farm by witness to the Board was probably the only instance of a direct sale between landlord and tenant in Westport Union under the Act of 1903, but a great many sales had taken place throughout the country; on many of these estates there were non-judicial tenants, and therefore inspection, and these might have been cases where the sales had fallen through because inspectors did not think the security sufficient, 48995-9003.

Sale of Grass Lands should be made conditional on Sale of Tenanted Land.

The general opinion amongst Mayo landlords seemed to be that offers to sell grass lands should be made conditional on the tenanted land being bought simultaneously; that might or might not be the tenants' view, but they would probably be very glad to get the grass lands, and most landlords were willing to hand over the two sorts together to a purchasing authority; the case of the Crahagh farm seemed to be an exception, but witness knew nothing about it; the landlady might, or might not, have been entitled to what she proposed to ask for the land, 49004-24.

Tribunal to fix Price of Land—Estates Commissioners not an Independent Tribunal.

All prices in regard to sales of land should be fixed by an impartial tribunal; it was most objectionable to have the price determined in every instance by the purchaser, *i.e.*, the Estates Commissioners; a landowner in Mayo had consented to sell them grass land from which he had drawn £3,000 a year; after inspection they had offered a price which would have reduced his income by £500; apparently they had fixed a price to suit themselves; the landlord might ask too much, but at least he should be able to refuse the price fixed by the Land Commission; in this case there had been as yet ro tenants, so the Commissioners were virtually the purchasers; they meant to be fair, but they could not really be just; witness' distrust of them was based on the single case cited; the Congested Districts Board, being more experienced, would probably be better judges, 49024-49.—Almost all Mayo owners would sell tenanted and untenanted land on the basis of getting their incomes at 3½ per cent.; to ask them to sell for less seemed nothing short of confiscation, 49049.

SWEENEY, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 80-2.

General Poverty and Congestion in Achill—Failure of Potato Crop.

The condition of the people of Achill was very bad; a family of six or seven often had to live on two or three acres of bog, the produce of which could not support them; there was no more congested corner than Achill, 49056, 49102.—Nearly every year there was a cry for relief, which was demoralising, and this year would probably be exceptionally bad, as the potato crop was almost a total failure, 49076.

Purchase and Redistribution of whole Island of Achill by Congested Districts Board Advocated.

The Achill people would probably not migrate; it would be well if the Congested Districts Board would buy the good farms available for the enlargement of holdings; there were two large tracts of cut-away bog, resting on clay, which could be reclaimed, 49077-83.—Though a certain number would object, the majority of the owners of grass lands would probably be glad if the Board bought the whole island, striped and re-distributed it; Clare Island, where there had once been coercion, had been prosperous since its purchase by the Board; witness believed the land there to be better than that of Achill, 49102-7.

Migratory Labour—Home Industries Advocated for Women.

Girls of twelve, who should have been at school, had to go to Scotland; about 1,000 men went to England, and about 1,100 boys and women—about a third of whom were women—left Achill every year, 49056, 49059-60.—About 700 travelled by steamer to Glasgow; the rest, bound for Scotland, went by rail from Achill Sound to Dublin, and then by boat to Glasgow, 49061.—The men in England, granted a fair harvest, made from £12 to £15; some returned with £5; if there was a good hay season they had to come home at the end of four weeks, but a wet season prolonged the work and brought them more money; some could not support themselves in England till the grain harvest began, 49064-6.—Very few migrated to the Scotch coal-mines; the majority acted as gangers to the women digging potatoes, etc., in Scotland; this was cruelly hard work for women, and they had to put the potatoes into hampers and sacks sometimes weighing over 2 cwt. and carry them on their backs; at home, when the men were away, they generally did the sowing, as they did not leave till June, returning in October, 49057-8.—A handy woman or girl brought back on an average from £8-£10, 49063.—They did not go in much for weeding potatoes, and none went for fish cleaning and curing in Scotland, 49071-2.—It would be a real charity to start some home-industry, *i.e.*, hosiery or lace-making, to keep these women at home; about six months before, some Sisters of Mercy had successfully started a small branch of lace-making at the Convent, 49071, 49073.

Fishing Industry.

The fishing had rather increased lately; ten years before there had been no "nobbies," *i.e.*, large fishing boats; now there were eight, bought from the Congested Districts Board, on the five years system; the time might well be extended to ten years, for the men were honest, and had already paid off one year's instalments, but though one season had been good, two had been against them; the Board had given thousands of pounds in Achill; witness had never known a civil bill process to be given to any man there, 49084-7, 49102.

Piers and Harbours Accommodation Needed.

Achill was badly off for pier accommodation; a pier at Darby's Point, Achillbeg Island (where the fish were landed from the nobbies), should be extended 200 feet, and then boats of 100 tons could probaby float at half tide or less; a harbour of refuge was needed at Ballycurraun, near Mallaranny; natural conditions were favourable, and were a few

SWEENEY, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

thousands spent on a pier, any boat could save itself by going there in rough weather instead of, as now, to Westport; a few hundred pounds should be spent on the removal of some rocks opposite the Coast-guard Station; the Board had spent five or six thousand pounds on a fine pier at Keel, but this had never been of any use, because a bar had always choked the entrance to the harbour, 49088-96.—The building of the Cleggan Station railway was essential; it would open up the district, greatly benefit the people, and give employment; the Directors of the Midland Great Western had said they would work it if built, 49096-7.

Dredging of Channel from Achill Sound to Darby's Point.

The Channel from Achill Sound to Darby's Point should be dredged; it had been choked with sand since the bridge was built, and fishing boats were now blocked; eventually the people of Achill would probably have to depend solely on the fishing, which seemed the only industry likely to succeed; rates were already too high for the County Council to make any further grants, 49096-8.

Dovega Bridge.

A bridge built by Mr. Balfour's private generosity for the congested village of Dovega had been swept away, so that communication was cut off between the two sides of the village, 49097.

High Rates—Enforced Expenditure by County Council.

Rates were now about the same as before the establishment of County Councils, but there was much complaint of the rates on buildings. Witness thought the rate was 6*s.* 8*d.* on buildings and 3*s.* 4*d.* on land; he knew the increase had been progressive owing to the County Council being obliged to provide money for the lunatic asylum and for matters outside the province of the Grand Jury, *e.g.*, sheep-dipping, besides pensions for old officials, 49102.

COLLERAN, Rev. MARTIN.

See p. 82.

Possibilities of Developing Achill by Reclamation and Drainage.

Witness had not been long in Achill, but saw there great possibilities of development, both in land and sea, by a paternal Government; patches of tilled land—rich meadow—lying in the most barren part, showed what (given proper assistance), might be done by the active, industrious population; if lands, now flooded, were drained, more farms could be conveniently drained, and crops could be produced where it was now impossible to grow them; doubtless, the people were employed somehow from November to May; the men almost certainly worked their own farms.

Home Industries advocated for Women.

It would be well if some industries, *e.g.*, stitching, knitting, or spinning, were started as winter employment for the women; the six or seven thousand now in Achill apparently formed little over half of our increasing population, 49108-12, 49114.

Migratory Labour.

The rest of the people (including boys and girls, who should have been at school), were in Scotland; the migrants earned enough in summer to keep them in winter, which accounted for there being so little migration from Achill; there were more migrants—girls especially—in Achill than in Galway, Mayo, or Roscommon, 49108, 49113, 49115-7.

Failure of Potato Crop.

The potato crop, and to some extent the oats, had been destroyed by rain; it would probably be necessary to support the people during the winter, as both winter and spring promised to be very bad, 49117.

O'DONNELL, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 82-3.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. DORAN'S REMARKS CONCERNING "AGITATORS."

The men whom Mr. Doran had referred to as "agitators" were the elected representatives of the people, and knew the needs of the district better than any paid official of the Congested Districts Board could do; they were only too glad to co-operate with the Board, 49118.

ACTION OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN REGARD TO THE STONEY AND OTHER ESTATES; LOCAL OPINION IGNORED.

The Board had done a very great deal for the country, and should be added to and strengthened, but some few of their operations had been great failures; the re-sale of the mountain to Mr. Stoney had been, to say the least, a grievous mistake; they should have consulted Canon Grealey, by whose advice the O'Donel farms, near Newport, had been bought at 7½ years' purchase, while Mr. Doran had bought the tenants' interests on inferior land on the Stoney Estate at twenty-six years' purchase; it was time they were now collecting the rents and spending them on improvements in the interests of tenants, but the land had not been striped—could not be as yet—and one of the tenants (who had a holding from Mr. Doran), had said he would refuse a holding when offered one on it, 49119-29.

FISHERIES.

Along the sea-board of the Westport Union, running from the Killeries to Blacksod Bay, the fishing industry was chiefly carried on in small boats and curraghs, and for want of larger boats and proper harbour accommodation, the fishermen were unable to reap the rich harvest awaiting them; the principal fish were herring and mackerel, but there was an abundant supply of cod, ling, plaice, sole, turbot, haddock and lobsters, 49129.—The fishermen worked with great energy, some having gone as far as Downing's Bay in Donegal, and been fairly successful; some did not come home until Christmas, 49139.—There seemed to be a great future for Achill fisheries, 49138.—The principal fishermen of Currane (Achill) had got some large fishing boats from the Congested Districts Board, but said they must return them if the time allowed for payment of instalments were not extended from five to ten year, 49129.—The Congested Districts Board should thoroughly clean and deepen the harbour at Clogher (Currane), so that fishermen could enter in all weathers, 49136.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY ON USELESS PIERS.

Much public money had been wasted by building useless piers; in Westport Union alone probably fully £50,000 had been thus squandered by the Board of Works, *e.g.*, on Lecamry pier, costing £7,500; on the useless pier at Mallaranny; at Keel, where the entrance was almost too narrow for a row boat, and was filled with rocks and boulders; piers had been built at Duport costing £1,832, and in the valley of Achill (this last, however, had not been built by the Congested Districts Board), where there was no fishing population; certainly, fishermen from other places, *e.g.*, Inniskea, came in occasionally; these last coming principally from Achill Sound to sell lobsters, 49130-7.—The people on the coast between Newport and Mallaranny were excellent fishermen, but Mallaranny Pier was becoming useless, except as a shelter in case of storm, 49178.

DEVELOPMENT OF HOME INDUSTRIES ADVOCATED.

The Mayo County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction had sent a crochet teacher to Achill for six months, who had said she had not met more intelligent or industrious girls than in Mayo. Some, after three months' training, had earned from 5*s.* to 7*s.* a week by crochet, without neglecting home duties; if the Congested Districts Board would send three crochet teachers to Achill during the winter they might eventually stop the demoralising annual migration of the girls to Scotland, 49138.—The nuns managed a lace school, 49139.

O'DONNELL, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

SALE OF LAND TO EVICTED TENANTS—INCREASED RENTAL OF ISLAND.

There were four or five good farms—one owned by Mrs. M'Donnell, of the Valley, another by Mr. Sweeney (senior) and Mr. Sweeney (junior); the last would not object to selling at a fair price; in 1846 or 1847 all these lands had belonged to the tenants; the rental of Achill had been £800, but by 1879 (when the Land League had been started) it had risen to £5,000, 49139.

M'GOVERN, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 84-5.

SLIGHT INACCURACY IN CANON GREALEY'S EVIDENCE.

Witness fully agreed with Canon Grealey's evidence, except that he believed Conway, the herd, had got most of his money from two daughters and a son in Colorado, 49140.

PARTICULARS AS TO ESTATE OF MR. STONEY.

It was not true that Mr. Stoney had made the sale of arable land conditional on getting back the mountain, 49140.—On the 9th November, 1903, witness had been on a deputation to Mr. Jones, the head landlord, who had said he was most anxious to sell the land. Immediately afterwards Mr. Stoney (a lessee witness thought) had stated that he had no objection to sell at a fair price; this he had probably received; in March, 1905, the Stoney part of the estate, and in June, 1905, the entire Jones Estate, had been vested in the Congested Districts Board; the Stoneys being only middlemen, the Board was bound to get the land with or without their consent, 49140-1, 49143-4.—Mr. Doran's statement that Mr. Stoney had at first refused to sell, because that would upset his farming arrangements, could not be true, because, though a part of the farm (Rockfield) had been grazed by Pat Moran and others on the eleven months' system, he himself had never farmed, 49141-3. —The tenants had said they would not need any land outside their own, provided the land were striped, and they were given a part of the lands on the estate and their former rights to the mountain; apparently the tenants had had a right previously, because two years before, at a seed distribution in Westport Union, John Loftus, of Bunhowna, had been charged for five bags of potatoes—three bags as a valuation of 2*s.* for the mountain, the rest as a valuation of £1 5*s.* of his holding; he would surely not have been rated for the mountain if he had no right to it, 49161-3.—That day witness had met two tenants who seemed very sore over the re-sale, 49165. —In December, 1906, a notice in a local paper had stated that Mr. Stoney had poisoned the estate sold by him in 1900 to the Congested Districts Board, for the destruction of vermin; this seemed to show that he had the right of game on all the mountains and islands of the estate (No. I.), as specified in the notice; witness admitted that the Board would probably not put the notices in, and that it might only appear to the public as if they had been inserted on Mr. Stoney's authority, 49165-75.—Ten or twelve years before, the Stoney tenants had been prosecuted for cutting seaweed on the estate, but Mr. Horne, then Resident Magistrate, had dismissed the case in their favour; since the purchase of the estate by the Congested Districts Board, Mr. Stoney had again prosecuted, and this time convicted them, because the Board had not bought the seaweed, *i.e.*, the foreshore, with the estate, 49175-8. —It appears that Mr. Stoney had given the Congested Districts Board a right of way on the property of Sir Roger Palmer, whose agent had stopped their finishing a road they had begun; they had also opened up a quarry, building a shed for a powder magazine, and Mr. Jones had interfered, because they had neglected to buy the mineral rights of the Stoney No. I. Estate, though vested in the Board, 49144-7.

JONES ESTATE.

The valuations on the Jones Estate might be a little more than those on the Stoney Estate, though in some instances they were less, but the same remedies were applicable to the two cases; the estate had cost

M'GOVERN, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

about 21½ years' purchase, though the representatives of the former owner, the late Victor E. Kennedy, had offered it to the tenants for about eleven years' purchase, and been refused, on the ground that the land, if given gratis, would be useless to them, 49178.

Poverty of Stoney Estate Tenants—Dependent on Picking Seaweed.

The holdings on Stoney No. I. Estate, with an average valuation of £1 10*s.*, could not support the tenants; some people spent their week gathering cockles, etc., leaving home at nine or ten at night, carrying the shell-fish on their backs to Castlebar, and not reaching home again till daylight of the second morning following; seven years before, a case of great hardship had occurred; witness had seen the mother of a large family resting by the roadside at three on a summer's morning; she had two donkeys, and beside her a basket of cockles she had been carrying on her back; she had walked to and from Castlebar, a distance of forty miles, and the next day had given birth to a child; the men of these families migrated to England, the girls to Scotland; what applied to Achill concerning migration applied equally to this estate, 49147.

High Prices Given for Land by Board encouraged Emigration.

Certainly the Congested Districts Board should do their best to enlarge these poor holdings as soon as possible, but they should not bribe tenants to emigrate by offering exceptional prices for their land; as this was against the Board's interests, they were probably not responsible for the actions of their officials; it was desirable if the Kilcoynes would have found another purchaser than the Board; they and certain others had intended to emigrate, but witness knew all the local people, and thought that some at least would not have emigrated if the Board had fulfilled their expectations of enlarging holdings, 49148-60.

Local Support of the Board—Efforts to Induce Tenants to buy Through the Board.

The officials of the Board received as much local support as was possible; tenants had even been prevented buying direct through Judge Ross's Court, as the agent, Mr. Delandre, could testify, and a solicitor in Dublin had been instructed to appear on their behalf; about a month ago they had decided not to buy through the Board, unless consulted as to price, 49152-3.

MASTERSON, Mr. MICHAEL.

See p. 85.

Evictions in Achill; Hardships of Tenants.

Forty or fifty years ago, Mr. Pike's tenants in Achill had been evicted from the grazing lands, now occupied by Mr. Sweeney, and sent on to the shaking bogs and rough land, which they had to redeem and clear. The landlord had taken part of the mountain from them, and fenced it for himself, 49181-2.

Increase of Rents; Unfair Treatment of Tenants by Landlord.

The townlands had been striped, and three tenants put on each stripe, everyone of whom, witness understood, had at first paid ten shillings, and had since been rack-rented up to £4, 49181-2. An Act of Parliament had reduced the rent by five shillings in the pound, and there had been another reduction on the second statutory term, but some tenants, being too poor to go into Court, had made a written agreement with the landlord; some who had no cattle, got

MASTERSON, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

a reduction of three shillings in the pound; more, who had cattle, got free grazing, but no reduction in rent; the landlord had virtually charged for the right to the mountain by adding a shilling to the rent, though this land had not been mentioned in the agreement, 49182-8.

Extension of Pier at Darby's Point advocated.

The Congested Districts Board had greatly improved the pier at Darby's Point, and an expenditure of half as much again would be an everlasting benefit to the people, especially the fishermen, of Achill; were the pier ertended by about half its present length, any ship coming into Clew Bay could bring a cargo there, 49188-9.

Migratory Labour.

Girls of twelve, instead of going to school, had to earn their living in Scotland, where they had to sleep in cold barns and endure many privations, 49189.

CORRIGAN, Mr. E. J.

See p. 86.

Acreage and Valuation of Ballycroy; Land in Hands of Landlord.

Ballycroy North and South contained 52,168 acres; the valuation on agricultural land, excluding game, was £1,284, 49190.—40,000 acres were in the hands of three landlords; on two estates the game was the most valuable asset; on one of these, the Busby Estate, the tenants had the grazing, but on the larger one of 29,160 acres tenants had no grazing rights outside the ambit of their holdings; excluding the demesne, about 600 acres, the landlord grazed 16,500 acres of the best grazing mountain in Ballycroy; eighty-four tenants held 5,548 acres—average valuation £3 16*s.*, *i.e.*, 6*d.* each tenant.—Ninety-three tenants held 7,505 acres—average valuation, £6 or £7; the landlord held 17,017 acres, with a valuation of £348 11*s.*, 49190, 49193.

Land would well repay Cost of Reclamation; Refusal of Board to buy General Clyde's Estate owing to lack of Funds.

The majority of these large grass ranches were reclaimable, fit for tree-planting on the mountain side; witness's experience made him certain that a great deal of land would well repay the expenditure of intelligently applied labour and defray the cost of reclamation; he had been working steward for eight years on General Clyde's estate, where there was splendid soil for reclamation; the landlord and another gentleman had spent double the rent they received on draining, reclamation and road-making, and had been repaid for their expenditure; rents had been reduced and there was no expense for labour; General Clyde had offered to sell to the Congested Districts Board, but they were not able to buy at present owing to lack of funds, 49191-200.

Operations on General Clyde's Estate discontinued since Passing of Act of 1881.

Since the passing of the Act of 1881 land operations had been dropped and no employment given on General Clyde's Estate; the Board had bought an estate of 11,000 acres, and had given much needed employment, 41190, 49192-3.

Work of Parish Committee, etc.

The condition of the people had been improved by the building of out-houses, the removal of cattle, and so forth, through the Parish Committee; the Congested Districts Board should get more funds for these purposes, and for the reclamation and draining of mountains, the drainage of which would make the climate healthier; the Board inspired more confidence in Ballycroy than did other Boards, because Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell and Father O'Hara were on it, 49200.

CORRIGAN, Mr. E. J.—*continued.*

Fishing Industry—Pier at Fahy needed.

Witness had been told that there were sixty-seven boats in the parish of Ballycroy, and had there been a pier at Fahy, near Donagh, the people would certainly have been better employed fishing than in going to England and Scotland; disasters in 1838 and 1840 had stopped the fishing, 49200.

Need for Extension of Board of Works Loan System.

Out of 297 tenants only twenty, *i.e.*, those of £7 valuation, were entitled to Board of Works loans; it would be beneficial if those who owned thirty acres of land could get loans spread over several years, 49200.

Enlargement of Economic Holdings Advocated.

There was no chance of improving conditions in Ballycroy district unless even economic holdings of reclaimable land were made large enough to be worked with a plough, 49200-1.

RUTLEDGE, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 87-93.

Value of Mayo Estates as Security.

Witness appeared on behalf of County Mayo branch of Irish Landowners' Convention, 49202.—An opinion prevailed in Mayo that Mayo estates were not high-class security nor as sound a security as estates in other counties; in opposition to this opinion witness called attention to tables 69 and 71, pages 72 and 74 in Report of Irish Land Commission for period ended 31st March, 1906, dealing with judicial rents fixed under Land Law Acts for first and second statutory term from 1st August in 1881 to 31st March in 1906, and from commencement of second statutory term to same date; witness also called attention to concluding paragraph in section 8, sub-section 1 of Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, dealing with applications to Land Court to fix fair rent; which stated that the gentlemen appointed to fix fair rents "after hearing the parties and having regard to the interests of the landlord and tenant respectively, and considering all the circumstances of the case, holding, and district, may determine what is such fair rent," 49204, 49212.

Average Reduction in respect to First Term Rents.

Properties in Mayo must have been let on more reasonable terms than those in other Irish counties, as the tables showed the average reduction for all Ireland in respect to first term rents was 20·7 and for Co. Mayo only 19·1, 49204.—Average reduction in Province of Munster was 22·1; in Leinster, 20·1; in Ulster, 19·7; in Connaught, 21·0; the only counties with a less average reduction than Mayo, were in Leinster, County Kildare, 17·5; King's County, 18·4; Westmeath, 17·8; Meath, 18·9; and in Ulster there was Antrim, 18·7; Down, 19; Fermanagh, 18·4; Londonderry, 18·6, 49205-8.—Witness's argument assumed there was a fixed and settled principle of valuation of land, but he admitted that the evidence was that there had been no fixed principle of valuation, 49209-11.—He assumed that in fixing fair rents account had been taken of all the circumstances of difference between a rich and poor district, 49212-3.—In fixing fair rents in Mayo, some of the rents had been put on reclamation made by tenants, much reclamation had been done on the poorer land, 49214-5, 49217-8.—The first term rents were perhaps about equal to the Government valuation of Mayo, which was supposed to be very low, 49216, 49219, 49221.

Average Reduction for Second Term Rents.

Average reduction for second term rents fixed under Land Law Acts down to March 31st in 1906 was 19·7 for Ireland, and for Mayo it was only 15·5; in Province of Munster average reduction was 18·1; in Province of Connaught, 17·5; in Provincee of Leinster, 16·8; in Province of Ulster, 22·7, 49218, 49222.

RUTLEDGE, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

—The only counties with a less average reduction than Mayo were Kildare, 14·1; King's, 14·7; Meath, 13·9, 49218, 49222.—The reduction being less than elsewhere, showed the land was originally let cheaper, and in consequence for the money now advanced that land would form a better security than it would have afforded if the original rents had been too high, 49224.—In witness's opinion rents in Mayo had always been paid punctually, 49225.—Landlord's rent was as secure now as formerly, 49230.—The smaller the holding the greater the number of years' purchase for tenant right, 49231.—There was great demand for the small holdings, 49232-3.—Witness handed in a return dealing with sales of tenancies in Mayo County, and showing high prices given for occupation interest of tenants on different estates as illustrating the security of rents in Mayo and the ease with which the security could be realised, 49225-6, 49235, 49249-52.

Prices of Tenancies in Mayo.

The first case was of 92 years' purchase given for a future tenancy on a rent of £23 3*s.* 6*d.*; the second 19 years' purchase on a rent of £5 in respect of a future tenancy; these tenancies were determinable at the landlord's will subject to a notice to quit, and the tenants were entitled to compensation for improvements, 49225-9.—The third case was 19 years' purchase of a judicial tenancy on a rent of £6 15*s.*; the fourth case 26½ years' purchase of a judicial first term tenancy on a rent of £3 13*s.*; the fifth 40 years' purchase of a first term judicial rent of £1 9*s.* 4*d.*; the sixth 36 years' purchase of a first term judicial rent of £10 16*s.* 6*d.*, fetching £395 exclusive of auctioneer's commission; the seventh was 13 years' purchase of a first term rent of £2 10*s.*; the eighth 102½ years' purchase of a tenancy from year to year at a rent of £2, being £205 in addition to auctioneer's commission, 49230, 49233.—This last case was a holding without any building, but adjoining purchaser's holding; it showed the competition and market value of the land as apart from its true value, 49238-9, 49243.—Purchaser had 9 acres 31 perches, and bought 9 acres, 49245-6.—This was a cash transaction, 49248.—The ninth case was 83½ years' purchase for a tenancy determinable at will; witness thought purchaser was not actuated by other considerations than intrinsic value of the property, 49240-1.—It was near purchaser's holding and half a mile from the town, 49243.—The purchaser paid with his own money, 49244.—The two last cases were of ordinary small holdings, 49242.

Present Security—Six Estates in Mayo.

On the question of present security, witness handed in a return dealing with six estates in congested districts; there were 1,215 tenants; the average gross yearly rent on the aggregate for ten years was £6,313 4*s.* 7*d.*, being just over £5 per tenant per year; the average collection for the ten years was £6,357 2*s.* 11*d.*, including arrears, 49252-3.—Arrears were still being paid off; the punctual payment of rent on these estates as shown by a return showed the integrity of the tenants, which was itself excellent security, 49268-9.—In estate No. 1 arrears on 1st November, 1905, were £225 8*s.* 10*d.*; average rental of this estate for ten years was £1,097 2*s.* 5*d.*, and the average collection £1,100 12*s.* 5*d.*; average rent from each tenant was under £4 per year; on estate No. 2 average rental was £1,475 3*s.* 2*d.*, collection during ten years £1,477 17*s.* 10*d.*, 49254.—Three-fourths of tenants on these estates were migratory labourers; 90 per cent. of the rents were paid in gold which must have come from England, 49255-7.—These tenants retained their holdings merely as residences, 49258.—On No. 3 estate average rental for ten years was £651 1*s.* 3*d.*; tenants paid £670 17*s.* 5*d.*, 49265.

Terms of Purchase offered by Landlords.

Witness handed in a return taken from a Blue Book dealing with untenanted lands on estates of which he was agent and whose landlords were willing to dispose of them as well as of the tenanted lands belonging to the same owners; for these lands the

RUTLEDGE, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

owners would accept a capital sum, which after transaction was completed and all expenses paid, would, if invested at 3½ per cent., yield the landlord the net income he had before the sale, 49269-75.—This sum would not be in addition to a bonus, 49276.—Witness had sold a few estates, and in so doing had endeavoured to arrive at a price that would secure the landlord his net income, 49277-8.—Landlords would have no objection to submitting their books to Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, 49279-82.—This would not be the same as giving an account of the net income under which the Income Tax was paid; Income Tax should be assessed on the Government valuation less one-eighth deducted under the Finance Acts, 49283.—In the case of mortgages, when the interest on the mortgage was more than 3½ per cent., the price put down to secure the net income would not include deduction of interest on the mortgage; mortgages were a personal matter between the landlord and his creditors, 49284.—If the interest on mortgages were taken into the calculation there would be danger of injustice to the remainder man in the case of mortgages on life estates, 49285-6.—In the case of the mortgage of the fee of an estate, it was true that where a man was paying five per cent. interest on a mortgage and agreed to pay off that mortgage he saved on the five per cent. interest, and if the 3½ per cent. interest were calculated without taking this fact into consideration, the actual net receipt would be over-estimated by the difference between 3½ per cent. and the amount paid on the mortgage, 49286.—Arrears of rent were a personal debt; if the landlord were tenant for life of the estate the arrears must either be paid or be added to the purchase money, 49288.—Witness did not see much difficulty about arrears, 49290.—Witness had never added nor heard of the addition of more than a year or two to the purchase money, 49291-2.—In arriving at net income the landlord would have to show the average receipts of rent within a term of years, 49294.—The arrears therefore would really disappear as the net income would be considered as far as it had been collected; this was so far as getting at the capital sum was concerned, but the arrears would still be the landlords, 49295.—The net income of the landlord would be calculated as the gross income less the expenses of collection, 49313-8.—By net income witness meant the profits of the lands for the owners in ordinary cases after allowing for poor rate and for head rent as well as tithe rent-charge and other Government charges together with expenses of management; to pay off those charges the landlord must receive a capital sum out of the purchase money, 49322.—As a rule the landlord would have only a life interest in his estate; if uncollected rents were not included in calculating the net income of an estate the rights of the remainder-man would be infringed, 49308, 49315-7.—Arrears must be settled for before the signature of the purchase agreement; after the signature the Act of Parliament cancelled them; as long as the purchase agreement was pending the landlord could never sue the tenant for rent, 49319-22.—In disposing of untenanted lands landlords were disposing of their valuable occupation interest and receiving nothing for it; if they turned these lands into tenancies they would receive large sums for occupation rights, 49322, 49325-6.—If the Department decided to let grass lands at a less figure than would recoup the expenditure in acquiring those lands the State must bridge the difference; the bonus did not do this and was eaten into by legal expenses, 49322-4, 49335.—In estates with which witness was concerned there was no difficulty in proving a landlord's net income from untenanted land; in some other cases there would be difficulty, 49327-8.—On grass lands divided into holdings by the owner the holders would be that owner's tenants, 49329.—Witness had known instances since 1881 of owners thus breaking up grass lands and letting them in small divisions to adjoining tenants, 49331-3.—Witness did not contemplate this being done on a large scale; it was a great mistake it had not been done, 49334-5.

Compulsory Purchase Unnecessary.

Congestion problems in Mayo could be solved without compulsion if landlords received for their land

RUTLEDGE, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

a sum which invested at 3½ per cent. would give them their net income, 49381-5, 49389.—Compulsion generally produced dissatisfaction, 49385-9.

Congested Districts Board.

Witness thought Congested Districts Board should meet more frequently, 49335-40, 49346, 49359-60.—Witness had done business with Board, 49357.—He had knowledge of Board's work, 49370.—He had seen work of Estates Commissioners on Clanmorris Estate, 49371.—He thought Board should continue their work because of their previous success, 49372-3.—Board should consist partly of members representative of each county, 49342, 49361-3.—There might be sub-committees of Board dealing with each county, 49344.—The principle of nominating members should be retained and Board's powers extended, 49349-50.—Board might act through a Committee of their own body, 49351-2.—Board should continue and act independently of all parties; it was at present independent of the Estates and Land Commissions, 49352A-4.—Board should be paid, 49355.—An elective system would probably not result as was suggested in removal of members of Board after a couple of years' work, 49364-6.—Board should have more money placed at its disposal by the Exchequer, 49366, 49367.

Drainage.

Government should undertake a large scheme of arterial drainage in County Mayo, 49366.—A good drainage system would improve the yield of very small farms but not necessarily to the benefit of the workers, as tillage on a large scale had failed in Mayo, 49374-80.—Sea fisheries should be further assisted by railway extension and building of more piers, 49366.

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LYONS, Very Rev. Canon.

See pp. 93-6.

Distrust of Royal Commissions.

Royal Commissions did not command confidence, as the reports of several had remained without results; however, the present Commission should have a fair chance, 49397-400.

Congested Districts Board.

Congested Districts Board might have done splendid work, but it had been poorly financed and had not satisfied the people; in witness's parish eighty new houses had been built on untenanted land cut up; but outside their mearings were people in a state of congestion looking on and dissatisfied; congestion about Castlebar was very bad, 49401.—On this estate Board had been draining as well as building houses, etc., for two years; some of the tenants had their patches in twenty places; £3 was the average rental, and tenants went to England to earn money, 49402.—The land was not striped; Board had not done their work thoroughly, 49403-4.—40,000 people had left the country since Commission began its sittings; 120,000 would be gone before legislation was effected; the country was bleeding to death, 49405.

Urgent Need for Purchase of Land in Connaught.

Congested Districts Board should purchase and distribute land promptly before despair had driven people from the country; if Board had power and money congestion could be dealt with in a few years,

LYONS, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

49424-9.—If some authority bought out all Connaught, that would give the people hope, and they would be content to wait till the work of division was completed, 49430, 49443, 49450, 49478-82.—The whole province of Connaught should be scheduled, and every district where there were twenty families living on uneconomic holdings should be considered congested, and the holdings augmented from the nearest land available, 49447-9.—It was too late to stop the young men and women from emigrating, but if holdings of twenty-five or thirty acres were provided a tenant could educate his children, give the land to one son, and scrape a fortune for his daughter; the rest of the family would emigrate, 49431-3.—Owing to the price of produce, the land could not support all the children unless Free Trade were abolished; decline in Ireland's population was due to lack of good government and to Free Trade; Ireland should govern herself or be governed as a Crown Colony, 49434.—Witness's parish contained congested estates, without untenanted land, and estates with tenanted and untenanted land, but the landlord would not sell; Sir Henry Lynch Blosse had an estate in the parish containing three thousand to four thousand acres of grazing land which he would sell to the Board, 49406, 49408.—Sir Henry was negotiating with Board, but there was a difficulty over money, 49407-7A.—It would be a great pity if Board, whose work had had such good results, did not buy this estate and use the untenanted land for migration purposes, 49409-11.—Whoever undertook the migration work, the Agricultural Department should have a voice in the matter, because the time at which land was transferred from landlord to tenants was the appropriate moment for starting agricultural schools, 49412.—In regard to purchase of this estate the tenants should be consulted, but this would be better done privately than at a public meeting, 49413-20, 49422, 49456-9.—A simple form of transfer of land was desirable; landlords should be compelled to sell and be given their net income, but of this the tenant should be called on to pay only what he was able, the State supplying the rest out of the £3,000,000 a year of overtaxation, 49422.—Grass land, 3,000 acres in extent, existed in Mayo Abbey, most of it being in Castleknockan parish; there was less in Turlough parish, but a large tract lay close to that parish; Turlough parish was not congested; the Board had works in Mullagh, but there they had brought in people from Partry, which had displeased the local congested people, 49436-7.—In Kilmaine barony there was a great deal of grass land; most of the Mayo parishes had sufficient grass land to relieve congestion, 49439.—Migrants should be placed on land with whose character they were acquainted, 49440.—Achill people would not do very well in Mayo, 49444-5.—All uneconomic holdings should be enlarged before the sons of tenants were provided for, 49451-5.

ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Congested Districts Board should buy untenanted land in preference to Estates Commissioners; the latter should buy in counties where there was no congestion; Estates Commissioners had done nothing on the Clanmorris Estate, 49423-4, 49461-5.—Witness did not reflect on Estates Commissioners, 49460.—Congested Districts Board built houses, etc., on estates they purchased; Estates Commissioners merely marked out the land and paid the tenants to do the work on it, 49466-77.

HIGGINS, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 96-9 *and* 102.

STATUS OF WITNESS.

Witness was Chairman of Castlebar Rural District Council, 49483.—His evidence was derived from personal experience, 49532, 49536.—As Chairman of the District Council he was generally consulted by the tenants, 49533-5.

CONGESTION IN CASTLEBAR RURAL DISTRICT.

Castlebar Rural District contained 140,640 acres, the valuation being £42,598; population was 23,335, rated at £1 13*s.* per person; 4,424 of the holdings were under £5 valuation; 367 of the holdings had a valuation over £15, and occupied 36,502 acres, giving an average of 100 acres each; in 1841 the population of the Union was 61,043, and in 1891 it was 28,921, 49486.—The holdings under £5 could not support a family in comfort; the average stock on such a holding was one cow and two calves, not exceeding a year old, as well as a couple of pigs and a donkey, 49486-93.—All able-bodied men and boys migrated to England, where they earned about £7 each per annum; women and children worked the farms; one man had a family of nine to support on a holding of an acre of arable land and three of cut-away bog; non-scheduled divisions in this district were often worse than scheduled ones; for instance, on the Brabazon Estate, in Ballyhean division, eleven families lived on a valuation of £29, whilst in the same division twenty persons owned 2,032 acres; Brabazon tenants had to travel five miles for turf and five miles to sow conacre potatoes, 49495.

HIGGINS, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

RUNDALE SYSTEM.

The rundale system was greatly responsible for failures of crops; in rundale estates the same stripes had to be tilled for a lifetime; in Clonfert village fifteen holdings were held in rundale, one of them consisting of 3 acres 20 perches, in seventeen divisions, and another of 3 acres 2 roods, in thirteen divisions, while a third holding of six acres was in twenty-three divisions, 49493.—The Brabazon Estate was not scheduled because of the high valuation of the grazing land, 49495-8.—It was in Ballyhady electoral division, 49500.—Clonfert village was in Clonkeen electoral division, which was scheduled, 49494-5, 49498.—Clonkeen contained 118 holdings under £4 valuation, 49499.—The rent of these rundale estates had been in most cases fixed by the Sub-Commissioners, who pointed out the different stripes, 49501-2.—Within witness's knowledge, the land had always been under rundale management; in some cases the landlord never saw the estate, 49503-4.—If the estates were re-arranged they would be unlikely to return to rundale, as the people now recognised the difficulty of the system, 49505-6.—Parish Committees' work in congested areas was hampered by tenants' unwillingness to make improvements pending sale of rundale estates; the removal of a dung-heap from the near neighbourhood of a house was rendered difficult by the small amount of ground immediately attached to the house, 49509-12.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE.

Few sales under Land Purchase Acts had taken place in Castlebar Rural District, landlords generally demanding such prices as 24 years' purchase on first and 26 years' on second term rents; properties for which 26 years' purchase were asked were similar in character to the Fitzallan-Hope property, which was sold under Ashbourne Act in 1900 for 16 years' purchase; there had been no single failure to meet the annuities on the Fitzallan-Hope Estate, 49509.—In some cases landlords refused to sell these estates at any price, so that compulsory powers would be necessary to effect purchase, 49513-5.—Tenants should not pay higher prices than they could afford, and the rest of the sum required to secure the landlord against loss should be made up by the State, 49526-31.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage was a crying need in Castlebar Rural District owing to the floods; but Congested Districts Board had done good work there regarding arterial drainage, 49506-7.—The Arterial Drainage Commission had held no sitting in the district, nor examined witnesses on behalf of any of the tenants there, though they sent some evidence from Mayo, 49507-9.

STALL-FEEDING CATTLE ON SMALL HOLDINGS.

Witness was a practical farmer, holding about 100 acres, with valuation of £45, and rent about the same, 49484-6.—He tilled eight or nine acres of his farm, but not the same part every year, and he observed a rotation of crops, 49537-42.—The system of cultivation among small farmers could be improved by drainage and by liming the soil, and so forth, 49543.—Lime abounded in the district, 49546.—£5 holders usually disposed of their cattle to graziers,

HIGGINS, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

49547-9.—On improved holdings the cattle could be kept till ready for fattening by the Leinster men, as, with more tilling, more stall-feeding would be possible; thus the need for the grazier as a middleman would be done away with, 49550, 49561-2, 49580-3.—Such small holders as still remained when the grazing land had been divided could pass on their cattle to their better-off neighbours instead of to a grazier, 49552-60.—When grazing lands were broken up a new market would arise, and dealings be direct with Englishmen, 49617-8.—At present witness dealt chiefly with Scotch buyers, 49619-20.—Witness, on his 100-acre farm, with 50 acres in grass, could fatten most of his cattle himself, 49563-7.—He had twenty-three or twenty-five head of cattle on his holding, about five being bred on the holding in the year, and the rest bought, 49563-7, 49569-72.—His cattle were stall-fed in winter, a system which would be greatly followed if the people had the grazing lands, 49568.—Fattening on the grazing lands was not generally possible in County Mayo, 49573-5.—Witness kept his cattle three years and then put them in the stall to fatten; this system paid him, 49576-9.—On £10 holdings a few beasts could be fattened every year at a greater profit than selling stores could bring, and the system would improve the land, 49591-5.—On an average a £10 holding on ordinary land would represent about five acres of tillage, supporting ten beasts and fattening two or three, 49597-600, 49616.—Holders of £10 farms sometimes stall-fed cattle, but such £10 economic holdings were rare in Castlebar district, 49614-5.—100 acres of grazing land carried thirty or forty cattle; broken up into farms of five acres, under a system of mixed farming, they would carry 50 per cent. more, 49610-3.—Witness lived entirely by his holding, 49606.—He grew a good deal of wheat and used it for fattening cattle, 49608.—If grass lands were used as he used his holding new occupiers could earn a fair livelihood out of the land, 49609.

Sales of Tenants' Interests.

Small holders in Castlebar Rural District were generally in debt to shops, 49584-90.—Extravagant prices mentioned by Mr. Rutledge as given for occupation interest were not paid by persons whose income was exclusively derived from land, but by returned emigrants or pensioners or shopkeepers; within the last ten years, on a property for which Mr. Rutledge was agent, two tenants' interests had been sold, one to witness for 4½ years' purchase of the rental, and another for a fraction over six, 49704-7.—A holding purchased by witness adjoined his own farm, and was bought to enlarge the farm, 49708-10.

M'DONALD, Rev. MICHAEL.

See pp. 99-102.

Westport Parish.

Witness attended on behalf of Westport Rural District Council; he was the Archbishop's administrator in Westport, and represented him for that district; witness's remarks mainly applied to Wesport parish of which he was in charge, and also applied to surrounding parishes; Westport parish contained 622 agricultural tenants, who paid a total rent of £3,321 0*s.* 3*d.*; and had a total valuation of £3,150 8*s.* 5*d.*; and had a total valuation of £3,150 8*s. d.*; land in Westport parish was generally wet and cold and unproductive; some of the tenants were too poor to effect improvements, even with the aid of Parish Committees' grants, but were said to be very regular in paying their rents; in a single year £6,898 19*s.* were received by the 622 families from 1,343 of their members, who were abroad; neighbouring parishes were in a condition similar to that of Westport, 49621-2, 49624.—Witness's figures were obtained from personal enquiry of parishioners, 49623-4.—Enlargement of holdings and migration on the one hand, and on the other the development of fisheries were what was needed, 49629.

Congested Districts Board's neglect of Local Suggestions.

There should be some one on Congested Districts Board with special knowledge of the vast and poor

M'DONALD, Rev. MICHAEL—*continued.*

area between Slyne Head in Galway and Belmullet in North Mayo, which was at present neglected because no one on the Board understood its needs, 49626-7, 49630-43.—Board might in certain cases adopt local suggestion; in erecting houses on the Bingham Estate at Gloshpatrick, convenient to the sea at Clew Bay, Board had refused to add to each house an extra large room for letting purposes, which would have assisted the development of the neighbourhood as a seaside resort, 49643 5, 49663.—If Board had built an extra room, and added cost of that room to annuity, the case might have been met, 49655.—A slip built by the Board in the island of Aran, at a spot other than that suggested by the local people, had been swept away by what in Aran was called a slight breeze, 49664-7.—Natives from their knowledge of currents were better able to judge of a site for a pier than a visiting engineer, 49668-9.

Harbour needed in Clew Bay.

Between Belmullet in Mayo and Cleggan in Galway, there was no safe harbour for fishing boats in bad weather; there should be one in Clew Bay, 49670.—Collapse of the Inislyre project was attributed by newspapers to the refusal of the Midland Great Western Railway to contribute the requisite quota, 49671.—Money for the marine grant had been earmarked for Inislyre, 49674.—Mayo County Council agreed to assist by a rate for a couple of years, 49676.—Congested Districts Board was giving one-tenth of the expenditure, 49677.—The project should be taken up by some sympathetic Board, 49678.—Witness thought Government was not in earnest about the Inislyre project, 49679.

Clare Island's need of a Telegraph.

In Clare Island, which had for years been the property of Congested Districts Board, lack of telegraphic communication often prevented the islanders from disposing of their fish when caught, 49679, 49689.—The distance from Clare Island to the mainland was three miles, 49681.—The Post Office had been approached on the subject of a cable to Clare Island, but without result, 49682-3.—Congested Districts Board had helped with the cable to Aran, 49684.—A good landing place in Clare Island would be very expensive, 49686.—If there were a telegraph to Clare Island, and no landing place, the small boats from Clare Island could take fish to meet the large boats from Westport, etc., and the large boats could take the fish to the railways, 49690, 49701-3.—Much had been already done for Clare Island, but Congested Districts Board having stood sponsor for it should supply this crying need for a telegraph, 49692-7.—Witness had no connection with the island beyond being in its neighbourhood, 49698.—There was good land in Clare Island, but the fishing was necessary to enable the islanders to live, 49699.—The land round the island was proverbially good fishing ground, 49700.

M'NAMARA, Mr. A.

See pp. 102-4.

Position of Witness.

Witness was a district Councillor and Vice-President of the United Irish League, 49711.—He was a farmer holding about thirty-four Irish acres, with rent and valuation about £12 8*s.* each, 49743-7.—Part of his farm was on the shore and part was island, 49748.

Killeen Parish.

The half-parish of Killeen was very congested and large part of the tenanted portion was held in rundale; in some of the townlands valuation was less than £2 per holding; most of the tenants were dependent on extraneous assistance, mostly from relatives in America, 49711.—Tenants of the small holdings generally went to England for the harvest, 49712-5.—Marquis of Sligo was the principal landowner; in 1901 the Marquis offered this and other property

M'NAMARA, Mr. A.—*continued.*

to Congested Districts Board at eighteen years' purchase, which Board thought too high; after passing of Land Act of 1903 he was requested to sell to Board by Westport District Council, but did not do so, 49415-6.—Houston grazing ranch, containing 24,762 acres, adjoined this congested district, and four years ago Board purchased the best portion of this ranch from the Earl of Lucan; Board had been several times requested by the District Council and United Irish League to begin distributing land; Board did not answer till two months ago, when they said the land was leased last summer, 49716-20.—If Board had made repeated ineffectual offers to the lessee of this land, that fact would strengthen the case for compulsion, 49722-3.—Only 16,000 acres of the ranch were purchased by Board; the Marquis of Sligo held the rest on eleven months' system, 49723-4. —The Marquis's portion contained some excellent tillage land in the Louisburgh district, south of Westport, 49726-7.—Most of the evictions from this land took place in 1848, 49728.

Kelp Industry on Marquis of Sligo's Estate.

Kelp industry brought considerable earnings to tenants till 1907, when the price of kelp fell from £4 10*s.* to £3 10*s.*, one-fifth of the price was claimed by the Marquis; this claim was unjust, because the seaweed did not grow on the foreshore, but drifted in from the Atlantic; the Marquis's claim was probably derived from the fact that the weed was collected on the foreshore; the seaweed was valueless unless manufactured into kelp within four or five days of landing, 49728-31.—Witness believed the Marquis had a definite right to the foreshore, 49732-4.—The land was rented down to high water mark, and tenants not owning land near the shore had to pay the Marquis for a place on which to dry the seaweed; carting to the kelp store cost 5*s.* per ton; after deducting carriage and royalty the tenant made only £2 11*s.*; at this price the industry would probably die out; the amount of kelp made in 1907 was only half that made in 1906, 49734-5.—At one time kelp fetched £7 a ton; up to last year it fetched £6 10*s.*, 49736.—If a pier were built at Bunlough Point, kelp could be shopped to Ronagh, instead of being carted seven miles to a kelp-store, 49748-51.—Kelp was taken to Glasgow or London by steamer from Ronagh, 49752-3. —The seaweed was shipped half-burned, 49724.

Fishing on Mayo Coast.

A pier for fishing and for landing cattle was needed at Bunlough Point, and would enable the people to earn a good deal by fishing; Congested Districts Board had been several times memorialised on this subject, 49736, 49741.—There was excellent lobster and mackerel fishing ground on Mayo coast, and lobsters were taken thence by Connemara boats and landed at Connemara and Achill, 49736-9.

Cases of Tenants of Congested Districts Board not benefited by Improvements.

On estates purchased by Congested Districts Board the old rent was charged till the estate was resettled; this was so on the Jones's Estate and part of the Lucan Estate, 49753, 49755, 49760-1, 49763.— Where the Board gave the tenant no other advantages he should receive a reduction of rent, 49758-9.— It would be the same thing if he had some advantages on the occasion of the sale, 49762.—It was sometimes six or seven years before an estate purchased by Board was sold to the tenants; tenants should get an immediate reduction in proportion to the annuities they would have to pay if they bought direct through the Land Commission; when purchases were made direct through Land Commission the immediate reduction was 8*s.* in the £, 49764-8.—These arguments referred to the better-off tenants who might have preferred to purchase through the Land Commission but had given the poor tenant an opportunity to obtain an enlargement to his holding, 49769.—Twenty-five years ago the Marquis of Sligo offered the Killeen estate to the tenants at eighteen years' purchase, but it was agreed at a meeting that this arrangement

M'NAMARA, Mr. A.—*continued.*

would leave most of the people as badly off as ever, and the better-off tenants agreed to let the sale run out until the grazing land was distributed, 49770.— Better-off tenants were not always benefited even by such works as arterial drainage, which did not give any advantage to high-lying lands, 49772-4.

KENNY, Mr. P. D.

See pp. 104-11 *and* 166-7.

Scientific Reclamation of Bog-land.

Witness had a tract of cutaway bog in County Mayo in which, in 1906, he grew heath, and rushes, and bog cotton; in 1907 he grew two good crops of clover and rye-grass hay, 49776, 49781.—The under stratum was an alluvial drift under the bog which afterwards was once a soil before the bog super-accumulated, 49777.—Witness, when a child, saw about ten feet of peat cut off the bog for fuel, 49779.—There was an average of probably eighteen inches of the bog surface left between the surface of the ground and the sub-soil, 49779A.—In raising these crops of clover and rye-grass hay the cost of fertilising and seed was more than paid by the first year's hay, and the land was reclaimed in addition, 49779A-80.—Vast tracts of mountain land in congested districts could be reclaimed in this way with little labour; in some places however drains would be necessary, but in the larger tracts these would be less expensive than witness had found them, 49781-2, 49789.—It was not necessary to reclaim before getting the first clover crop; reclaiming was chiefly a question of chemistry of the soil, 49783. —Lime phosphates and potash were the chief manures employed by witness before putting in the seed; in planting clover he treated it with tritro-culture which freed nitrogen from the atmosphere and increased the vitality and volume of the plant; leguminous crops depended little on nitrogen in the soil and legumes especially clover were the most valuable crops that could be grown by these inexpensive substances while putting into the soil the expensive substances that made complete manuring; nitrogen was worth £14 a ton, and the lime phosphates and potash £4 a ton, 49784, 49787.—Fertilising cost about 30*s.* a statute acre, 49790.—Clover, except white clovers, would live on ordinary land not more than three or four years; it was not a perennial, but the process left behind a botanical habitat for other clovers that were permanent and good pasture, 49785.—Witness used the legumes only as a means of reclaiming; they were exhaustive of the inexpensive and increased the expensive substances of fertility, 49787.—They rendered the land fit to grow other crops, 49788.—The plants growing on a bog would show what was underneath; sorrel and heather and sedge would grow only where there were vegetable acids in the soil; these acids prevented the life of the more valuable organisms and prevented the decomposition of vegetable organisms natural to the habitat; where there was enough water bog was produced by accumulating insufficiently decomposed vegetable fibre, often rich in nitrogenous substances, if an alkali were applied to neutralise the acids the result would be that the plants dependent on the acids would be stopped in their growth and the undecomposed matter would be set free to decompose, and so set free the nitrogenous matter it held; witness had found the mixture of phosphates of lime and potash the best alkali for this purpose; six or seven cwt. of the mixture were needed per statute acre, 49788, 49790, 49821-2.—The manures sold in the West of Ireland were the wrong kind, and had prejudiced the people against artificial manures, 49823.—The alkali should be applied in October or November, and there should be a little scatter of something else to enable the seeding to fasten a little on to its footing, this would mean a cost of about 10*s.* per acre, 49824-5.—Witness had used stuff dug out of the foundations of an outhouse; if broken up turf dug from the ground itself were used it would be liable to get suddenly wet and dry and the seed might be destroyed, 49826.—The bluish clay stuff found under bog would be excellent for this scattering, 49828.—The heath should be left till the following autumn, when it would be brittle before the scythe, 49826.—Seed should be sown in April to July; if sown in April the crop could be mown off with last year's

KENNY, Mr. P. D.—*continued.*

heather, 49831.—The missing element of fertility in the soil which now have been made up and farmyard dung, which would not previously have been of much use, could now be added, and would produce a larger crop, 49841A-3.—The land could then be ploughed, but would be better kept in meadow for a few years, as it took time to decompose the mass of half decomposed matter underneath the land; in this process the fertility travelled downwards an inch or two per year, and ploughing should be reserved till there were six or seven inches of fertility, 49791, 49844.—Alternate cropping could then commence if the land were dry enough, 49845.—Land in congested districts at present practically useless could be made to produce at a profit more than the whole existing production of the land worked; with greater intelligence land at present cropped in congested districts could easily produce double without additional labour, 49793-8.

Economic Holdings.

An economic holding was not a geographical measurement; it was a holding held by an economic tenant, that it, a man who treated efficiently the land under his control, 49829, 49832-3.—There was a limit to this statement's application, but witness could point to cases in Mayo where a man with ten acres enjoyed a higher standard of living than a neighbour with 100 acres, 49836-41.

Want of Scientific Training in Mayo.

Improved methods of cultivating such as those just described were regarded with suspicion in Mayo; there was a tendency to discredit facts; if the public mind were educated and an industrial atmosphere and an industrial public opinion created the present incapacity at industry would disappear; witness's object in making agricultural experiments was to benefit his neighbours, but they seemed incapable of profiting by the object lesson; privileged opinion, that is, the opinion of persons in prominent positions, was the only thing that would have an effect on the people, 49845-9.—A want of scientific education prevented the people from making the most of the work of Congested Districts Board; for this reason no use had been made of the Board's excellent drainage work in Roscommon, near Ballaghadereen, 49850-5.—The Irish were naturally as capable as any people in the world, 49856.

Cattle on Small Farms.

There would be less need for enlargement of holdings if efficiency in working them were increased, 49799.—Large holdings were not needed for raising cattle; in Belgium four full-grown cows could be kept on the equivalent of an Irish acre, 49800.—In Belgium the food was obtained by the quick succession of summer crops, 49802.—Weather in Ireland was more favourable to growth of green crops than in Belgium; it was less favourable to the saving of dry grass crops, 49803.—Growth in Ireland began earlier and continued later in the year than in Belgium, and vegetable life in Ireland never in a state of nature fell to so low a level as in Belgium; these facts compensated for the more variable summer, which seldom was severe enough to prevent growth, though it had done so in 1907; 1907 was the first year in which this had happened in the six years witness had been in Ireland, 49809.—The milder Irish winter would not make the difficulty of keeping down weeds insuperable if ploughing were done properly in autumn, 49810-1.—Cattle could be fed in summer on green stuff instead of grazing; some land, notably friable land, in West of Ireland could produce four times as much summer feeding from an acre under cultivated green stuffs for feeding in the byre than from an acre of grazing, 49802.—Witness could grow four crops of clover per year in Mayo in a bad year, 49804.—Lucerne was the best crop for continuous summer cutting, but was not grown in Ireland; if it were, one acre would supply for green feeding in summer as much as three or four acres of the same land laid out in a dry season in bad pasture with bad seeds, 49808.—Lucerne where it was grown was a success in Ireland; it also got all its nitrogen from the air, 49813.—Witness thought the Department of Agriculture were making experiments with lucerne in 1907; three crops of rye-grass could be grown per year on fairly poor land, 49814.—There was too much of allowing cattle to run in Ireland, 49815.—Mr. Boyd's suggestion that 100 cattle would do better on a 100-acre farm than 100 cattle on the same land divided into four 25-acre farms might be correct, but in stall-feeding with green stuffs specially grown for the purpose the animals got purer food than they would find roaming at will over 100 acres, where there would be inferior food growing, 49816-7.—On a system of mixed tillage farms should carry twice the number of cattle supported under the grazing system, 49818-20.

KENNY, Mr. P. D.—*continued.*

Clerical Interference with Migration Schemes.

Officials of Congested Districts Board generally had complained to witness that the Board's migration schemes were hampered by the clergy, who prevented the people from leaving their own parishes, 49857, 49867-8, 49872-8.—Cases had occurred in County Mayo, 49867-6.—One case occurred in the townland of Cultrasna, within a mile of Kiltimagh, where the Board had settled all the tenants on the mere equivalent of the land they had before; none of them could work the plough owing to the nature of the land; these tenants continued to go to England for a living; in one instance the Board had built a new house on an estate of 15*s.* annual value, thus perpetuating its congestion; this Cultrasna land had been striped by straight stone walls; all the tenants whom witness interviewed there intimated their willingness to move to better holdings, except one, who said the parish priest must first be consulted, 49881-5, 49912.—Witness afterwards repeated this man's statement to other Cultrasna tenants, some of whom said the priest objected to their leaving, and they thought it was because they were worth so much per household per year to the parish collection, 49891-3, 49898-901.—There was land within twenty-five miles which might be made available for these tenants; some of it was in Board's possession, 49904-7.—Witness had never been informed that these men had been offered the opportunity of migrating, but he assumed it was the Board's duty to find land for them; finding them fixed on impossible holdings he asked would they go if they got land, and was told first they would not, and then that they were willing to go, and then he discussed the reasons why they did not go, 49913-4.

Compulsory Acquisition of Land.

The use made of land and the capacity to make use of it were more important questions than compulsory acquisition, 49918A.—Witness would agree to compulsion if it resulted in land being held by the capable, but he saw no reason to suppose that the Board would only give land to the capable, 49921-2.—Irishmen were comparatively incapable in industrial matters though not from their own fault; in matters of industry and economics they were far behind other nations, and would remain so as long as they were told they were not to blame for it, 49923-4.—Witness objected to compulsion in any form; the analogy of railways was defective, as everyone wished to travel, but only a class could hold land; the community's interests were concerned in the land question, and whatever conduced to the land's being turned to the best account should be encouraged; usually interference with freedom in such matters operated against careful use of the land and its resources, 49925-7, 49934-7.—The interests of the community in Ireland were mainly agricultural but not entirely so, 49928-32.—In Queensland, where the State had resumed large tracts of grazing land, property in the land was being individualised, 49938.—Ethically the land should be the nation's property, but the ownership of the land was not one-fifteenth as much as the production of the land under intelligent treatment, 49940-1.

Statement Corroborating Evidence of Witness at Castlebar.

Witness put in a document relating to evidence previously given by him, which had been questioned, 51552.—Containing a statement by Mr. Jordan, of Kiltimagh, Petty Sessions clerk, 51553, 51555.—Volunteered by Mr. Jordan as a verbal statement, 51555, 51568-9.—And put in writing at the request of witness, 51568-9.—This was given to witness after he

KENNY, Mr. P. D.—*continued.*

had given his evidence before the Commission, 51555-6.—This evidence was called in question, which did not surprise witness, as it was extraordinary evidence, 51555.—And was presented to the Commission on account of the criticism of the Chairman of Commission, 51544.—Mr. Jordan was willing to make an affidavit if necessary, 51555, 51557.—Mr. Jordan was not present, but would attend if he were asked, 51660.—And the valuation had not been changed since, 51557-8.—Witness was not free to give the names of persons who had told him of facts stated in his evidence, 51553, 51559.—And therefore wished for corroboration by a direct statement, 51559.—Witness remembered having said in evidence that he knew twelve men who had perjured themselves, 51562.—Witness asked (when told that the Commissioners had been informed that these men had spoken the truth, and that witness had suggested other statements to them) whether this referred to the same twelve men, 51563.—Witness considered this inquiry irrelevant, 51564.—As also the question as to the time and place of the alleged perjury, 51565-6.—But would repeat his statement as to the perjury, 51564.—A serious reflection had been made, but only on twelve fishermen, 51567.—The statement by Mr. Jordan set forth that on the estate of Lady Larpent, at Waterdale, tenants were some of the poorest and most highly rented Mr. Jordan had known; and that when he was preparing the estate for sale the parish priest, Father Commins stated that he was opposed to the Congested Districts Board having anything to do with the purchase of the estate, and that he would oppose the migration of his parishioners, 51552.

TAYLOR, Mr. GEORGE.

See p. 111.

Marquis of Sligo's Estate.

Witness was agent to the Marquis of Sligo, and spoke to correct Mr. M'Namara's statement; in 1897 the Congested Districts Board negotiated with the fourth Marquis of Sligo for purchase of Kilteever containing 53,000 acres; conditions were eighteen years' purchase in 1899 of tenanted land 70 per cent. of which was first term rents, and thirty-two years' purchase for the grazing land, and fifteen years' purchase of kelp; witness thought Board offered about sixteen years' and thirty for grazing land and ten for kelp; in 1900, Lord Sligo asked if the Board would finish the matter, and was told the Board had no money; in 1901, Board asked if he would take less, and was told he would not; in October, 1903, after the Land Act, Board asked the Marquis to come to terms on account of the bonus, but he was then ill, and would have no more to do with the matter; the fourth Marquis died in November, 1903, and up to August, 1907, the new Marquis had not completed taking out his title to the estate, 49943.—Lord Sligo was not prepared to take eighteen years' purchase for the tenanted land unless he got thirty-two years' purchase for his grazing land and fifteen years for the kelp, and he stated that about the year 1883 the third Marquis offered Kilteever, but then 70 per cent. of the rents were not reduced, as the Land Act had no effect, 49944.—There were some cases in which terms offered by the Marquis were rejected as the tenants wished the smaller holders to get additions to their land, 49945.

MOCLAIR, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 112-3.

Congestion in County Mayo.

Witness was a journalist, and lived in a congested district in the centre of Kilmaine Estate, near Castlebar, where he assisted in managing a holding; all County Mayo should be scheduled as congested, and Congested Districts Board should have compulsory powers to acquire lands.

Kilmaine Estate.

Nearly two years ago Board purchased Kilmaine Estate, which comprised 2,055 statute acres and contained 93 tenants with a gross rental of £532, a poor law valuation of £545, and a population of about 635 persons; valuation of the majority of the tenants was under £5, and of none over £10; the land was very poor, most of the arable being cut-away bog and reclaimed mountain; many holdings contained only three or four acres, and much of the land was rundale; in one townland six families held between them 28 acres, divided into 65 plots, on which forty people lived; one of these tenants, with three acres of land, paid £19 a year for five acres of grazing land in the vicinity, and kept six cows and made a fairly good living; he was an eleven months' tenant who had acquired the tenant's interest and let the grazing to four or five tenants; he kept his home land in tillage, and kept his cows on the five acres in summer, hand-feeding them with green food in winter; the high price of the grazing land was due to its scarcity, 49947, 49949.—In a neighbouring townland a widow had 14 acres, about four of which were marsh; she rented six acres of grazing for £25; she kept twelve cows, and had brought up a family of fourteen, some of whom filled good positions, 49947, 49951.—Other tenants with large families lived on three or four acres of cut-away bog, their live-stock consisting of one or two cows each; only five tenants kept a horse; 112 men and youths from the district went annually to England, and saved between them £1,200 a season; the men generally left early in the year, and the women and children worked the farm; for years no one in the district had received out-door relief; Board could do little to improve the conditions; over forty of these Kilmaine tenants had once lived on 927 acres in the townland of Derryharriff and were evicted in a single day, in 1848, when Derryharriff was converted into a grazing ranch; Board had now acquired this ranch, which had deteriorated from neglect, and could provide only six new holdings and sixteen plots for additions to holdings; Board had acquired another ranch which could supply additions to other holdings, but 53 tenants must still remain unassisted unless Board had compulsory powers to purchase other grazing lands in the vicinity, 49951-2.

Compulsory Powers.

The only attempt in Mayo at dividing grass lands into holdings was in the case of an estate about to be sold to Estates Commissioners when the landlord tried to get double the interest in the estate by striping up the land at first, and then selling the tenant-right of the holdings at eight or ten years' purchase, and then selling the whole thing over again to the Estates Commissioners, but the attempt was checked at once, 49965.

Board's Unwillingness to Give High Prices.

Board sometimes lost a chance of purchasing land from unwillingness to give the price demanded, even though the tenants were willing to pay the corresponding annuity; a case had occurred recently on the Kilmaine Estate, 49956-63, 49966-70.

Industry of Population.

Sherabeen was a very poor mountainous property between the mearing of Castlebar and Westport Unions; neither oats nor rye could be grown there; here extensive drainage and fencing works had been undertaken by Board, and the people worked for wages of 9*s.* a week, in a manner sufficient to demonstrate the inaccuracy of the description of West of Ireland men as lazy and thriftless, 49953.—The people's industry was also shown by the fact that on a mountain part of the Kilmaine Estate holders had been engaged in sprouting potatoes years before the system was popular elsewhere in Ireland, 49963.—Others had had the enterprise to send milk daily to Dublin, but had to give this up because they could not afford to wait for the cheques which did not arrive promptly, 49965.

Congested Districts Board preferred to Estates Commissioners—Compulsory Powers.

Congested Districts Board was more trusted by the people of Castlebar Union than were the Estates Commissioners; Board's officials were sometimes hampered by a tenant's refusal to migrate, and Board should have compulsory powers to remove such tenants, 49953-4.

MOCLAIR, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

Recreation Grounds.

Board should have powers to establish recreation grounds in closely populated neighbourhoods to keep the youths from public-houses, 49954-5.

LARMINIE, Mr. ALEXANDER.

See pp. 113-5.

Congested Districts Board and Estates Commissioners.

Witness approved of Congested Districts Board's work as far as his experience went, and preferred to see congestion dealt with by Board rather than any other body, 49971, 49975-6, 49980.—Its funds and powers should be enlarged, 49981.—Estates Commissioners and Congested Districts Board occasionally overlapped; in one instance at a meeting of tenants there was contention as to whether purchase should be through Commissioners or Board, 50009-10.—All Connaught and a few of northern and southern counties should be entirely under Board, 50009.—Witness objected to compulsion causing landlords to sell at a loss to themselves, 49972-4.

Fisheries.

Fishing was the greatest source of wealth for Ireland and should receive more attention; piers and harbours and loans for purchase of nets and gear were needed along west coast, 50010.

Agricultural Education.

Agricultural education was at present almost in its infancy, and Agricultural Department's work was not very practical, 49978-9, 50010.—Improved agricultural education would enable more of the people in congested districts to get a living, but emigration from Ireland could not be dispensed with under existing circumstances, 49977, 49982.—Agriculture did not pay owing to bad prices of agricultural produce, 49983, 49996.—Potatoes were the only crop that could be cultivated in Ireland with profit, 49996.—Small occupiers could support themselves by their work, but it would not pay them to employ labour, 49984.

Emigration and Intensive Tillage System.

Proper tillage would improve the land and increase its productiveness, but it was doubtful if it would repay the labour, 49987.—Emigration of the redundant members of families would probably continue even with better education and intensive cultivation, 49977, 49988-91, 49995-6.—Emigration was a necessary evil, the emigrants' great misfortune being that they were sent away poorly educated, 49992-3.—Cattle were not nearly as profitable in 1907 as twenty years before, 49997.—Though in other countries labourers could be profitably employed in the work of raising foodstuffs for stall-fed cattle there was no prospect of this being so in Ireland, 49997-9.—Speaking principally of the West of Ireland and from long practical experience, witness thought tillage not a practical outlook except on small farms, 49999-50001.—Witness had been under-agent for Lord Lucan for the past forty years, 50002.

Rundale Holdings.

Rundale holdings originated from holdings once held in common by two or three families, which in time became thirty or forty families; under the old arrangement the landlord could not prevent the subdivision between these families, because where leases were granted they contained no restrictive clauses; a hundred years ago, when the leases were granted, it was probably not realised how important such clauses were, 50003-5.—These leases continued on an average fifty years without change of rent, 50006-7.

Lord Lucan's Experiment in Breaking Up a Large Area.

Lord Lucan had successfully broken up a large area into small holdings in the manner followed by Congested Districts Board, but he did not undertake great improvements, 50009.

LARMINIE, Mr. ALEXANDER—*continued.*

Document put in by Mr. Alex. Larminie.

Notes on Congestion in Ireland, ... Page 200

GALLAGHER, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 115-6.

Congestion in Carnacon Parish.

Witness farmed nine Irish acres; his valuation was £8 7*s.* and his rent £9; he represented the Carnacon and Ballyglass Branch of the United Irish League; Carnacon parish contained about 150 tenants, nine being economic, or having over £15 valuation; the rest occupied holdings of from two to eight acres and lived on their earnings as labourers in England and on money sent them from America; these small tenants did not care to purchase their holdings as their condition would not thereby be greatly improved, 50011-3.—The small patches had been constantly worked till they were worn out and liable to potato disease; the smallness of the holdings forced tenants to take conacre from graziers and landlords at from £3 to £4 per acre a year, 50013, 50022-3.—These tenants could be assisted only by additions to their holdings from untenanted land, 1,400 acres of which were at hand, but could only, it was said, be acquired by compulsory purchase, 50013-7.

Compulsory Purchase.

If the landlord were assured his net income in return he would be well off; purchase should be made by Congested Districts Board; this district was not scheduled congested, but all Connaught should be scheduled, 50018.—Grazing land in Carnacon parish was all held by persons outside the parish, 50023-5.—This land was suitable for cultivation, 50026.—Local people who needed land should be supplied first in every place, 50027.

Floods occasioned by Dams for Ornamental Water.

Bogs in Carnacon parish were all worn out and turf had to be fetched from a distance, 50018-9.—Turf and pasture were destroyed by floods which invaded all the lowlands in winter as drainage had been entirely neglected; Lough Carra could not empty its waters into Lough Mask owing to dams made by two landlords for purposes of ornamental waters, 50019-21.

High Valuation of Carnacon Holdings.

Economic holdings of £15 valuation represented fifteen to sixteen acres of tillage land, rent being about equal to valuation, 50028-33.—The land was good but rent high; the valuation was on the holding not the land, and had been raised by the reviser in witness's boyhood, 50034-9.

KILLEEN, Mr. PATRICK J.

See pp. 117-25.

Congestion in Claremorris—its Population, Valuation, and Area.

Claremorris Union, which had a valuation of £44,729, comprised three dispensary districts, viz., Ballandine, £16,050 5*s.*; Ballyhaunis, £13,081; and Claremorris, £15,597 15*s.*, 50042.—In 1901, the valuation of the whole union was £43,992; an increase of £757 was shown since that time, 50044-5.—Whereas the population must have materially decreased, 50044.—The total population, including the town, was in 1901, 25,820, 50043-4.—The population in 1901 was, Ballandine Dispensary District, 7,239; Ballyhaunis, 10,879; and Claremorris, 7,702, 50042.—There were nineteen electoral divisions in the Union, of which eleven (Ballyhaunis, Bekan, Claremorris, Cloghermore, Course, Culnacleha, Kilvine,

KILLEEN, Mr. PATRICK J.—*continued.*

Knock (North), Knock (South), Loughanboy, and Murneen) were scheduled as congested; the remaining eight divisions (of Ballindine, Caraun, Crossboyne, Garrymore, Kilcolman, Mayo, and Tagheen) should also be scheduled, 50046, 50058, 50065.—There were several very congested villages in unscheduled districts, for example, in Caraun division, the village of Cuilmore, where 274 persons were living on land valued at £298, 50059-60.—In the village of Garryredmond, were 145 persons on land valued at £173; in Meelickbeg, 30 persons on £30 valuation; in Meelickmore, 96 persons on £75 15*s.* valuation, and in Tortagh, 80 persons on £65 valuation, 50060.—Adding all these together, the aggregate would be less than £1 valuation per head; in Mayo Electoral Division there were in Corskeagh, 36 persons on a valuation of £39; in Corlisland, 17 persons on a valuation of £3; in Derronell, 65 persons on a valuation of £51; in the Tagheen division, there were in Ballydaff 51 persons on a valuation of £73 10*s.*; in Knocklbrack and Lanabold, 37 on a valuation of £49 10*s.*; in Tersaugh, 71 on a valuation of £80; in Tagheen (East and West) there were 70 persons on a valuation of £100; and in Ballindine division, in Killeen, 120 persons on £111 10*s.* valuation, 50062.—In the eight unscheduled divisions there were 11,000 acres of grass lands valued at £5,800, 50058.—Of these 3,324 were owned by Lord Oranmore and let to graziers, 50059.—If the valuation of the grass lands were taken out of the total valuation these unscheduled electoral divisions would come within the definition of congestion; the rest of them are no less congested than the examples given, and it was unfair they should have no relief, 50062.

Congestion Defined.

Witness considered that a district was congested when it contained holdings of less than £10 valuation, 50068.—The present system was to take £7 10*s.* as the maximum valuation of a holding considered as congested, 50066, 50069, 50094.—This was too low, 50066.—It was arrived at by taking the valuation per head as 30*s.*, 50066, 50078.—And reckoning a family as five persons, 50066.—Witness advised that it should be doubled, and reckoned at £2 a head, 50069.—Or £10 a family, 50069.

Parish Committee Grants.

Witness stated that there were in the unscheduled districts many occupiers as poor as in the scheduled districts, 50062, 50064, 50072, 50076.—And thought it a hardship that parish grants should not be available for them, 50062-3, 50073, 50076.—Witness wished to see areas scheduled that they might have a Parish Committee in them, 50095.—Parish Committees had been a boon in many parts of the country, in teaching hygiene and sanitation; and encouraging the observance of the rules by the conditions on which they gave grants, 50062, 50096.—The grants could not be given to any family with over £7 10*s.* valuation, unless it was in a congested district, scheduled as such; and in congested districts they were generally given to the very poor, to those under £15 valuation, 50094, 50098-9.

Suggested Alterations in Scheduling.

If the whole of Connaught were scheduled, it would meet witness's complaint, 50067.—Or if the Board were free to apply itself to congestion, wherever it existed, without being bound by a definition, excluding districts comparatively prosperous, where congestion was found, it would do as well, 50071, 50079-81.—Witness would only speak as to his own unions, 50082-4.—Because his knowledge was confined to that district, 50083.—And he did not wish to take too large a scope, though he was interested in the affairs of Ireland as a whole, 50088.—He gave his evidence with regard to the union he knew, 50089.—And expected that others would give evidence of their unions, 50090.—The province of the Commission was to put the evidence together, and draw a general conclusion, 50085, 50091.—Under present rules, the Board could not deal with the grass farms, 50071.—And there must be some alteration, 50077.

Taxation on House Improvements.

Witness attributed the increase of valuation in the union to new buildings, 50046.—These improvements in poor men's houses were taxed, £1 2*s.* 1*d.* on every £5 increase in house valuation, 50046.—Or 4*s.* 5*d.* in the pound, 50047.—This was very unpopular, 50047, 50055.—And led farmers to refuse parish grants for house improvement, lest they should lead to increased taxation, 50046, 50051.—This farmers would prefer to contribute to improvements rather than be taxed on them, 50048-9.—The Irish peasant would make no effort towards improvement if he were to be taxed for it, 50046.—Taxation on improvements lessened the burden on those who made no improvements, 50054.—The dislike to this form of taxation was common to England and Scotland as well as Ireland, 50050, 50055, 50057.—In England the landlord made improvements, 50050.

Lord Oranmore's Grass Lands.

As grazing lands in Claremorris were excellent for tillage, and the congested tenants lived for the most part on bad low-lying lands; some years previously, Lord Oranmore, when approached by his tenants, agreed to sell his land in the neighbourhood of Esker and Ballindine, 50099.—But refused to sell the grass lands on the plea that the price would not give him his present income, 50099, 50116.—About the same time he took over the grazing ranches, which had been in the hands of graziers on the eleven months system, and stocked them; but though the steward, Grant, was a good judge of cattle and sheep, and appeared to make the business pay, Lord Oranmore was discouraged by the fluctuation of the cattle market, and came to the conclusion that the business was better worked by several graziers, and returned to the old eleven months system, dismissing Grant; witness stated that if landlords tried to stock their ranches themselves they would soon be willing to sell at a fair price, 50099.

"Fair Price" of Grass Lands.

Witness thought that twenty years' purchase was a fair price for grass lands, 50099, 50105.—By this he meant twenty years' purchase on the rent, 50100.—But he could not say what was a fair rent for grazing lands, which might one year be worth 30*s.* an acre, and another year only 22*s.* 6*d.*, 50101.—Witness did not understand how the Board, or the Estates Commissioners estimated the price of the grazing land they bought, 50104, 50106.—And he thought Mr. Doran, or Mr. Stuart of the Estates Commission, having experience, could fix a price, 50106.—He arrived at his calculation by taking the same data as for tenanted land, 50105.

Fair Price of Tenanted Lands.

Witness took as his basis of calculation, a £5 tenancy; if a landlord receives twenty years' purchase on a £5 tenancy, he obtained £100; this, with the bonus of three years' purchase, made £115; this invested at 3½ per cent. would bring in £4 0*s.* 6*d.*; but he would be as well off as before, because he would not have to pay ten per cent. for collection of rent, and if the tenant went into Court again, he would get his rent reduced by three shillings in the £, 50105.—Witness put the expenses of collection at ten per cent. because he knew the agent must be well paid, 50127.—But he had only hearsay evidence on which to base his opinion, 50128.—That was the terms of the Land Conference, 50129-30.—But there were other opinions on the matter, 50130.—It would be unfair to fix the price of land entirely from the landlord's calculation, 50108.—The landlord should give way a little, 50110, 50124.—The landlord, according to the tenant's showing, wanted too much, 50109.—The landlord should bear a portion of the loss, if there were any, 50114.—The tenant had been paying for the land, whereas the landlord had never bought it, 50111, 50115.—The tenant had give way, 50125.—Witness would think it hard if he had to suffer as the result of the State's policy, 50118.—No private individual should suffer, if landlord and tenant were both to be satisfied with their bargain, 50109.—The State must pay and witness considered that the State paid for the sake of giving the landlord an inflated price, 50122.

KILLEEN, Mr. PATRICK J.—*continued.*

Question of Selling Price, including Tenants' Improvements.

The land of Ireland, being improved, had a certain selling price, 50135.—It had increased in value, and in price, since 200 years ago, 50139-41.—Many tenants reclaimed their holdings prior to 1881, 50143.—At which time it was possible to charge a tenant extra rent on account of his improvements, 50147, 50151.—While those who had reclaimed since 1861, 50144.—Had not been rented on improvements, 50146, 50151.—The Act of 1881 was passed to remedy this injustice, 50152, 50162.—The selling price demanded by landlords, included, witness thought, the improvements confiscated before 1881, 50153.—Though rents were not based on tenants' improvements. 50162.

Increased Price of Land in spite of Reduced Rents.

Prices of land had been continually rising, 50182.—This was not because land had been improved, but because stock-rearing had been more profitable since the exclusion of Canadian cattle, 50136.—And because Irishmen suffered from land hunger, and were over anxious to purchase, while landlords held back in the hope of better prices, 50174, 50178.—This naturally raised prices, though in other markets it was not always a good plan to wait, 50175.—Land was higher now than ever before, 50169, 50171.—It had risen in price between the passing of the Ashbourne Act, 50170.—And again considerably, on the passing of the Land Act of 1903, 50169, 50171, 50177.—And had continually risen since then, 50172-3, 50177.—Land hunger had always existed in Ireland, but it had increased recently, and prices developed in consequence, 50179, 50180-1.—Under the Land Act of 1881 landlords were satisfied to sell at 17 or 18 years' purchase, 50153, 50179.—And yet there were few or no negotiations for purchase between landlord and tenant, 50179.—These prices were on First Term rents, 50154.—Under the Ashbourne Act prices had been 14 to 18 years, on first term rents, 50170-1.—Witness considered that there would be a larger number of years' purchase on second term rents than on first, 50154.—It was a known fact that the price of first term rents was 20 years' purchase and of second term 23, 50157.—There had been cases where the purchase on first term had been 14 years and on the second term 17, 50190.—Landlords now wanted 26 or 27 years' purchase where they had been willing to take 18, 50186—or 26 or 27 where they had been willing to take 17, 50191.—Captain Sheffield had been willing to take 18 and now wanted 25, 50188.—In all these cases the higher price was for second term rents and the lower for first, 50187, 50189, 50192.—The decrease from first to second term rents was 3*s.* in the £, 50106, 50155.—It was 2*s.* in the £, 50193.—A man buying at 20 years' purchase on first term rents would get a reduction of 7*s.*, 50152, 50193.—The tenants on the Nolan-Ferrall Estate under the Act of 1903 got 7*s.* in the £, and 5*s.* on second term rents, or 23 years' purchase, 50159-60.—William Ferrall sold a property of which the rent was £5 and got 20 years' purchase on a first term rent, in addition to a bonus of three years' purchase, 50101-2.—Witness had in his mind a definite estate when he spoke of a rise from 17 to 26 years' purchase, 50191, 50202—and had heard of this from the tenants, 50202—and in the case of 18 years' purchase being asked formerly, whereas 28 was now demanded, 50194, 50200—in addition to the bonus, 50201-2.—The rents were in both cases, both at the earlier and later dates, first term rents, 50203, 50205-7.—Witness did not think the tenants had had their rents reduced between the times of the lower and higher prices, 50203-4.

Considerations affecting Price of Land.

The 18 years' transaction was in 1898, 1899, or 1900, 50194.—At that time purchasing tenants had to pay 3½ per cent. on the money, 50195.—The landlord was paid in Land Stock, 50196—which then stood at 112, so that when he got £100 of Land Stock he really got £112, which, with three years' bonus, made £115, 50198.—These considerations must be taken into account, together with the fact that the rents generally affected now were first term rents, whereas then they were second term rents, 50198.—Land Stock at the present time stood at £86 or £87, 50212.—It was depreciated under the Ashbourne Act, 50210.—But the bonus now compensated fully for the 12 per cent. premium then, 50211.—The bonus may be three or four years, 50199.—Landlords were now paid in gold, 50199—and had opportunities for profitable investment (in Land Stock), 50212.—Under the Act of 1903 an owner might clear off his mortgages, 50214.—This was a great advantage to landlords, some of whom were paying 6 per cent. on mortgages, 50215.—Witness did not understand the procedure of the Court in fixing second term rents, 50149.—Generally when a man had improved the land he was evicted, 50150.—Witness supposed that a second term rent implied a decrease in the value of the property, 50166.—A second term rent was generally three shillings in the £ less than the first term rent, 50106, 50155.—Witness admitted that in fixing a second term rent credit was given to the tenant for improvements, 50161.

Grass Land and Landlords' Improvements.

Witness found it hard to answer the question as to whether the State, in buying grass lands from a landlord, should compensate him for money spent by him or his predecessors on improving the land, 50165.—But he agreed that the landlord had already reaped the benefit of those improvements, 50166.—Witness did not think it fair that a landlord should be deprived of land which he had improved and made profitable without receiving the same income he had before the sale, 50167.

Migratory Labour Superseded by "Conacre" Tenancy.

For years men and boys from Curraghadoney, Crossboyne, and Ballandine had migrated annually to England as labourers, saving during the season as much as £9 to £12 each, or in other cases £15 or £16 after twelve months' toil and privation; now most of these men stayed at home and tilled what used to be grazing land; in England they suffered great hardships, having to sleep in out-houses, on bags instead of beds, 50183.—This was distasteful to them, and they now stayed in Ireland as "conacre" tenants, 50184.—Owing to the competition for conacre land (which was sold in plots of an acre or so), the price rose in some cases to £7 or £8 an acre, 50183.—At the present prices of oats, turnips, and straw, the "conacre" tenant must work at a loss, especially as the crop was considerably damaged by rabbits and game, 50184.—Farmers tried to improve grass land by letting it out in conacre tillage, 50162.—Lord Oranmore had been more successful in letting his land in conacre than in his grazing experiment, 50099.—He reaped a three-fold benefit, getting £4 to £6 per acre for his conacre, getting his land improved by tilling, and fattening his game at the tenants' expense (for reductions were not made even if half the crop were destroyed by game); the tenants worked in the hope of having some fodder for their cattle during winter, but this might not result in any profit, 50184.—Migration had diminished, but not ceased, in the villages of Curraghadoney and Crossboyne, 50185, 50186.—The rents were paid from the land round the tenants' houses, and the shopkeeper by gifts from America at Christmas, 50186.—Compulsory powers were needed to induce these landlords to sell, 50186.

High Rents under the Congested Districts Board.

It was the duty of the Board to see that tenants did not enter into foolish bargains, 50221, 50232.—It had not in this county adopted the responsibility, 50233, 50236.—And in some cases tenants had paid too much for their land, 50233.—And found it hard to pay their annuities and live in moderate comfort, 50221.—Many farmers who had received increased areas of land were no better off, owing to paying high rents, and to increased valuation placed on their houses, 50221.—49 years' purchase was too high a

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price to pay, 50234, 50238.—And involved tenants in a responsibility they are not able to meet, 50235, 50238.—In mentioning 49 years, Mr. Kelly had in view a particular estate, 50239.—Which witness preferred not to name, 50240.—The forty or fifty years' purchase was on the valuation, 50234, 50238, 50243. —Witness could not say definitely that that sum was paid by the Board, 50243, 50245.—If the Board was anxious to find holdings for congests, and was pressed to do so, it might, unless it had compulsory powers, be obliged to pay high prices, 50246.—The tenants on the Isidore Bourke Estate found their rents too high; as examples, witness gave James Regan, Curraghleigh, 20 acres, including four acres plantation, rent £18 0*s.* 2*d.*, valuation £18 5*s.*; John Reaney, Curraghleigh, 18 acres, rent £16 2*s.* 6*d.*, valuation £11 15*s.*; Thomas Lavelle (herd on the farm Ballybehenry), area 19 acres 4 poles, rent £9 15*s.*, valuation £11 13*s.* 2*d.*; this man had no house built, yet paid a £40 fine, 50221.—These were all enlarged holdings, 50223.—And tenants were struggling to meet the rent, 50224.—It was a great advantage to the tenant to have good land added to his holding, 50226.—And this naturally increased the annuity, 50227.—When this estate was divided, Mr. M'Clean pressed tenants to take land, 50227-8.—Tenants would pay large sums to each other for tenant-right, 50229. —And a man getting an enlargement will not expect, in justice, to get the tenant-right for nothing, 50230. —And if he had a house built, he might be charged for the building or improvement of it, 50231.—Witness complained that the conditions made at the sale of the Nolan-Ferrall Estate had not been carried out by the landlord or by the Board; the tenants, who had been promised a reduction of 7*s.* in the £ on first term rents, and 5*s.* on second term rents, 50159-60, 50246.—Were still paying their old rents, in some cases £4, or £5 and taxes, though the bargain took place six years previously, 50246, 50248.—The title had only just now been completed, 50249.—And the Board had made improvements, 50251.—It was difficult to make improvements until the title was assured, 50252.—There had been difficulties between the landlord and the Board about the home farm at Loughboy, and the Board said that the sale had not been completed, though they collected the rents, 50248.— The tenants thought it too long to pay the old rents for eight to ten years, 50248.—The Board was expending the whole rent on improving the holdings, and of this the tenants had the benefit, 50247-8.

PROPOSED CONSULTATION OF BOARD WITH TENANTS.

Witness thought the Congested Districts Board, when acquiring grass land for enlargement of holdings, should consult the tenants to be benefited, as to the price paid for the land, 50253, 50256, 50258, 50260.—Not every tenant should be consulted, 50261-2. —As that would prevent any sale, 50261.—But the more intelligent, so that they should be aware, when their holdings were enlarged, of the responsibilities they would have to meet, 50258, 50262.—They could not be given information about holdings not yet fixed, 50255.

DRAINAGE OF THE ROBE.

Witness asked the Commission to inspect the River Robe, which rose in the Dillon Estate, in the parish of Bekan, and flowed through estates now in the hands of the Board, including the Nolan-Ferrall and Tighe Estates, and others, as the Cranmore, Knox, and Fitzpatrick Estates, which witness hoped would soon be under the Board; the river flowed through a large part of the Union, and the land on its banks was liable to severe floods, not only in winter, but in summer; from Lough Mask to Tagheen, a distance of twenty miles, the river was deepened and improved by the Board of Works, under Lough Mask Drainage Board, forty-five years previously; this portion was under the Drainage Trustees, and was in an improved condition, but the part between Tagheen Bridge and Brickens required deepening, widening, and improving, since it was the outlet of large tributaries draining the congested divisions of Claremorris and Cloghermore; the drainage should be done as a whole, and not in sections, for it was alleged that the Board's operations on the upper reaches had caused more flooding below; and tenants had threatened legal action against the Board, if Lord Oran-

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more allowed the river bed to be lowered at Castlemargarrett, in his demesne, a plan which would provide an effective fall as far as Brickens, 50263.

ACTION OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN THE SCHEME.

Witness thought that the Congested Districts Board, which had done so much towards draining the country, should have commenced its drainage operations with the River Robe, instead of with the tributaries of that river; the Board had suggested that the drainage between the source and Tagheen Bridge could be done for £3,500, and had offered to subscribe two-thirds of that sum, 50264-5.—And Lord Oranmore would pay his share on lands outside, but not on his demesne, 50264.—The offer of the Board was conditional on the formation of a Drainage Board, which would undertake the work in accordance with plans approved by it, and by Lord Oranmore; would levy one-third of the expenditure (£1,167) on the lands benefited, and be responsible for the future maintenance of the river, 50264, 50266. —The Claremorris District Council held a special meeting, and agreed to the above arrangement, 50264, 50267.—But they were unable to obtain from the Board of Works the necessary loan of £1,167, 50263, 50271.—The loan was refused, pending the report of the Arterial Drainage Commission, 50263, 50270.— It was left to Father M'Hugh to arrange with the Board of Works and the Arterial Drainage Commission, 50269.—The Arterial Drainage Commission approved the draining of the river, but refused to take evidence, on the plea that the Commission was not formed to go into special cases, 50264.—The district was to blame for not taking advantage of the Board's generous offer, but it was impossible to raise the loan, 50271.—The inhabitants manifested an individual interest in the drainage of the river, and hoped to obtain their end through this Royal Commission, 50263.

HERAGHTY, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 125-8.

CONGESTION REMEDIED BY DISTRIBUTION OF GRASS LANDS.

The Ballinrobe Union was as much congested as any rural district in the county, 50272.—It should be scheduled and placed under the Congested Districts Board, 50273, 50352.—The people were very miserable, 50274.—And compulsory purchase would be the only means of acquiring grass land and relieving congestion, 50275.—The Congested Districts Board should have more power and facilities to purchase these places, as they were the only body which had made an effort to relieve congestion, 50275.—If all the land held in the county on the eleven and twelve months' system were acquired by the Board or the Estates Commissioners, it would be insufficient to relieve congestion, 50335.—The Commissioners' returns showed that the grass land in Ballinrobe would be insufficient to relieve the congestion therein, 50335-7, 50359.—The land, when acquired, should be divided first among the tenants of the townlands on the estate containing the grass land, and tenants on adjoining estates, 50276-7.—And, if any remained, it should be given to sons and daughters of the people on the estate, 50276-7.

ACQUISITION OF GRASS LANDS OF JUDICIAL TENANTS.

Judicial farms should be acquired compulsorily, 50278, 50281-2.—Equally when the judicial tenant was a tenant purchaser, if he occupied a farm from which previous holders were evicted, 50282.—But witness would except a man who had already concluded a purchase, 50281.—He knew of no grazing farms held by purchasing tenants, 50280.—If necessary, for the benefit of the country, the land of a purchasing tenant should be acquired compulsorily, 50285.—Witness was willing to apply compulsion to the landlord, 50286-7.—The landlord held in fee, 50287A.—Land, however held, or by whomsoever held, should be acquired compulsorily in case of necessity, 50290.—Certainly so, if the holder was a shopkeeper with a grazing farm, 50291.—This opinion was shared by the highest authorities, including Mr. Doran, 50292.

HERAGHTY, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

Acquisition of Cut-away Bog and scattered Lands of Large Tenants.

Witness thought the Board should have power to acquire cut-away bog for the purpose of forestry, which would eventually enrich the country and improve the climate, 50294.—And that any tenant having a compact holding of fifty acres should relinquish other small patches, scattered amongst the holdings of small tenants, holding four or five acres, 50295-6.—And these should be given to the small adjoining tenants, 50296.—An instance of a tenant of this kind was to be seen at Brownstown, in Ballinrobe, on the estate of G. Browne, 50297-8.—He should obtain "Court value" for these patches, 50296.—"Court value" was "fair value" according to the Land Act of 1881, 50296.

Acquisition of Land, at its Letting Value, previous to 1881.

Witness suggested that land should not be acquired at the present letting price, but at a price calculated on the rent paid for it before 1881, 50300, 50310.—Twenty-five years ago, 50300, 50301.—When the land was held by Englishmen and Scotchmen for agricultural purposes, 50299, 50304.—For it would be used for agriculture by the congested tenants, who were to receive it, 50304.—These Englishmen and Scotchmen took the land when the former tenants were evicted, 50299.—These men all failed to farm the land profitably, 50302.—They all left when agricultural prices fell, 50299, 50302, 50305.—They left in poverty, 50309A.—And had impoverished the land by working it with artificial manures, 50308.—On the English and Scotch systems, 50307, 50309.—Witness did not know whether they left, owing arrears to their landlords, 50304.—That system was not a permanent one, 50305.—And the present system was risky, and if the State paid auction prices, it would embark in a risky transaction, 50306.—But not if it purchased at what it let at before 1881, 50311-13.—The Land Act of 1881 cut down the letting value of poor bog land, and reduced rack-rents, 50314-5.—But did not reduce rich grass land, 50314.—Witness did not therefore contemplate that the price to be given for grass lands would be more than their present letting value, 50315.—He intended his proposition to refer only to holdings outside the operation of the Land Act, 50316.—Witness considered that it was just to dispossess owners and give them less than their present income, because the land had been wrongfully taken from its former owners, and the State (being a party to that wrong) should endeavour to redress it, 50317.—The former tenants, driven out to cut-away bogs, should be relieved, and have their grievances redressed, 50321.—The procedure would be just when the tenant to be dispossessed was a judicial tenant, 50319.—If it was a shopkeeper, who had nothing to do with the past, but had bought a piece of land which was in the market, he should be removed, that the State might redeem it for a judicial tenant, 50319.—If it was a shopkeeper, who had made his money by trading and had risen from a position where he had not a shilling, he should be evicted and compensated if he lived in a village where the inhabitants were miserable beggars, 30325.—He should suffer more or less, as he went into the position with his eyes open, 50326.—But witness would give him his interest, 50327.—Witness did not think the State could ascertain the present income of the dispossessed tenant, 50238.—Witness would not give a dispossessed holder of grass land a sum bringing him in his present income, but the price he himself had given for the land, 50329-30, 50331.—The land was bought as a speculation, and the buyer should not be compensated for profits he received at the present day, 50331, 50334.—Witness was aware that both parties in Parliament were anxious to relieve congestion, 50332-3.—But he did not think they were bound to pay more than the purchase price the tenant himself had paid, 50334.

Proposed Transference of Funds to Congested Districts Board.

Witness proposed that the funds of the Agricultural Board should be handed back to the Congested Districts Board, so that those bodies could be amalgamated, 50339-40, 50342.—The bodies would then

HERAGHTY, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

only need half the number of officials, and a great saving would be accomplished, and the state of the country improved, 50342.—The purposes for which the bodies were formed were not carried out, 50343.—The Congested Districts Board did the work better than the Agricultural Department, 50346.—To which the work was transferred some years ago, 50344-5.—The Agricultural Board frequently wasted public money, 50347.—Witness really intended to suggest the re-transference of the work to the Congested Districts Board, 50348.—Because the agricultural schemes would then be more beneficial, 50348.—Witness was himself a member of the Agricultural Committee, whose suggestion was ignored by the Board, while the Board's own plans were useless, 50349.

New Tenancies since 1903 to be void.

Witness suggested that leases or assignments made since 1903 by landlords, for the creation of new tenancies, should be illegal and abortive, 50350.—Some underling in an office might have a bogus lease drawn and lodge a claim when the Board came to purchase, 50351.—Witness instanced a case on the Claremorris Estate where tenants had agreed to purchase through the Estates Commissioners, when a Mr. Good, the chief clerk of the office, had claimed by an assignment several hundred acres which was at one time the demesne of the Claremorris family, 50353.—Mr. Good had bought a portion of land from a bailiff on the estate, 50353-4.—And by this means coming in as a tenant, 50355.—Was able to purchase a large part of the property, 50353, 50355.—Mr. Good was an agent, 50357.—Living fifty miles away, at Westport, 50355, 50357.—And the transaction came before the Court, 50355.—When Judge Morphy declared the whole proceeding to be illegal and a fraud, 50356.

STEPHENS, Very Rev. CANON.

See pp. 128-30.

Congestion in Ballinrobe.

The Congested Districts Board should have compulsory powers, and funds for the relief of distress, 50369.—Witness suggested that the parish of Ballinrobe ought to be scheduled as congested, 50361, 50369, 50394.—And also the county generally, 50394.—And the whole province, 50369.—In the parish of Ballinrobe there were 4,000 acres of grass lands, on which bullocks were fattened, and many families were living on extremely congested holdings, on intermixed plots immediately adjacent, 50361, 50364.—In the Kilmaine district of the Bingham Estate there were 2,374 acres in the hands of three farmers, and round about, on bog, on rocky land, there were more than sixty families on holdings broken into 707 separate patches, 50361.—There was not an economic holding on the estate, and the peasants, evicted from the lands now under grazing, worked as labourers, 50367.—The uneconomic holders were descendants of evicted tenants, 50365.—In the village of Cregduff, there were twenty families whose holdings were scattered in 352 patches; in Cloonereen, eighteen families had 127 patches of bog reclaimed by themselves and their predecessors; in Rosslaura, once a penisula in a bog, eleven families held 169 separate patches, chiefly bog reclaimed by themselves; there were a few cottiers, a few herdsmen, and a few labourers, but no labourer's cottage in the Union, 50361.—In Knocknadriume, eleven families had fifty-eight patches.

Clause 75 of the Act of 1903.

Witness suggested that Clause 75 should be expunged from the Land Act of 1903, 50361, 50383.—Because, although the district was not scheduled, the valuation was only kept up by the grass lands, 50368, 50369.—The clause provided only for the advantage of those whose rateable value did not exceed £5, whereas many of those whose valuation was over £5 were equally in need of help, 50380.—Witness thought it better first to relieve those whose valuation was small, 50381.—Valuation was no test, holdings of £5 might

STEPHENS, Very Rev. CANON—*continued.*

be economic, 50382.—The section, though only permissory, was a blot on the Bill, 50384.—It might be enlarged over £5—the Land Act was simply meant for the redistribution of grass land as a whole, 50368.

Distribution of Grass Lands, and Migrants from a Distance.

Migration was a relief question, the line was hard to draw, but it was drawn at the wrong place, 50381.—Witness considered that the importation of strange migrants would be to make the existing distress permanent and irreparable, 50361.—By strangers, he meant persons from other localities, 50362.—The poor farmers of the district, some of whom had been evicted from the land, had the first claim, 50366.—They might be put back on moderate holdings, and the few who still had uneconomic holdings might work as labourers, 50367.—The existing holdings should first be made economic, before sons of tenants were considered, 50386.—The holders on the property purchased should be first benefited, 50388.—Then the sons of tenants whom ight wish to migrate to economic holdings should be provided for, 50387.—Witness considered it unreasonable to import into the Kilmaine section of the Bingham Estate poor migrants from other districts, while the holders on the estate were in the abject poverty he had described, 50391.—The section was permissive only, but permitted an injustice, 50389, 50390-2.—It would be a step in the right direction to raise the valuation from £5 to £10, 50393.—There was much dissatisfaction among the peasantry at the prospect of migrants from a distance, which might, witness thought, become dangerous and uncontrollable if the migrants were introduced, 50369, 50378.—The Bingham Estate had been recently purchased from the Earl of Lucan by the Congested Districts Board, 50361, 50370.—He did not know the price paid, 50371-2.—He was not aware that local people had been consulted; tenants were eventually asked (at a meeting at which witness was present) what price they would offer for the land, if acquired, and they consulted, and offered thirteen years' purchase, if their holdings were to be economic, 50373.—Witness did not in any way influence or advise the tenants, 50373.—The estate was within 1½ miles of Ballinrobe, 50371.

Drainage of the River Robe.

The constant flooding of the River Robe was the cause of much distress, it flooded thousands of acres of the best lands in Mayo, from its source in Bekan to Lough Mask; the Drainage Commissioners in 1847 reported the total area of flooded lands in the district to be 14,886 statute acres; the report was drawn up by Mr. Harding, an eminent engineer, who estimated that the increased value in the lands, resulting from drainage, would be 6*s.* 3*d.* per statute acre, amounting in all to £4,632, and that the increased value of the lands would yield a profit of 8½ per cent. on the outlay, independent of the value of mill power, brought into operation, 50373.—The mills were never brought into operation, 51373.—They were removed, and their sites can still be pointed out; the floods still continued and caused poverty, and also ill-health; many thousand pounds had been profitably expended by the Congested Districts Board in profitable works; on quays at Ballinrobe, and weirs and locks and bridges on the Robe; if a few thousand pounds more were spent in making the river navigable from Lough Mask to Ballinrobe, and the people from the mountains of Partry would be within reach of a market; the town of Ballinrobe would regain its former prosperity, and the neighbourhood would be made more attractive to tourists; the question of deepening the river from Lough Mask to Ballinrobe was one of small outlay and large profit; Ballinrobe once had tannery, brewing, tobacco industry, spinning, flour and tuck mills, and many cottage industries; witness had brought the question to the notice of the Agricultural Department, which had reported at length and sympathetically, but said in the end, that it was not a question for the Department, 50374.—Witness was not aware that evidence on the subject was tendered before the Drainage Commission; he himself had applied to the Board of Works, and was told

STEPHENS, Very Rev. CANON—*continued.*

that the money could be obtained as a Treasury Grant or as a loan granted on the application of a Drainage Board, but that there was little chance of either, 50375.—Why the local landlords objected, witness could not explain, except that one thought it would interfere with his privacy, 50376.—Witness believed that the scheme of drainage would be an advantage in every way, 50379.—The former scheme broke down because fissures in the limestone swallowed up the water between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib; this could now be remedied, with some hundreds or thousands of tons of cement, 50377.

Sale of the River to Lord Ardilaun.

A question should be asked in Parliament as to whether the Grand Jury of Mayo were right in selling the river to Lord Ardilaun; if salmon were allowed up from Lough Corrib, Lough Mask might be one of the chief fisheries in Ireland, 50377.

FALLON, Rev. JOHN.

See pp. 130-4.

Scheduling by Townlands.

Witness recommended a change in the law as regarded scheduling congested areas; as the law existed a large number of townlands or villages, though in reality congested, could not be scheduled, and therefore could not come under the Congested Districts Board; for example the village of Clonlavish, in the parish of Knock, was the most congested in the parish, having twenty houses only a few yards apart, with holdings varying from £3 to £4 valuation; this was no exceptional case, and the law should be amended to include them, 50397.—Witness suggested that the Board should be empowered to schedule congestion wherever it existed; this, after official inspection, by Mr. Doran, or other officials, 50397-8—And the scheduling should be by townlands, 50397, 50399.—Witness was glad to hear this was the rule in Scotland, 50400.

Representation of Congested Districts on the Board.

Witness regretted that there was no representative of the congested districts of County Galway, and of the western seaboard of County Mayo, on the Congested Districts Board, 50400.—He thought there should be one member for each county, as it was unwise to have a large Board, 50400, 50402.—The County Councils should be empowered to select a representative, either within or outside their own body to represent them on the Board; the County Councillors were fairly intelligent representatives, and could give valuable assistance, but he would not limit representation to them, 50402-3.—He did not mind whether the representatives were elected or nominated by the Council, 50403.—He did not think one member from each congested county would make the Board unwieldy, 50405-6.—Witness did not recommend the nomination of those members by Parish Committees, 50434.—Though these were well informed as to local needs, 50433.—But Parish Committees only existed in certain parishes, 50434.—And there were congested parishes which had no committee, 50435.—The grants to Parish Committees were annual, and might be discontinued, 50434.—It took some time to master the work of the Congested Districts Board, 50439.—But witness thought that a man who did his duty would be re-elected by the County Council, even if he did not at first obtain many advantages for his district, 40340.—Witness would prefer six years' tenure of office to three, as it gave a man time to learn, and also to use his knowledge, 50443.—Witness would give no opinion as to the advisability of the same persons being at once a member of the Estates Commissioners, the Congested Districts Board, and the Department of Agriculture, or any two of these bodies, 50407-8.

FALLON, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

Operations of the Congested Districts Board in Connaught.

Witness did not advise the amalgamation of the Congested Districts Board with the Estates Commission, being of opinion that the Board should deal with the purchase and distribution of land, 50408.—In Connaught, Donegal, Kerry and West Cork, in the purchase of estates where there was little improvement to be made, land might as well be purchased through the Commissioners as the Board, but in dealing with estates where the holdings must be improved, or remodelled, and where questions arose of turbary rights, rights of way, deeds of assignment, etc., the experience of the Board and its officials made it the only suitable authority, and it would be a calamity if the Board were broken up, and its experience not made available, or if it were amalgamated with the Estates Commission; the Board had been operating in a successful manner in the parish of Knock for nine years; Mr. Doran, by his courtesy, sympathy, and fairness, had made the Board trusted and respected; witness would not advise that the Estates Commissioners should operate in Connaught, 50409.

Relief of Congestion by Acquisition of Grass Lands.

Witness recognised that the problem of obtaining more, and better land for congests, was a difficult one; if there were untenanted lands or non-residential farms in the neighbourhood, the Board should have compulsory powers to acquire them, and should parcel them into lots of eight or ten acres, to be distributed among the smaller holdings, for the purpose of making them economic; this plan had been successfully tried on two farms in Knock, and was likely to succeed generally, 50448-9.—This was done by the Board, 50448-9.—It was likely to succeed, because it would not entail much expense, the tenant already possessing house and outbuildings, so that the Board would not be called upon for large sums, nor the tenant for more rent than he could expect to pay, while the extra land would benefit him considerably, 50449.—Witness thought the old house, if fairly good, would suffice for the new holding, 50450.—The tenants (now obliged to pay high rents for con-acre, and to buy grazing) would be satisfied with extra land, not immediately contiguous to their holdings, 50450-1.

Common Grazing.

Witness did not advise common grazing in the vicinity of congested districts, as he thought it not likely to be a permanent arrangement, 50452-3, 50456, 50463.—But, at any rate, it gave tenants the management of their own affairs, 50467.—Permanent possession alone, gave the peasantry on interest in the land, and was what witness wished, 50456.—It would be better to have common grazing than to leave things as they were, 50461-2.—If the acquisition of permanent holdings was impracticable, 50460.—Witness had no objection to the plans, 50460, 50464, 50466.—But did not see his way to managing it, 50466.—He did not know it was common in Europe, 50458.—And was the basis of land tenure in Scotland, 50459.—It would be easily managed if you got good managers, 50465.

Relief of Congested Townlands, not adjacent to Grass Lands—Migration, etc.

The greatest difficulty was in the case of townlands (such as some in Swinford Union) not within a ten mile radius of grass lands; migration was a remedy for this, and was much less distasteful than formerly to the peasantry of Western Ireland, this witness attributed to intercourse with America, 50467.—Whence many emigrants returned each year, 50467-8.—Sometimes, in witness's parish, as many as a hundred in a year, chiefly girls, who had emigrated at sixteen or seventeen, and returned in five to seven years, having saved £100 to £200, which, in Mayo, made it certain that they would be able to marry, 50469-70.—Very few men returned, nor did they send back so much money as the girls, 50471.—Witness did not anticipate a bad reception for emigrants if the wants of local holders were first supplied, 50471.

FALLON, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

High Valuation discourages Migration.

The great objection of the tenant farmer to migrate was his reluctance to face high rents, high rates, and increased working expenditure of a new, larger holding; this, witness considered, was a wise reluctance, 50467.—A number of small holders in Knock had been offered larger holdings if they wished to migrate; five of them migrated, but the others, after inspecting the new holdings and considering the annuities, declined to do so, being frightened by the high rents, 50471.—Those who consented to migrate, witness had visited; witness thought that a large, prosperous farmer should be given every encouragement to migrate, as he would probably succeed in his new farm, but the experiment of migrating poor tenants into new holdings of fifteen or twenty acres provided with new fences and houses, was dangerous, 50472.—Because the tenant had to pay an annuity, 50 or even 100 per cent. above his neighbours, who had their tenant right, 50473.—As an example, witness gave the case of a migrant, planted by the Estates Commissioners on a farm for which he paid £1 5*s.* an acre, while his brother, who had a tenant right, and lived on the other side of the road, was paying 11*s.* or 12*s.*, 50473-4.—The brother had a house, but the new tenant had to build one, 50474.—Witness thought he had no grant towards his house, 50476.—And he would also have to pay high rates, 50474, 50477.—The new slated houses also were rated upon a high valuation, 50477. Perhaps £2 extra, 50478.—This handicapped him in the race for the 68½ years, 50477.—Witness knew a woman, a migrant, who paid £4 18*s.* in rates alone, on ten Irish acres, 50480-1.—And a man paid £4 6*s.* on a valuation of £20, and an area of sixteen acres, 50481.—This was a great grievance, and concerned the Government, not the Board, 50477-8.—Which had made superfluous efforts to keep down the annuity, and had made it as small as possible; but it was the high valuation which handicapped the poor man, 50481-2, 50483-4.—The tenant who had an enlarged holding, as well as the migrant, had a larger annuity, and had to build fences, 50473.—When the Board took a new farm they must keep the old valuation, and the houses were valued besides, as an extra, 50478.—The migrants needed all their resources for the working of the land, 50483.—Rates must naturally rise, with the advance of civilisation, and would be a burden upon the ordinary landholder, but would press more heavily upon a migrant, 50484.—Witness considered that the high valuation pointed to the fact that too high a price had been given for the unoccupied land, afterwards divided, 50476.

Deferred Taxation of Houses.

Witness recommended that the migrant for whom a house was built should be rated and taxed on his land but not on the house, for a term of years, for fifteen or twenty years, 50478-80, 50485-6.—This would give the migrant a chance of starting on a fair level with his neighbours, and unless he could do so, migration would be attended with disaster, 50483.—The tenant had been assisted to migrate because he was otherwise unable to live, and he should be given a chance of living, 50487.—Witness would not except in the same manner tenants who had built their own houses, or tenants with enlarged holdings for whom the Board had built houses, 50486-8.

Work of the Parish Committees.

Witness considered Parish Committees most valuable in dealing with persons living on fairly economic holdings and showing an apathy with regard to improvements which was a survival of the time when improvements entailed an increase of rent; no other scheme had such possibilities as the Parish Committee scheme; it had, in nine years, worked remarkable improvements in Knock; the first year it built about 50 out-offices, estimated on an average at £12 each, and this was continued till every landholder had sufficient accommodation; the houses were then improved, until most of them were provided with concrete floors and large windows, 50409.—

FALLON, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

Though the valuation put on these houses was unfair, and pressed heavily on the poor, 50429-30.—It did not actually deter them from building, and in one village recently twenty slated houses had been built within the year, 50430.—The scheme had the effect of technical training upon the villagers, 50431-2.—They had to build upon sites selected, and carry out plans and specifications submitted under the instruction of the supervisor, and, training once begun to improve, the taste for improvement became almost a passion, one improvement leading the others, 50430, 50436.—This was an opinion formed from witness's own observation, 50436-7.—The Parish Committee at Knock had had domestic classes, which were wonderfully successful, 50444-5.—The Board sent down instructors in cookery, laundry, and domestic economy, 50445-7.—A class was formed at the best house in the village, and a class of forty girls of ages averaging from sixteen to twenty-one, met weekly, hardly one being absent for six weeks; the class changed the aspect of the country in the way of cleanliness and tidiness, 50445.—Which witness considered the best economy of all, 50448.—They had applied for another class, 50445.—Last year the Parish Committee of Knock had planted 20,000 trees, 50409-10.—The Board had paid a third of the cost of trees, ordered and bought by the Parish Committee, through witness, this amounted to £5, 50411.—The peasantry began to plant trees themselves three years previously, and some were growing, 50421.—But many had died, owing to bad planting, and were being replaced, 50422.—Witness would not say that a third had died, 50423.—These trees had been given by the Board, and would in future be valuable shelter belts, 50412.—The Parish Committee now allowed the tenant one-third the cost of the trees, 50415, 50418.—And nothing for his labour, 50420.—This worked successfully, and witness expected to double the number next year, 50419.—The trees planted were chiefly Austrian pine and Scotch fir, 50413.—No trees were given till the supervisor had reported that the land to be planted was properly fenced, 50414.

Supervisors of Agriculture.

Witness thought the plan of supervision adopted with regard to tree-planting could be successfully applied to agriculture; the supervisor would superintend the preparation of the ground, and give information as to seeds, times of planting, manures, etc., and this would much advance agriculture in a few years, 50424, 50428.—The Agricultural Department used formerly to work in this way, with success, and it was better than the system of inspectors, 50428.—The Parish Committee now supplied the parish supervisor, and paid him 10 per cent. of the grant from the Board, 50425-6.—If he were to be employed as an agricultural instructor, a different form and amount of payment would be adopted, 50427.—The same man need not be employed for both purposes, 50428.

CONNELL, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 134-5.

Witness's Holding.—Various Rents, etc.

Witness was a farmer, having a holding, 50491.—Since 1865, 50531.—At Bekan, between Knock and Ballyhaunis, on the Dillon Estate, of 35 statute acres, 50491.—He had formerly been tenant under a middleman, Frank O'Grady, who held a farm from Lord Dillon, under a lease, and was a judicial tenant, 50491-3.—O'Grady was a tyrant, 50491.—And a bad agent, an advocate of high rents, 50535.—When a tenant under O'Grady, witness had paid £24 for his holding, 50491, 50495, 50508.—He paid this by devoting nearly all the produce of the holding to rent; people now lived and dressed better, 50532.—The tenants had got more and the landlord less, witness thought this a wise arrangement, 50533.—Witness got a reduction of rent to £15, without going into Court, 50496.—He paid £24 till 1879, and after that £15, 50507-8.—This reduction, nominally voluntary, was wrung out of the middleman, 50510.—It was

CONNELL, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

before the Act of 1881 was passed, 50509.—After this, witness went into Court, and had his rent reduced further, to £12, 50494, 50497.—It was at £12 when witness purchased his holding, 50498.—And in consequence of the purchase, witness's annual payment was reduced from £12 to £5 17*s.*, 50491, 50499.—Witness had begun negotiations for purchase under the Ashbourne Act, when his annuity was £7 4*s.*, 50499, 50502.—When the Act of 1903 came into operation, he had to pay only £5 17*s.*, 50499, 50503.—He actually purchased about eight or nine years previously, 50500.—Of the Congested Districts Board, 50502.—Which drained part of the holding, 50502, 50506.—The other improvements were made by witness himself, 50505.—Put differently, witness's 4 per cent. annuity made £7 4*s.*, and the 3¼ per cent. made £5 17*s.*

Congestion in Bekan, Larganboy.

The whole of the parish was very much congested, though almost all the land was bought by the Congested Districts Board, 50511, 50515.—The townland of Larganboy had an average valuation of £1 15*s.* or £1 16*s.*, and contained sixty-four tenants, 50511.—It was near Mannan Lake, which was injurious to the land, 50529, and was on the Taaffe Estate, and about two Irish miles north-west of Ballyhaunis, 50529.—It was a suitable place for the Commissioners to collect evidence, 50528.—There was a grass farm adjacent, 50511.—Formerly in the possession of Knox, from Ballina, and called the Taaffe Estate, 50514.—It was situate between Knock and Ballyhaunis, 50512.—The estate had been refused by the Commissioners on account of the townland of Larganboy, adjacent, which was congested, and because they thought it not sufficient security for the purchase money; but the Commissioners had now bought the whole estate, 50514, 50529.—Though the rents were not fixed, 50529.—Or the land vested in the tenants, 50514.—This land would be suitable for the migration of congested tenants, 50511.—The Taaffe Estate and More O'Farrell's property was also congested, and More O'Farrell's was highly rented, and often flooded, 50528-9.

Migration and Distribution of Grass Lands.

Witness believed that the majority of the Dillon tenants would migrate, if they got good holdings, 50515-6.—Now they were in bad circumstances, 50511.—And since their holdings were small, they were obliged to migrate to England for work every year, 50515.—Witness was not anxious to migrate, 50515.—But would be willing to do so, to improve his circumstances, 50520.—He would not particularly wish to go to Roscommon, until they gave up cattle driving, 50520.—The feeling against migration was disappearing, 50517.—Migration was increasing, 50516.—Witness thought that the people in the neighbourhood of grass lands should be first considered, in their distribution, 50522.—And unless they were provided for, others might come in from a distance, 50523.—He did not think that sons of farmers should get holdings in preference to migrants from a distance, but when the people on the spot were congested, and others imported, he considered unfair, 50524.—The question of what was fair in this matter, was a question of degree, 50526.—It had not been thought fair to import persons to grass lands in the Knock neighbourhood, when the Congested Districts Board left the people in the neighbourhood with very small holdings, and gave the land to persons from a distance, 50521.—The inspectors of the Board generally differed from the local people on these matters, 50526.

Drainage of the Robe.

Witness lived at the source of the Robe river, 50526.—which had this year flooded many acres of tillage land, 50527.—And flooded much of witness's parish, the floods from lower down the river often backing up towards the source, 50526.—It would be well for the Commissioners to see the district, 50528.—The river needed clearing and dredging to let the water get away, 50530.

PRENDERGAST, Mr. LUKE.

See pp. 135-6.

Witness's Holding.

Witness had a holding of eight acres at Woodstock; his father, now dead, had bought a field of two acres one rood from Colonel Browne, seventeen years previously; Colonel Browne (at his death) had not turned witness's stock off the land, 50536.—But had taken witness to Ballinrobe, and "decreed him for the possession of the land," 50537.—But when witness served a notice to put a fair rent on his holding, Colonel Browne deprived him of the two acres, 50536-7.—Witness had no property in this land, only an understanding that his father should buy it, 50537.—But he had reclaimed the land, improving the soil with clay, by his own labour; it was not true, as had been stated before Judge Morphy, that witness had six horned cattle on this field, he had only two sucking calves, 50538.

Witness's Family—Migration, etc.

Witness, since the death of his wife, was unable to work in England, as he had done till six years previously, 50536.—Three of his sons were in America, 50539.—And two others migrated to England, coming back in the winter, 50541-2.—And living, one at Baltor, and one on witness's holding, where he worked with witness, 50542-3.—All the men on Colonel Browne's Estate worked in England for six or nine months in the year, as he had done himself, sleeping in barns and outhouses, 50544.

Colonel Browne's Estate.

Colonel Browne's Estate, though congested, was not scheduled, on account of the proximity of grass lands to congested tenants; the tenants were anxious to buy the grass lands, which were good, while the tenants' holdings were chiefly cut-away bog, and were uneconomic; Colonel Browne was an absentee landlord, and regardless of his tenants' interests, 50544.

WALDRON, Mr. MARK.

See p. 136.

Uneconomic Holdings on the Oranmore Estate.

Witness farmed 29 statute acres at Killean, Ballindine, his valuation was £12, and his rent £14; he was a tenant on the Oranmore Estate, and had about the largest holding on the property, 50545, 50547.—Witness, before the Act of 1881, was paying £26 8*s.*, but at that time the holding was decreased by six acres and the rent raised to £27 8*s.*—Witness spoke for himself and for sixty-four tenants, whom he represented, 50545.—Between 1862 and 1866, before the tenants had fixity of tenure, fifty tenants were evicted, 50545-6.—These fifty held on an average 15 acres of land, 50545.—And together with forty, who were migrated from Carrowlessa to Killean, which was congested, 50545.—Held 2,000 acres of arable land, which was now in the hands of graziers; graziers from other properties held 3,000 acres of the Oranmore property, while the tenants had only 300 or 400 acres, English, 50548.—When the tenants were evicted they were promised the grass of a cow and calf on good pasture at £2 a year, but when they got possession the landlord charged them £4 on one farm, and then moved them from that and charged them £3 on bad mountain land, 50546.—This land was poor and unhealthy, and cattle on it frequently died of blood murrain and other diseases, 50547, 50548.—Witness had seen two families under the same roof at Killean occupying about five English acres of reclaimed bog each, 50546.—The tenants evicted in 1862-66 were most of them living to-day, many in hovels in Ballandine, or on unreclaimed patches of bog, 50548.—Lord Oranmore had not offered his land for sale; and when approached by tenants, he offered them holdings of twelve acres English, at most, 50548.—He now wished to claim as demesne the land from which the tenants had been evicted, 50548.—Some of the holdings of the evicted tenants had been divided and given to those who were migrated, 50546.—Lord Oranmore gave no employment to his tenants, 50548.—Except the rough work, 50552.—The greater number of the labourers he employed were Englishmen and Scotchmen, 50548-52.—And the best paid, and pleasantest work, such as gardening, milling, forestry, and rabbit catching, was done by these imported labourers, 50552-3.—Any labourer whose wages were more than eight shillings a week was an imported man, 50554-5.—Witness had not worked for Lord Oranmore, and had no ill-feeling towards him, 50555.—The tenants were very poor, living from hand to mouth, at the mercy of shopkeepers, and could only live with the assistance of friends and relatives in America; the land was exhausted, owing to continuous cropping, which resulted from the smallness of the holdings, 50555-7.—And produced vegetables often unfit for human consumption, 50555.—Every season was a bad one, for land so treated, 50557.—Witness wished to assure the Commission that tenants could not live on their holdings, and to ask that the Congested Districts Board should have power to distribute grass lands and untenanted lands in such quantities as to make the holdings economic, 50559.

Drainage.

The drainage of the River Robe and its tributaries would greatly benefit witness's parish, where much damage was done by floods sweeping away hay and crops; witness had heard a farmer state that drainage of this river would benefit him by £100, and he was willing to pay a good part of it, 50555.—This farmer held 200 acres, of which twenty was annually flooded; witness would give the name of the farmer, if pressed, 50558.

JORDAN, Mr. DAVID.

See pp. 137-8.

Witness's Purchase under the Ashbourne Act, etc.

Witness was a farmer, holding 8½ acres, 50570.—At Lecarrow, near Ballyhaunis, on the estate of the Rev. T. Wallace, of Booterstown, County Dublin, 50560.—Of witness's holding, only four acres was arable, and there was other land, unfit for grass or hay, owing to the surface having been carried away, and only rock being left, 50568, 50571.—Some was in rundale, 50570-1.—This was in three different places, 50605.—Witness knew where it was, though at the time of the sale of the land to him, in 1900, 50579.—No map was given to him, 50604, 50613.—The land was inspected on behalf of the landlord, and then for the Land Commission, 50606, 50608.—All the facts of the holdings were known to the inspector, 50607.—And to witness, who had a paper stating his position after purchase, 50610-1.—But no description of his farm was given, 50613.—Some of witness's land was held in common with other tenants and divided by agreement, 50571.—The holdings on that estate varied from 2½ to 15 acres, but the greater part was cut-away bog, 50571.—Witness's valuation was £3 12s., 50560.—His rent before purchase was £5 2*s.*, 50578.—He had paid eighteen years' purchase of second term rents, 50567.—His annuity was £2 8*s.* 4*d.*, 50577.—He intended to apply for the decanal reduction on this, to which he would be entitled in a few years, 50580-1.—Witness, and thirty other tenants, had purchased direct from the landlord, 50560, 50604.—They did not understand the purpose of the Congested Districts Board, 50582.—If he had understood this, he would not have purchased except through the Board, 50609.—They now wished to be brought under the Board or the Estates Commissioners, 50564.—Which would enable them to have their holdings enlarged, 50561, 50583.—They had purchased their holdings under the Ashbourne Act of 1896, 50567, 50579, 50603.—Before the sale of the Dillon Estate, 50560.—Now, witness and the other Lecarrow tenants were excluded from any privilege on the Dillon Estate, 50560.—And there were no grass lands on the Wallace Estate, 50560, 50591.—The people contiguous to the Dillon grazing lands had the prior claim on them, 50561.

JORDAN, Mr. DAVID—*continued.*

WILLINGNESS TO MIGRATE.

Witness and other tenants would be willing to migrate, and leave their farms for the enlargement of other uneconomic holdings, 50563, 50566, 50584, 50592, 50601.—Witness would be willing to go to Roscommon, 50594.—If it would improve his condition, 50566.—He did not anticipate an unfriendly reception if he were to emigrate, 50597-8.—Though there might be individual cases, where the grass lands were small, and neighbouring tenants wished to keep them for themselves, 50596, 50598, 50600.—Public opinion was beginning to take broader views on the subject of migration, 50599.—Witness had no business except his present holding, but his sisters helped him, 50576.—He had four sisters in America, 50576, 50593.—He had a cow and two calves, 50572, 50574, 50585.—He could not feed them on his holding, but on hand feeding, with "shop-stuffs" and grass which he bought, 50574, 50573.—When they were two years old he sent them to Roscommon, 50573, 50586.—Sometimes thirty miles distance, 50587.—If there were no grazing lands, witness would have to live on any vegetable he could grow; it would seriously damage his farming, 50588-9.—If he could obtain grazing lands himself, the difficulty would disappear, but this would not be convenient without migration, 50590-1.—The larger and more prosperous farmers should be migrated, 50601.

TURBARY BOG.

Witness was chiefly anxious to obtain help from the Congested Districts Board, or Estates Commissioners, in getting access to turbary bog, without which the land was of little use to tenants, 50564.—The tenants on the Wallace Estate had for forty years cut turf on the Dillon Estate, 50563, 50615.—For fifteen years of this time, they paid five shillings a year for the privilege, 50563, 50615, 50626.—This arrangement was made with the bailiffs on the Dillon Estate, 50616, 50621.—The Wallace tenants could claim no right, 50625.—The agreement was from year to year, 50622.—Though the continuance of the arrangement for forty years suggested a right, 50526.—And the discontinuance was a hardship, 50634.—The turbary was now divided among tenant purchasers on the Dillon Estate, 50564, 50617.—On representation being made by the Wallace tenants to the Board, they replied that it was purchased exclusively for the tenants on the Dillon Estate, and outsiders would not be allowed to cut turbary, 50618, 51619.—There was no turf on the Wallace Estate, and since they had been excluded from the Dillon Estate, they had gone to many places for turf, 50564, 50633.—In some cases an inconvenient distance, and the turf was often of an inferior quality, 50564, 50623.—They were not even allowed to buy of the Dillon tenants, 50563.—Though these had more than they required, 50536.—And did, in fact, supply the Wallace tenants at times, 50632-3.—If the turbary bog was insufficient for the Dillon tenants, and unlikely to last more than fifty years, 50627-8.—There was other bog land available, 50628.—Witness did not bring any charge against the Congested Districts Board, but suggested that the Wallace tenants had been deprived of a benefit they had enjoyed for many years, and asked for some arrangement, by legislation or otherwise, by which they could obtain turbary, on sufficient payment, 50630.

CLARKE, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 139.

DISSATISFACTION OF WITNESS WITH TERMS OF PURCHASE FROM THE BOARD.

Witness was a tenant under the Congested Districts Board at Ballyglass, his holding was twenty-four acres, of which the valuation was £11 15*s.*, 50637.—He had no land previously, 50639, 50648, 50658.—Land was enclosed for him, 50659.—A grant of £10 was given to him for the improvement of his house, 50654, 50660.—It was the same he had previously occupied, 50654.—He had had only one room; witness

CLARKE, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

had built a second, 50660.—The Board had made one ditch on his land, 50657.—Witness had paid £50 for the land, 50638.—He did not know whether that was cheap, 50640.—It was half bog-land, 50638.—He considered £50 too large a fine, 50637.—As a neighbour had obtained thirty-four acres without paying any fine, 50642.—Witness did not want to get a fine put on the other man, 50646.—But to get his own fine back, 50645.—He had received £20 back in April, and had his annuity increased to meet it, 50647, 50649.—This was not given back for the purpose of stocking the land, 50650.—He had some stock before taking the land, 50653.—He considered that he was as well off as now before he bought the land, 50661.—He had a better living previously, 50644.—The Board had taken away his means of living, 50644.—He was formerly a herd, 50637.—He had entered into the arrangement of his own free will, 50641.—He did not wish now to give up the land, 50662.

CONNOR, Mr. THOMAS.

See p. 139.

REQUEST OF WITNESS FOR REFUNDING OF FINE.

Witness was an evicted tenant, now restored to his holding, on the estate of Mr. Isidore Burke, 50663, 50678.—At Ballinamalla, 50663, 50665.—He was evicted, together with forty-five other tenants, in 1881, 50663.—And his father-in-law afterwards took up the holding, and gave it to witness's wife, 50663, 50677.—Who made it over to witness, 50678.—Witness was only out of the holding from November till May, 50681.—The holding from which witness was evicted was valued at £79, 50665, 50679, 50683.—By the Land Commission, 50680.—Its area was thirteen acres, the rent was £7 14*s.*, 50663.—Witness had this holding enlarged to thirty-six acres, 50668.—Which he held under the Estates Commissioners, 50676.—And paid £61 for the change, £31 down, and £30 with the rent, 50666.—£79 was the tenant's interest in the farm he gave up, and £61 in the farm he took up, 50667-8.—Witness now paid £16 10*s.* rent, and his valuation was too high, 50670.—Rates were high in Claremorris Union, and witness had to go five miles for turbary; in consideration of these disadvantages, he asked for the remission of the £31 fine, to enable him to start the world afresh, 50668, 50688.—He would be willing to have his annuity increased accordingly, 50675.—Witness had been in possession more than three years, 50673.—He was tilling three or four acres, 50671.—A less area than in the old holding, 50674.—It was very hard for witness to live at all, and he got no crop the first year of his new holding, 50674.—The land was some of it good, and some bad, 50671.—Witness was paying rent to the Land Commission, and hoped they might refund the money, 50669.

M'LOUGHLIN, Mr. MARTIN.

See pp. 140-1.

UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS UNDER THE BOARD.

Witness's holding was situate at Knock, Ballyhaunis, 50688.—Consisted of twenty-seven statute acres, at £8 valuation, 50685-6.—And with a rent of £4 8*s.* 10*d.*, 50687.—Tenants in this district, Knock South Electoral Division, 50697.—Were all purchasing owners under the Board, this was under different Acts, 50690.—Most of them paying annuities to the Land Commission, 50699.—The property was known as the Dillon Estate, 50700-1.—And passed to the Board about nine years previously, 50700.—The Board had enlarged a considerable number of holdings in the district, 50706.—And the people were contented and happy, 50690, 50706.—But they were still obliged to go as migratory labourers to England and to emigrate to America, and before the holdings could be made economic, fifty to eighty families must be migrated, and the remaining holdings enlarged, 50690, 50694.—There were about 600 families in the district, 50693.—And, after eighty had been migrated, their holdings should be divided among the remainder, 50694.

M'LOUGHLIN, Mr. MARTIN—*continued.*

WILLINGNESS TO MIGRATE UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

These uneconomic holders, and others in Knock North, and parts of Caraun and Kilkelly, 50698.—And paying annuities of 30*s.* to £2, and with rents of 30*s.* to £4, 50696.—Would be willing to migrate, if the rents of the new holdings would be less than what they paid at present, 50698.—But they considered the rents of most of the new holdings created by the Board to be too high, 50698, 50710, 50719-20.—Witness had heard persons who were migrated to new holdings complain that rents were too high, 50735.—But had no personal knowledge of it, 50736.—He was not a migrant, but remained on his old holding, 50733.—Which had not been enlarged, 50734.—Witness's former rent was £9 4*s.* 8*d.*, 50702.—Being twice his present annuity, 50703.—Tenants of the Board considered the valuations were also too high; there was £2 to £3 on each house, besides the land valuation, 50698.—Witness had not heard whether the migrants were prospering, 50735.—There was more willingness among the holders on the Dillon Estate to migrate than before they came under the Board, 50709.—They were not afraid of bad treatment at the hands of their new neighbours, if they migrated, 50710.—But only of rents being too high, 50709-10.—It would be an advantage to migrants to have an instructor in agriculture, 50741.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD ON THE DILLON ESTATE.

The tenants on the Dillon Estate were considerably better off than formerly, 50708, 50737.—They were better able to pay cash, and keep out of debt, 50738.—So far as witness knew they were now not much in debt, 50738.—This was a great improvement, 50739.—They appreciated the work of the Board, 50711, 50723.—The Board had enlarged their holdings in divisions, giving each tenant three to six acres more than formerly, 50707.—The Board had for the last eight years built about forty out-offices annually, 50704-6.—And had improved dwellings and surroundings, and built retaining walls, and made sanitary arrangements; in the houses they had constructed ceilings, and put in concrete floors and large windows; they had also carried out large drainage schemes, and had deepened and widened rivers, and made small drains, and constructed roads, 50704, 50706.—The enlargement of holdings had pleased the people, but still the rents were excessive, 50712, 50720.—If the charges for building were excluded the prices and annuities on the Dillon Estate would not be excessive, 50716.—If a slated house and new outbuildings were erected on witness's holding the rent would be nearly doubled, 50715.—Witness did not say the Board was paying excessive prices for property, 50714, 50724.—The prices were high, because landlords were unwilling to sell, 50725.—Though the charges of rates and rents fell heavily upon existing holdings, 50727.—And there might have been less could the land have been bought more cheaply, 50728.—Still the Board had not given more for the land than was necessary, 50729.—If they had had compulsory powers the land could have been bought more cheaply, 50730.—They had done as well as they could, 50731-2.—They bought the Dillon Estate at comparatively moderate price, 50742.—The wages given by the Board helped the Dillon tenants to pay off their debts to a certain extent, 50745.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

Witness believed that agricultural banks existed on some parts of the Dillon Estate, though not in his parish, 50743.

CRAWFORD, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 141-4.

WITNESS'S EXPERIENCE.

Witness was agent for Colonel Knox, of Ballinrobe, and for Mr. Sheffield, whose estate adjoined the town of Claremorris, and also for other small estates in the north of Mayo, 50747, 50773.—And as an engineer, 50746-7.—And also as a tenant farmer, 50746.—Was well acquainted with every property in the county, 50747.—He appeared on his own behalf, and also on behalf of the landlords generally, 50748.—Though he had not been nominated by the landlords, 50749.—They might consider his views too drastic, 50750.—Witness was also superintendent of three drainage districts under trustees in Kilmaine, in Lough Mask, and River Robe, and in Castlebar, 50750.

CRAWFORD, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE AND STRIPING OF HOLDINGS.

The first necessity of the West of Ireland was drainage, especially arterial drainage, 50750, 50764.—It was important to drain and stripe holdings, and not to embark too rashly on the distribution of grass lands which would be wanted later on; if 80 per cent. of the holdings were properly drained and striped they would materially increase the prosperity of the tenants at a third or a tenth of the cost of schemes of migration, 50750.—The engineers of the Estates Commissioners had shown great lack of judgment in proceeding to the distribution of grass lands, and the Claremorris Estate, where tenants had stripes given them without fences or water, and three miles from their dwellings, 50752, 50754.—Small tenants got none of this land, which all went to larger men, who, in many cases, could not keep it in their own hands, but sublet it, 50755-6.—An instance in the demesne of Newbrook, where the owner, whose name witness did not know, was letting to a Mr. Murphy, a cattle dealer, one or two stripes at a less rent than he was paying to the Commissioners, 50756-7.—Witness thought the Board would have managed this better, 50758.—They would have taken a couple of very large tenants off a very poor estate, and would have planted them on the Claremorris Estate; by this plan they would have had only two houses to build, which was cheaper than building houses for many small tenants; the holdings of two large tenants distributed among those remaining would transform the small holdings, 50761.—Poor tenants if migrated had no spirit or means to work land at a distance; but if they had two acres added to existing holdings without disturbing their houses or fences they would, with this and the drainage, be much benefited, 50761, 50820-22.—Witness had no personal experience of migration, except on the Castledillon Estate, and what was done in the Orkneys and Hebrides, but he perferred to confine his evidence to Mayo, of which he had a thorough knowledge, 50762, 50785.—Witness did not consider that by removing large tenants he would be creating congestion; the land left by the large tenants ought to suffice for improving small holdings without including in their rent-charge any expenditure, 50764.—Witness had himself only enlarged holdings by inducing the landlord to purchase the interest of any tenant wishing to leave, and using this to persuade the tenants to have their land striped, 50763.—He thought there was a tendency to headlong distributions of grass lands as on the Claremorris Estate, 50750-1.—There was not enough land anywhere in Mayo to make economic holdings for everyone, 50764-5.—Witness based this opinion on evidence given to this Commission, 50768-9.—Even if tenants of the coast were excluded from the distribution of grass lands, and depended for relief on the development of fisheries, there would not be enough to give tenants economic holdings, 50770-1.

THE SHEFFIELD ESTATE.

When witness opened negotiations, three years previously, with the tenants of the Sheffield Estate, he had promised to give each of them grass land which would make up their holdings to twenty acres each, 50771.—This meant statute acres, and the tenants were at first pleased, but afterwards the large tenants asked for the same amount of additional land as the small tenants; this, witness would not allow, but promised each of them as much land as would make their holdings two and a half times larger, on condition that they would agree as to the prices of their judicial tenancies, and then witness would sell to the Board or Estates Commissioners all the land in question, making it as far as possible a condition that no migrants should be introduced from a distance, 50772.—The tenants would make no offer, 50772, 50775.—Father M'Hugh was present at the negotiation, 50772.—Witness asked the tenants

CRAWFORD, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

23½ years' purchase, 50772, 50776.—It was not true that he or the landlord asked 18 years' purchase, 50772, 50781, 50784.—Mr. Killeen had made this statement, 50773, 50780.—Which witness denied, 50777. —Mr. Killeen had also said that in 1888 a price had been offered on second term rents, which was absurd, as there were no second term rents till 1896, 50773, 50779.—Witness was not agent for Mr. Sheffield at that time, 50781.—But was agent for fourteen years, 50773.—He thought Mr. Killeen had been misled, 50783.—Though on the spot at the time, Mr. Killeen was not then to the fore, 50782.

GRANTS IN AID OF PURCHASE OF GRASS LANDS.

Witness was of opinion that the work of purchasing, draining, and distributing grass lands could not be carried on without a further grant from Government; this should amount at any rate to one-third of the cost of grass lands purchased, 50784, 50791.—In purchasing grass lands, the State obtained a property which had both a tenant's and a landlord's interest, 50791.—And it was not right that the tenant taking over this grass land should pay this tenant-right charge as well as the fair marketable value of the holding, which would saddle him with an impossible tax, 50784, 50793, 50815-6.—And the difference between what it was just for the tenant to pay, and the landlord to receive, should be paid by the State, 50793.—It would amount, perhaps, to a quarter of a million if the 12 per cent. which was talked of were given for the purpose, but four or five millions was required, 50784.—The State should not pay less than the market value, 50794.—And the professional men, artisans and labourers, who made up the State, should pay this charge, because it was an Imperial matter, 50795.—If the charge on the tenants were too high they would not be able to pay it, 50796.—And the landlord, if he got his share of this sum, would only get the market value of the land, 50797.—If the charges for rates, taxes, herding, maintenance and agency were deducted from the profits of a grass farm it would be worth about the same sum as the tenant's rent plus the tenant's interest, 50798.—When a tenant was put on to the land he could immediately sell his interest, 50818.—But the ordinary tenant had inherited his holding, and it made no difference to him whether his tenant-right would sell for 20 or 40 years' purchase, 50784.—And the migrated tenant had, as a rule, given up other land to acquire his new holding, 50819, 50823.—Otherwise he would get the tenant-right of the new holding for nothing, 50824.—Witness did not approve giving land to anyone except present occupiers, since there was not enough land to go round, 50819. —If there were a very great difference between the values of the old and new holdings he might fairly pay something, though not much, 50825.—Otherwise, if he paid nothing, a migrant would be much better off than other tenant farmers; but he required more means and enterprise than other tenants, 50826.—His annuity should, therefore, be small enough to give him hope for the future, or migration would be discouraged, 50827.—A migrant should not be burdened with any charge which he could not expect to pay with reasonable industry, 50828.—The Board built so many houses that the cost of building and drainage could not be borne by the incoming tenant, 50788-9.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD AND ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Witness had no hesitation in stating that, comparing the operations of the Estates Commissioners on the Claremorris Estate, and that of the Congested Districts Board on the Bingham, or other estates, that the action of the Board was wiser and better, both in the interests of the people and of the State, 50787-9.—The Board was the proper authority to deal with distribution of land in Mayo, 50753, 50785-9.

INCREASED PRICES OF LAND UNDER SECOND TERM RENTS.

Witness had sold property at 23 to 26½ years' purchase, 50800—and at £22 on the valuation, 50802, 50804—under the Ashbourne Act, 50801.—The rent in this case being 10 per cent. over the valuation; witness accounted for the rise in price, first, by the

CRAWFORD, Mr. ROBERT—*continued.*

fact that the annuity was less, 50807, 50809.—The second term rents, and in some places the first term rents had been fixed since the lower price obtained, 50805.—The property was not diminished in value, 50808.—And, secondly, by the consideration that money could formerly be invested more profitably than at present, 50809.—Not more than 3½ per cent. could be obtained now, 50810.—Most of the estates were now settled, and the landlord could not touch the money, but must have it invested through the public trustees, where it would probably bring in 3½ per cent., 50811.—Witness had read Mr. Waldron's evidence, and also that of the Public Trustee, who gave the rate of interest as £3 8*s.* 6*d.*; and a judge of the Land Court had said he had £30,000 of land on which he could not get more than 3 per cent.; a third reason for the larger price asked by landlords was that they had to wait for their money for 3½ years, 50812.—The landlord was only getting the annuity meanwhile, 50813.—And that did not amount to anything like his previous income, and the charges must be paid before he touched a penny, 50814.—If a landlord charged 30 years' purchase this would be a third too much, 50817.

GLYNN, Mr. JAMES.

See pp. 144-7.

SOME PARTICULARS OF WITNESS'S HOLDING.

Witness had a farm of sixteen statute acres, 50831. —At Esker Valley, Claremorris, 50930.—At a valuation of £6 15*s.*, 50832.—And a present rent of £8, 50834, 50865.—Witness had not yet purchased, 50834. —His rent was by agreement between landlord and tenant, 50836-7.—The rent had been fixed in Court in 1883, 50837, 50840.—And in 1884, the landlord raised the rent, 50838, 50841, 50844.—This increase of rent was put on the first term men, 50837.—And were paid for fifteen years, 50837.—When the landlord took off the rise, 50837, 50839, 50864.—And tenants were now paying first term rents, and had done so for eight years, 50837, 50839, 50866.—The rise was from 10*s.* to 30*s.*, and was put on eight tenants, 50837. —There was no alteration as to their holdings, and no alteration of grazing arrangements, 50842-4.—The tenants paid this because they owed arrears of rent, which they could not pay off, 50845.—There was a year's arrear when they went into Court, 50847.—And two years by 1884, 50848-9.—And the landlord pressing for arrears, brought about the rise in rent, 50850.—The landlord did not take his tenants into Court till he raised the rent, 50852.—It was not the Civil Bill Court which had determined that the tenants should pay the increased rent, and arrears by instalments, 50852.—The arrears were not added to the rent, 50852, 50854.—The landlord said he had appealed, and the High Court had pronounced the land too cheap, and that if he did not obtain an increased rent, the tenants would be put to great cost, 50856.—It was not paying off arrears by instalments, because the arrears were to be paid immediately after the increase in rent, 50857.—Witness was not evicted for arrears, 50859.—Nor made a future tenant, 50860. —No process was served on witness for until about a year after this time, 50861-2.—And this was not acted upon, since the tenant paid, 50863.—This was on the Begley Estate, 50858.

DISTURBANCES ON THE BEGLEY ESTATE—ACTION OF THE BOARD.

Witness wished to inform the Commissioners as to the action of the Board with regard to its grass lands round the Begley Estate, 50867.—The holdings on this estate were of small valuation, and the tenants were not able to get enlargements, 50868.—The Board had bought grass lands all round this, the Roche lands, which had been distributed among the tenants of a neighbouring property, 50868, 50882-4.—They also bought the Clonford Estate; the Blacker Estate, and the Bourke Estate, which the Board had purchased two years ago, 50936-7.—Also the Castlegar property, most of which was grass, and was adjacent to the Begley property, 50886.—The tenants on the Begley property

GLYNN, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

were in the same position, from the point of view of congestion, as the Roche tenants, 50885.—They saw the advantage which would accrue to them from coming under the Board while it still had grass lands to distribute, 50887, 50937.—That they would get enlargements and improvements, represented this to their landlord, saying they would be willing to pay a good price for the opportunity, 50737.—And asked him to sell to the Board, 50871, 50930.—They had approached the landlord repeatedly during the last five years, 50871, 50939.—And within the last six or nine months he had agreed to negotiate with the Board, 50890, 50893, 50941-2.—And had, in fact, communicated with the Board, 50931.—Witness had been informed of this by the Board, 50875-3.—But his offer to sell was contingent on his getting a price satisfactory to himself, 50873, 50890.—The tenants were willing to leave the question of price to the Board, 50870, 50919, 50925.—Subject to the price being such that the future tenants would be able to meet the consequent annuity, 50926-7.—But the price the landlord asked was too high, 50877.—Witness had heard so, two months previously, 50878.—From a member of the Board, 50877.—And while negotiations were still proceeding, 50933-4.—The tenants had a promise from Mr. Doran, that the Castlegar farm should not be broken up until an arrangement had been arrived at with Mr. Begley, 50976.—The time was limited to six months, 50976, 50981.—This was kept more than six months, 50982-3.—But before six months had expired, tenant purchasers from a distance came to see the place, 50983, 50913, 50958.—And an official of the Board went on to the property in order to have it divided, 50894, 50909.—And the tenants, feeling that faith had been broken, hunted the workmen and gangers, and the purchasing tenants, who were inspecting the property, off the land, 50979, 50894-5, 50896, 50913.—They put some of them into the river, 50913.—And there were no migrants in the neighbourhood, except one on an adjoining estate, 50913.—The Castlegar farm was the last grass farm in the neighbourhood which remained undistributed, 50928.—And if this were given over to migrants, the Begley men would lose their last chance of enlarged holdings, 50881, 50887-8, 50891-2.—And besides the Begley tenants had been accustomed to have grazing for one cow on the Castlegar farms, while it was unoccupied, 50903-4.—Which was a great assistance to them, 50903, 50905.—And the Board at present allowed them to have it, 50907-8.—But if the land were given to migrants, these tenants would lose their grazing, and this would be a hardship, 50902, 50910-1.—There was a feeling of soreness about the introduction of migrants, 50902.—For the Begley men had expected to get the first enlargements, 50942-6.—And if they did not get the Castlegar land, they must go to a distance to obtain enlarged holdings, 50953-7, 50963.—The Board only proposed to introduce migrants, because it had not been able to acquire the Begley property, 50947-9, 50968.—It was anxious to provide for the migrants from a distance, 50967.—But when it heard of the disturbance with regard to the migrants, it informed the tenants that it would have no more to do with the property on account of this incident, 50897, 50961.—The disturbance was difficult to allay, 50901.—Witness did not know whether the Board, though not responsible to the Castle, was responsive to it, 50898, 50900.

Effect of Disturbances on Selling Price of the Estate.

Witness was still anxious that the Congested Districts Board should buy the Begley Estate, 50922.—And was putting pressure on his side to buy, at a big price, 50924.—Which would be transferred to the tenant, 50923.—And he still hoped the Board would buy the property, and provide the enlargements, 50965.—He regretted the trouble on the property, 50971.—But recognised that if there had been no trouble, the landlord might not have consented to negotiations, 50971.—And might be as reluctant to sell as he was two years previously, 50972-3, 50986.—And the landlord would be able to make a better bargain with the Board, by pointing out the tenants were determined to have grass land at any price,

GLYNN, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

50964.—The landlord had agreed to sell before trouble arose with the migrants, but the tenants did not care to buy, if they could get no grass land, or other improvements, 50989.—It was difficult for the Board to negotiate with owners while disturbances continued, 50963.

HENNELLY, Mr. MAURICE.

See pp. 147-8.

Witness's Holding.

Witness was a farmer with a holding at Scardane, Seafin, of eighteen statute acres, with a valuation of £8 10*s.*, 50990-3.—And a rent of nearly £9, 50994, 51031.—This was a second term rent; the tenants having gone to Court on the first term, and agreed with the agent for three shillings reduction on the second term, 51032.

Negotiations for Sale on Major Vesey's Estate.

The tenants on Major Vesey's Estate had asked the landlord to sell, on condition that the sale was made through the Commissioners, 50997, 50998, 51000.—The last time was in November, 1906, 51001.—He replied that he did not see his way to sell, 51002.—That he would sell if the bargain were made direct between himself and the tenants, 50999, 51005-6.—The reason he gave came to this, that he would keep the grass land, and sell the remainder, 51016.—But the tenants were determined not to buy except through the Board or Commissioners, and witness had told the landlord this, 51002.—Also they would not buy unless they could get the grass land, 51003, 51016.—They would otherwise go to Court every fifteen years, 51002.—The landlord, when approached by the Board and the Commissioners, had given them the same answer, that he would deal directly with his tenants, 51004-5.—The estate had not been sold to either of those bodies, 51003.—Witness was anxious that the estate should be acquired by the Estates Commissioners, and divided amongst the tenants, 51007.—By compulsory powers, if necessary, 51008.—The landlord asked twenty-five years' purchase, 51012.—The tenants offered him twenty years' purchase, 51012.—Witness would have given him twenty-one, 51014.—The landlord had said he would not sell except at his own terms, 51002.—And the witness, on behalf of the tenants, had offered to meet him half way, 51002.—Witness believed there was no solution of the difficulty but by compulsory purchase, 51014.—He wanted the landlord compelled to sell at a reasonable price, 51009.

Grass Lands once under Tillage.

The grass lands on the Vesey Estate had been at one time under tillage, 51018.—It was arable land which was taken away from tenants, 51019, 51023.—Soon after the Famine, 51022.—Forty years or more ago, 50997.—It was handed over to graziers, 50996-7.—Some was let in Galway, and sub-let to a shopkeeper in Claremorris, 50997.—The land had been taken away, and the tenants evicted, because some of them failed to pay, 50997, 51021.—Only a few of them paid, 50997.—The tenants on reclaimed land were left, 50995, 51019.—The grass land taken away from tenants amounted to 150 acres, 50995.—It was on one side of the road, while the other side was cut away bog and reclaimed land, on which the tenants and houses mostly remained; the grazing land had been laid down to grass for sixty years, 51017.—Witness was a hard-working man, 51024.—And a good farmer, recommended by the Agricultural Department, and if he got a few acres of arable land back, his position would be much improved, 51025.—He and his neighbours would be benefited by grants of grass land, while remaining in their present houses, but would prefer to have fifty acres a head in Roscommon, 51026.—Some of the reclaimed land in his own possession was nearly as good as the grass land, 51027.—Ten shillings an acre was a fair value for the grass land, 51028-9.—Witness

HENNELLY, Mr. MAURICE—*continued.*

would be willing to pay an annuity representing a value of ten shillings an acre, for the grass land, preferring to be under the Board, rather than the landlord, 51030.

DAVIS, Mr. ANTHONY.

See pp. 149-51.

Witness's Holding.

Witness had a farm of ninety acres, 51034, 51046.—With a rent of £34 17*s.*, 51036.—And a valuation of £28 5*s.*, 51035.—At Rathduff, Ballina, in the Carronmore district, within five miles of Ballina, 51037, 51090.—Part of it on Mr. Jackson's Estate, and part on H. Perry-Knox's estate, 51038.—This farm had always been in one block, though in the possession of two landlords, and the block was once larger, as the farm had been divided between two sons, 51065.—It had been in witness's family for more than 200 years, 51047.—For more than 150 years, 51064.—Witness also kept a shop, 51044.—But had no spirit licence, 51045.—Of his ninety acres, twenty Irish acres was tillage, 51048-9.—Witness had been a grazier, but considered that mixed farming paid him better, 51053, 51056.—He laid down his tillage every sixth year to artificial grass, 51073-4, 50187.—He was not exceptional in his district in this practice, 51089, 51091.—The neighbouring landlords were intelligent and industrious, but had not enough land, 51088.—Witness did better with his cattle for having twenty acres of tillage, 51081, 51097.—And considered that if the grass lands were utilised for tillage the country would bear a greater number of cattle than at present, 51098.

Deterioration of Grass Lands.

Witness did not consider that the majority of grass land was deteriorating, 51069, 51071.—Though certain grazing land would deteriorate unless properly worked on mixed farming, 51057, 51070.—He would not say that grazing land in the next ten years would be as good as in the last ten years, 51059.—Good grazing still maintained its price, though grazing that had deteriorated was cheaper to hire, 51068.—Even good grazing should be broken up after a certain time, and witness was anxious to break up some of his best grass land; moreover broken up grass land was the best for growing wheat, a crop that should be encouraged, since the potato crop continually failed; wheat required a natural body in its soil, as well as manuring and subsoil, 51072.—If the price of cattle remained the same, the deterioration in grass land would affect its rent, 51059, 51061.—And it would not be a safe investment for the State, if bought on the basis of ten last years' profits, 51062.

Price of Grass Lands.

The price given for grass lands should not be based on the last ten years' profits, 51062.—Nor on the rents paid by tenants evicted to form grazing ranches, 51062-3.—Some landlords had increased their profits by evicting tenants, and driving them without compensation, as to patches of bog, 51063, 51082.—Though the tenants were not in arrears, 51083.—Then pulling down their houses, to bring down his taxation, 51083.—This gave the land an inflated value, which the State should not recognise when it paid him compensation, 51063.—Witness also knew cases where the rents had been raised by landlords from £3 to £6 10*s.*, and had now been reduced to £3 10*s.* by the Land Commission, this also was an inflated value, which should not be recognised, 51062.—Landlords could not claim to be paid on the tenant interest of his grass lands though they had enjoyed it for many years, 51084-6.—But if a landlord could show he had improved his land, or that his predecessor had done so, he should not be dispossessed without compensation, 51094, 51096.—There were no landlords of this kind in witness's district, 51095.—But where improvements were entirely due to tenants, this should be considered in fixing the price, 51085, 51095.—There were two large grazing tracts close to a congested district, one at Lisdaragh,

DAVIS, Mr. ANTHONY—*continued.*

197 acres, and at Crannagh, 181 acres; these had deteriorated and were now lying fallow; the landlord, to inflate its value, had divided it into bogus holdings, on which he put rents of 24*s.* to 28*s.* an acre, 51039, 51040.—This was done last year, 51040.—But had not been carried out as the land on large adjoining estates was rented at 12*s.* to 14*s.* an acre, and was in better condition, so that ten years' purchase on the bogus tenancy would be equal to twenty-five or twenty-four years' purchase; besides which, the house and offices built by the tenant might be valued at £200, and should be deducted from the selling price, 51041.

Congestion and Available Grass Land.

Witness represented thirty-six townlands, on which there were 151 holdings under £4 valuation, 198 under £10 (the majority of which were under £7 10*s.*), and 52 over £10; of which 43 were under £17, and only 9 over £20, 51038.—In one townland the area was 135 acres 1 rood 30 perches, the bad land (bog or marsh) was 35 acres; the valuation was £132 2*s.*; the population was 72, and in the last fourteen years twenty-eight persons had emigrated; the people were very industrious, but very poor, owing to the smallness of their holdings; during the last year money had been sent to this townland from America to the amount of £111; from England £92, while only £10 had been earned at home; the money from abroad alone had enabled the people to live, 51039.—There were three large grazing farms in the neighbourhood, of 336 acres, and a small untenanted farm of 18 acres, and a second of 40 acres, 51038.—Witness proposed that these should be purchased by the Board or Commissioners, and distributed, 51039.—This would relieve congestion and abate emigration, 51038-9.—Tenants had been driven off holdings on to bog land, and had had their rent raised when they made improvements, 51062.

Cattle.

Witness kept cattle, of which he stall-fed seventeen or eighteen each year, 51075-6, 51080.—He bought half-feds or quarter-feds, and disposed of his first cattle, 51076.—He bought no cake, but fed them on grain grown on his own farm, 51077.—This he considered more profitable than grazing pure and simple, 51078.—But the small tenants, owing to want of space, were obliged to sell their cattle at four months' old; grazing generally cost them 7*s.* an acre, though this year it could be obtained for 4*s.* or 5*s.*; witness sold his cattle at two or two and a half years' old, 51079.—Selling them in Dublin if not satisfied with local prices, 51080.

Labour.

Witness employed ten labourers constantly, and sometimes fifty at a time on a harvest day, 51050-1.

MULKEEN, Mr. MARTIN.

See p. 151.

Nature of Holdings in Witness's District.

Witness held 14 acres 3 roods at Greenwood, Bekan, near Ballyhaunis, his valuation was £7 10*s.*, and his annuity £5 17*s.* 6*d.*, 51099.—Witness in 1904 gave up his old holding to the Congested Districts Board, and migrated to a new holding on the same property; the Board were to build a house for witness for which he was to pay £50, and he was to have the same quantity and quality of land as before; this arrangement satisfied witness, but he now found that four Irish acres of land were flooded from January to June, so that it could not be used for grazing, 51100.—The Board had promised that the drainage should be efficient, 51103, 51111.—Through their engineer, 51112.—The Board had spent £70 in making a bridge and two gullets, 51101-2, 51112.—This £70 was spent for the benefit of holders in the valley, 51113.—And was for the purpose of drainage into the lake, 51114.—Witness's holding was raised by £6 4*s.*, in valuation, and the house was raised 10*s.*, 51102.—The drainage work of the Board was

MULKEEN, Mr. MARTIN—*continued.*

not completed, it was stopped as soon as the tenants signed and the gangers were removed, 51106.—Witness had written to the Board, and was told that his case was under consideration, 51107.—This was in 1904, 51108.—Witness thought the Board should keep its promise and proceed with the drainage, 51110.

BROGAN, Mr. MICHAEL.

See p. 151.

Claim to an Enlargement from the Commissioners.

Witness had a holding of 18 statute acres, with a valuation of £10, and a rent of £8, on the Claremorris Estate, at Weathersfort, Ballyglass; two and a half years previously he had been promised an enlargement of his holding, 51116, 51119.—But after having this for six months the Estates Commissioners made witness give this up to his brother, 51126, 51117, 51116, 51118, 51120, 51125.—Witness now had his old holding, 51118.—And his brother continued to live with him, 51122, 51127.—The brother would get a house built on the new farm, 51127.—Witness and his brother were on good terms, 51128.—Witness had a right to an enlargement, 51121, 51129.—His brother, who had no land before, now had the new farm, 51132, 51131.—And had no wish for an enlargement, 51130.—The Estates Commissioners had not yet distributed all the land, 51122.—Witness supposed this would take time, 51121.—Witness had for some time been a tenant on the estate, 51135.—Some tenants' sons had been given land on this estate, 51134.

BRENNAN, Mr. MICHAEL, Junior.

See pp. 151-2.

Claim to a Holding from the Commissioners.

Witness was living with his brother at Weathersfort, Ballyglass, and had no land, 51136-8.—His father, who died about twenty years previously, had a holding, and was bailiff on the estate, 51142, 51143.—Witness wished for a holding, 51138.—Having no land, 51137.—And his brother, who had a holding of which the valuation was £16 and the rent £10, was entitled to an increase, but had said he would waive his claim on consideration of witness getting a holding, 51140, 51137-8.—The Estates Commissioners had promised witness a holding, 51137, 51139.—But he had not received it, 51137-9.—Nor had his brother received an increase, 51137.—Several farmers' sons had holdings on the Clanmorris Estate, 51141.

BRENNAN, Mr. MICHAEL, Senior.

See p. 152.

Claim to an Abatement from the Estates Commissioners.

Witness had a holding of between six and seven acres at Neathersfort, Ballyhaunis, with a valuation of £7 5*s.*, and rent £5 12*s.*, 51145.—Witness went into Court when the Claremorris Estate was sold, and was promised an enlargement of ten acres, 51146.—He had not yet had his vesting order, though this was two years ago, 51150.—Witness had not his enlargement yet, though he was brought into Court, 51150.—And raised to £6 10*s.*, 51146, 51150.—Witness had asked Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hogan, who were in Balla, for a reduction or abatement, 51146-7.—An account of a passage (needed by an adjoining tenant) to water, which passed through witness's enlargement, 51146-7.—This passage was given in witness's absence, 51146-7.—And took a strip of the enlargement, seven feet wide, and 100 yards long, 51147, 51157.—The reduction asked on account of this was four or five shillings, 51148.—The reduction was refused, 51146-7, 51153-5.—Witness was entitled to his enlargement, and there was plenty of grass land available for him to have it elsewhere, 51152.

HENRY, Mr. MARK C.

See pp. 153-6.

Fall in Rent on Witness's Land.

Witness had twenty-five statute acres, with a valuation of £10 on land; the rent had been about the same, and had dropped to an annuity of about £4, 51158-60.

Swinford Union; Exceptionally Poor Condition of People; Congestion of Evicted Tenants on Inferior Lands.

Swinford had an unique position among the Poor Law Unions constituting the "congested districts"; the valuation per head was the lowest in Ireland, except in three Unions on the coast, where, however, the occupiers had advantages, *e.g.*, fishing, not possessed by inland Unions; Swinford Union did not contain as large tracts of prime land as did other Mayo Unions, because when auxiliary workhouses had been established in the county, the original boundaries of the Union had been altered, and drawn, for the most part, round a vast area of comparatively poor soil; this was crowded with families who had been evicted from the good lands, now transferred to the newly-constituted unions, 51161.

Population, Valuation, and Acreage; Majority of Holdings Uneconomic.

Swinford Union had a population of 44,162; total valuation, £41,783, or 18*s.* 11*d.* per head; the superficial area was 151,560 acres, but the actual area under crops (including meadow and clover) and grass, together with the area of uncropped arable land, was 112,588 acres; the rest being made up of land under water, road, bog, etc.; there were 2,700 holdings; 4,768 were valued under £4; 2,327 from £4 to £8; 395 from £8 to £15; 77 from £15 to £20; 133, chiefly grazing farms and lands grazed by landlords, over £20; out of 7,700 families, there were 7,095, say, 35,000 people, whose holdings could not support them, and who, in many cases, were only kept from starvation by the earnings of relatives in other countries, 51161.

Failure of Potato Crop.

Owing to congestion and the inferiority of the land of small tenant farmers in the Union, the crops were an easy prey to disease in many forms, but especially acute distress resulted from the failure of the potato crop, and in 1905 and 1906 (perhaps including a part of 1907), £8,000 had been expended on relief, 51161-3.

Migratory Labour.

The number of migratory labourers annually leaving Swinford Union for England, was over 5,000—*i.e.*, fifty per cent. of the number of the whole of Mayo, and fifty or sixty per cent. of the total male population of the Union between the ages of twenty and sixty years, 51161, 51164-5.—They usually left in June, returning in October, or perhaps December—the average time of absence being, say four of five months; they brought back from £8 to £10, or £15 in the year, or even more, £10 on an average would bring £50,000 to the Union and be very good earning, 51266-7, 51275.

Emigration; Resulting Decrease in Population; Money sent Home by Emigrants, etc.

There was a constant disastrous drain on the population owing to the necessity for boys and girls in the flower of their age, emigrating to America, for the support of their families; the total emigration from Mayo since 1851 had been 176,817, of whom over 44,000 came from Swinford Union—a number almost equalling its present population; in 1881, the population had been 53,714, falling in 1901, to 44,162—a decrease of eighteen per cent., 51161.—The people of the Union as a whole did not go to one particular place or State in America, but those belonging to the same district usually went to the same place, 51206-9.—In witness's district, nearly every family had one or two members in America, and they sent a great deal of money home, 51268-71.

HENRY, Mr. MARK C.—*continued.*

Revival of Corn-milling, and starting of other Home Industries advocated.

If a stimulus were given to agriculture by the amelioration of land tenure in Ireland, and if corn-milling were revived in the Union, and other home industries, *e.g.*, weaving, wool, and lace-making, were started, intending emigrants could easily be induced to give their best efforts to making their own country prosperous; agriculture was now the only industry in the Union, and paid very badly; good employment of some kind would be very beneficial to the Union, 51161, 51203-5, 51237.

Purchase of Holdings by Returned Emigrants.

A great many emigrants had returned that year, some to settle; returned emigrants usually bought a holding of perhaps five or ten acres at an exorbitant price, or else raised the status of a poor family by marrying into it; every year this was done more; the holdings bought had not been held in the families, and witness did not know what become of the sellers; there was not the slightest aversion on the part of local people to these transactions which were voluntary on both sides; the standard of comfort of the buyers was much higher than that of the poorer local people, 51210-9.

Raised Standard of Living.

Witness could see a great improvement in the method of living in the Union; the houses were neater, and where the Congested Districts Board had any authority, there were no pigs or cattle allowed inside them; this custom still prevailed in places uncontrolled by the Board, but the Parish Committees had made a great impression, and people were beginning to learn the wisdom of keeping their animals outside, 51220-5.

More Drainage Needed—Work of Congested Districts Board in this Respect.

There had been very remarkable improvements in the Congested Districts Board; the Board had done a very great deal and would doubtless do much more had they the power and money, *e.g.*, take up farms and make more improvements such as roads and drains; the Board had done much arterial drainage in witness's district, but there was much wet, bad land still undrained; a common scheme of main drainage throughout the country would be very beneficial; the drainage of the Lung had been a remarkable improvement; witness did not know that district well, but believed the river had been drained for many miles; the land had been much improved, agriculturally; it was said that people would now live on it; witness could not say whether work of this sort would make otherwise uneconomic holdings quite economic, 51227-32, 51244-9.—There was much room in the Union for improving the produce of the soil by improving its tillage; there were over 50,000 acres of mountain which could be well reclaimed, 51250.

Further Enlargement of Holdings Needed—Land Available—Possibility of Migration, etc.

The Congested Districts Board had acquired the Dillon Estate, but there were still in the Union 2,000, 3,000, perhaps 5,000 acres of grass land which should be broken up and re-distributed so that the occupiers might have holdings capable of supporting them, 51233-4, 51254-6.—There was probably not enough grass land in the Union to relieve congestion and raise the average holding to twenty acres, but great numbers of people seemed to be volunteering to migrate; there was far less unwillingness to migrate than formerly; it was unlikely that anyone would put obstacles in the way of the many people anxious to go, 51199-202, 51235-6, 51251-4.—There were nearly 5,000 holdings in the Union rated under £4, and in order to make the occupiers economic there must be improvement of the agricultural condition of the holdings and migration; granted these remedies, a fair number of people might remain on small holdings, going occasionally to England, or getting employment on the big farms in the district, and so, to a large extent, supplying the place of what are called labourers elsewhere, 51273-4.

HENRY, Mr. MARK C.—*continued.*

The Claims of Congests should be put before those of Tenants' Sons.

The Congested Districts Board when re-distributing grazing lands should consider the congests of the district before the sons of tenants in the neighbourhood, 51276-8.

Abolition of Dual Ownership by Compulsory Purchase Advocated.

Dual ownership should be abolished by a system of compulsory purchase; experience showed that where this was done the condition of the people improved; they took a more lively interest in land which was their own, and a little independence was infused into them; the State was now taking the place of the landlord, and rents were reduced; some would think no price was too great to pay in order to get rid of the landlord, 51163, 51179-85, 51196-7.—The tenant's ownership seemed to have existed from time immemorial, but might be said to have begun in 1881, as it had only then received legal sanction; before that the tenant had paid for his land time after time in his annual rent, but there was no other remedy than his buying again now, 51186-95.

Price in View of Compulsion—Claims of Landlord and Tenant.

In cases of compulsory purchase, the landlord should receive a sum which would make up to him his previous net income; this income, according to his view, subject to all deductions for collection, arrears, etc.; also the purchaser must be on terms which would enable the tenant to make a fair livelihood, *i.e.*, give him an economic holding; in the case of untenanted grass lands, the landlord might be said to have the occupation as well as proprietary interest, and though the purchase price could not be divided between the two, a tenant when planted on a new holding did, as a matter of fact, contribute to the occupation interest by giving something for the goodwill of the holding besides continuing to pay for the annuity afterwards; any loss involved in the transaction should be borne by the landlord, or, failing him, the State, 51164-78, 51279-89.—If a defaulting tenant were evicted, his right to his holding passed to the landlord, but a new tenant should not be asked to pay for this, 51291-2.

BLOSSE, Sir HENRY LYNCH.

See pp. 157-60.

Sale of Untenanted Land Conditional on Sale of Tenanted Land.

Witness was willing to sell every acre of grass land he possessed, exclusive of his demesne, conditional on the simultaneous sale of his tenanted lands; the Congested Ditsricts Board had the matter under consideration, 51293.

Price which a Landlord Should Receive—Method of Calculating Price, etc.

A landlord should receive for his land a sum which, invested at 3½ per cent., would yield him his previous net income; less than that would be unjust and unreasonable, 51293, 51297.—As to a 4 per cent. investment, most of the Mayo estates were entailed, and when stocks, low at present, rose, it was doubtful whether so high a percentage were possible; an owner in fee was, of course, in a different position from men in the hands of trustees; when law and order were enforced, Mayo was a gilt-edged security, but there were unfortunate men whose agents did not trouble to collect the rents, 51301-3, 51366-7.—The average rent collected annually should be ascertained from estate account books, and from that should be deducted costs of collection, law costs, agent's fees, taxation, money allowed tenants for rebuilding walls, land drainage—in fact, "estate expenses," 51299, 51311.

BLOSSE, Sir HENRY LYNCH—*continued.*

Occupation Interest in Untenanted Land.

The value of the "dual interest," recognised by Mr. Doran as belonging to the owner of untenanted grass land, was what the land would fetch in the open market, and was shown by the rent; witness admitted that the "tenants' interest" in such cases was a figment, a purely mental conception, and that in order to gauge the value of the two interests exactly, a tenant must be in occupation, and must not even be an eleven months' tenant; but what the landlord had received, grazing rent, less estate outgoings, should be at least the basis of compensation, 51323-5, 51357-69.—It happened occasionally that a landlord let land to a grazier for certain years, and in others worked it in and out with other lands, and perhaps his own farm, but, even so, the rule of making the profits the basis of compensation would work fairly well, *e.g.*, if he bred 100 head of cattle on the land, he would make so much a head; certainly it would be impossible to apportion the exact net income of a grazing farm in these circumstances, and it would be necessary to take the income from the land as a whole, though a part might be his own demesne, which was not in question, 51339-44.

Movements of Rental of Grass Lands—Question of Deterioration.

Witness could not say how grazing rentals had moved lately, but there was no trouble in estimating them, and the same value was being paid; he did not let his grass lands by auction, but the same tenants had had them for years, and at the same rent; other landlords in the county did not complain of a decrease in rents, but in the midland counties it might be different; in places where cattle driving, etc., constantly occurred, there was no rent paid, 51370-5.—The price of land had only fallen officially, and with an object; the tenants would put it down with the help of the Estates Commissioners, but the landlord took what he could get, 51376-8.—The estate books would show the tendency of an estate; speaking generally, grazing lands in Ireland did not seem to be deteriorating; some land was running back into rushes and so forth from lack of drainage, but most of it seemed to keep very good sheep, and much draining, etc., was done, 51380-2.

Arrears—Effect in Calculating Price of Land.

A deduction from the net income on account of arrears of rent should only be made in certain cases; witness knew a man driving a car who had not paid rent for fourteen years, but on a well-managed estate arrears were usually wiped off; when too heavy, a tenant unable to pay being, as a rule, let off with an additional quarter's rent; on these estates it would be right to deduct for arrears on the average rental over ten or fifteen years, *i.e.*, allowing for good and bad years; if a landlord's income, being £1,000 a year, he had in ten years received £9,000 instead of £10,000, his net income should be based on the former sum, 51312-17.—Witness had never heard of cases of Scotch farmers and others brought to the district forty or fifty years ago, leaving with arrears of rent unpaid; he only knew of one Scotchman having come at all, 51326-8.

Tenant-rights in the Case of Evicted Tenants.

Witness knew Mr. Davis, from near Ballina, and would not pay much attention to his evidence concerning evicted tenants; in the case cited, the people had probably been paid so much for going out; in any case, no deduction should be made for confiscated "tenant-rights," as the landlord only got back his own land; the transaction must have taken place before the Act of 1881, when tenant-right had only existed in the North of Ireland; witness admitted that it would be very hard to be evicted without compensation, 51329-33, 51335.

Landlords' Expenditure on Improvements.

A great deal of money had apparently been spent on improvements by landlords years ago; on one estate, near Claremorris, over £10,000 had been expended by the present owner and his father; the tenants did a good deal of burning or scrawing, but

BLOSSE, Sir HENRY LYNCH—*continued.*

they did not cultivate the land well, 51333-4.—Information could probably be obtained as to improvements of the last ten or twelve years, but it would be very difficult to base present compensation and present dealing with the land on what happened forty or fifty years ago, as it was doubtful whether Mayo landlords kept books in those days, 51336-8.

Right of Appeal to an Independent Tribunal in Case of Compulsory Purchase Advocated.

If the effect of any deal were to give the owner his net income, *i.e.*, his rental, less estate out-goings, the questions in dispute could be easily solved; in case, however, of any *bona fide* dispute arising as to what was net income in an individual case, there should be the right of appeal to an independent tribunal; this was essential to justice, as all sides would be heard, and facts and figures be made public; it was most unsatisfactory that the buyer should practically fix the price, and the landlord have no access to the report of the inspectors and valuers engaged, so as to correct any possible error; this was the case when the Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners bought estates; the Judge of the Superior Court in Dublin might be appealed to in case of a difference of opinion between buyer and seller, but it would be preferable to have three judges to form a proper Court of Appeal, and there should be no assessors sitting; it would be very objectionable to have a politician appointed as valuer; a Court of Appeal would only be necessary in case of the Board being granted compulsory powers, 51382-9, 51394-5.

Compulsory Powers Unnecessary.

If acquisition were on the basis of net income, the landlord, unless quite exceptional, would be so willing to sell, that compulsion—a mistake in any circumstances—need never be used, 51390-3.

Comparison of Claims of Sons of Tenants with those of Congests.

Witness did not believe that the dividing up of all the grass ranches in Ireland would be of real benefit, but in order to test the efficacy of the principle adopted by Government, he was willing that holdings should be enlarged and smaller tenants migrated; the uneconomic holders should have priority of claim, then those in the neighbourhood should be relieved, but some of these last would be willing to migrated to Roscommon, Westmeath, King's County, and other places, and thus leave room for holdings for sons of tenants; these should be on the estate as far as possible, so as to keep families together, 51293-8, 51319.—It would be impossible, though statistics might be made to show the contrary, to fill up all the grass lands, large though Irish families were; Supposing, however, that there was not sufficient land to relieve congestion, congests would probably have to be considered before sons of tenants, though this was not really just, 51305-10, 51319-22, 51345-6. ---If the landlord were to divide land amongst sons of tenants, he would choose men whose fathers could start them, and who wanted a holding, and who would live on the land; it would be illegal on an entailed estate to charge a fine; if the Congested Districts Board had bought the estate, they should, if possible, either sell the holdings to the tenants' sons or charge them the agricultural rent, so that the selection would be by competition prices, 51347-55.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN.

See pp. 160-4.

Migratory Labour; Decrease in Earnings in England.

There were 7,095 holdings under £8 valuation in Swinford Union, and upwards of 50 per cent. of the male population between the ages of twenty and sixty were migratory labourers; some went to England for the hay-saving alone, returning, usually in four or six weeks, with about £6; many did not now, as formerly, wait for the harvest, chiefly because they could not get work; the earnings in England were not one-third of what they used to be owing to machinery and other causes, 51396-402.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

EMIGRATION TAKING THE PLACE OF MIGRATION.

In witness' parish six heads of families, once migratory labourers, had emigrated with some of their children, leaving their wives and the others on their holdings; the cost of going to and from America was very great, and it was doubtful whether many would return, as they meant to do; children too were emigrating, instead of going to England where earnings had decreased, and where it was not worth while remaining so short a time, 51402-7.

EVICTIONS.

In twenty-five years 120 families had left the parish, mostly through eviction; the lands were chiefly in the hands of the owners, except a few handed over to planters, and no compensation had been given; in some cases evictions had not been for non-payment of rent, but simply to make a farm for the owner. when the tenants were sent to the mountain and rocks; these cases had occurred before the Act of 1881, 51407-9, 51416.

DEMORALISING EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT RELIEF AND WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY BEFORE PASSING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

For about twenty-five years past Government had often had to send relief to Swinford Union owing to the failure of the potato crop, but Government remedial measures had generally been too late, had been demoralising in their effects, and had done little permanent good, while the administration had involved an enormous waste of public funds; certainly now, under the Local Government Act, responsibility for relief rested first on the Guardians, then on the County Council, while Government gave relief when the cost was greater than it should be; on the last last two occasions there was no observable demoralisation, this year's administration of the Relief Act being, as far as it had gone, exceptional; the scheme being local, many works of permanent utility had been done with practically very little expense of administration; former remedial measures had failed because the people had not been consulted as to the most useful works, and had had no voice in the administration of the money, whereas now it was to their interest to see that a fair day's work was done, 51409-16.

ACQUISITION OF GRAZING LANDS FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS, AND MIGRATION, ADVOCATED.

Vast grazing lands once belonging to Swinford Union, and from which the poor had been evicted, should be given back to the Union; within the Union there was £3,842 worth of land in the hands of fourteen owners and thirty-nine graziers, used mostly for grazing alone; in Kilasser there were about 1,300 acres of grass lands, non-residential holdings, valued at £500; 100 holdings under £3; 500 under £5; 200 under £10; on Joynt's Estate there were 150 tenants, 110 of whom were under £5 valuation; the untenanted land in the district should be acquired, if possible, by agreement, if not, by compulsion, to make the small holdings economic; Migration of some young thrifty families from the locality should be encouraged by allowing them fair compensation for what they gave up, while a reasonable value was put upon their new acquisitions, according to the locality, and not above that of their new neighbours; many would be willing to go under these conditions; part of the five grass land of Straide should be given to people migrating from Callow, while part should be bought and given for meadowing and pasture to tenants in Callow, who now had to go five miles for meadowing and to buy it at auction prices, 51416-7.

UNEQUAL VALUATION OF LAND.

A grazing-farm of 134 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches was valued at £63 10*s.*; while Pat Hughes, an evicted tenant, was valued at £5 5*s.* for fifteen acres of mountain, and Bryan M'Nulty was valued at £15 3*s.* for forty-three acres; thus, bad mountain land was valued almost as high as the grazing-farm, 51416.

LARGE DRAINAGE SCHEMES ADVOCATED.

The pastures were ruined, and the people's hay carried away by floods, which left, besides, a deposit so injurious to sheep and cattle on the pastures that no one who knew would buy the animals grazed there; it was necessary that some body like the Congested Districts Board should have power to deal with the drainage of large rivers—main drainage—both on their own and other lands; the tenants benefited would be glad, if necessary, to bear a portion of the taxation involved, and the balance of cost should be paid by Government, as it would be useless to look to the owners, who, with few exceptions, had never shown any interest in the people's wants, 51418-23.

WORKING OF THE LAND ACT OF 1903 PREVENTED BY THE LANDLORDS.

Landlords throughout the Union had made land purchase impracticable, except in a few cases, some of which had already been proved bad bargains; it was not true that the people had prevented the working of the Land Act of 1903, for shortly after its passage, Guardians had, by unanimous resolution, written to all the landowners in the Union, stating the wish of tenants to buy under the Act, and asking them to name prices; many had not replied, others had written abusively, while others, as if by arrangement, had said they were unwilling to sever the friendly relations that had always existed between their families and their tenants, though, in many cases these relations could scarcely have been truthfully so described; the landlords were seldom willing to sell either to the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, some saying that as Sir Anthony MacDonnell had said he would not sell to his own Board, so it was unreasonable to ask them to do so, 51423, 51435.

PRICE OF LAND; DANGER INVOLVED IN THE EXTENSION OF ANNUITY PERIOD BY ACT OF 1903.

No landlord in the Union, since the Act of 1903, had offered to sell for less than from 21½ to 24½ years' purchase, whereas before, some of these estates had been offered for from sixteen to nineteen years' purchase, the former being all of second term, the latter mostly of first term rents; an estate was now being negotiated at 21½ years' purchase that had once been offered at 16 years' purchase; the Congested Districts Board thought the price too high, because there was an average of perhaps four years arrears on the property; the tenants had doubtless consented because negotiations had been begun in a bad year, when the landlord had wiped out the rent with the running gale; the people had refused to pay the sixteen years' purchase before, because an adjoining estate had been sold for from eleven to twelve years' purchase—the Land Commissioners not having sanctioned the advance when the tenants had agreed to fifteen years' purchase; witness did not know in what year this had occurred, but admitted that the landlords had then been paid in stock standing at 112, 51423-30.—The tenants realised that when they had given sixteen years' purchase, they had paid four per cent., whereas now they could give 19½ years' purchase, and yet pay a smaller annuity; it was one of the dangers of the Act of 1903 that the practical effect of extending the annuity period from 49 to 68½ years, induced the tenant to give a larger number of years' purchase, 51432.—The Board would not buy at a price which, when converted into an annuity, the tenant would not be able to pay, and there should be power vested in some body to prevent this being done by tenants who, to rid themselves of a bad landlord, would gladly give a few years' purchase more than the value of the land; only two estates in witness's district had been bought under the Act of 1903, and the Estates Commissioners were dealing with them, 51432-5, 51447-8.

TREATMENT OF TENANTS BY LANDLORDS AND THEIR AGENTS.

Most of the landlords of the district have never given the tenants a reduction of rent in bad years, or even given them time to sell their stock, but had persecuted them, processing for even the hanging gale the day after it had fallen due (though the case could not be heard for months), and serving writs, if the rents were high; there were exceptions, like Mr. Orme, who had treated his tenants very well, 51435-7.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

—In some cases, too, the good intentions of the landlord had been frustrated by his agent; Sir Roger Palmer, for example, sent each of his poor tenants £1 every year through his agent, and usually even some of the very old people had to walk to the office, forty miles there and back, to get their money, though they paid their rent at another, generally a much nearer place; this could not have been the landlord's intention, and so far as witness knew, it had not been brought to his notice; the same agent had twice evicted a weak little family, the mother of which had just died; the second time he had thrown down the house, lest they should return; the tenant had been allowed back first on payment of rent and costs, but, being over seventy years old, he had again got into arrears; he had paid rent direct to the agent for forty years, when he had been able to migrate to England, but now when returning in winter to his old home, he had been sent to goal for three months, 51435-46.

Advantages of Purchasing through the Board.

Having seen the dangers of direct purchase, and owing to turbary rights, passages, boundaries, etc., in the Brett and Lynch Estates, and the consequent endless law proceedings, the people were anxious to buy only through the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners; in almost every case, they had told the owners they would agree to any price fixed beforehand by either of these bodies; those who had purchased direct were beginning to see they had deprived themselves of the extensive improvements carried out by the Board, 51435, 51449.

The Board's Work Hampered through Lack of Compulsory Powers.

In witness's parish, the Congested Districts Board had only bought the McCarrick Estate, on which were twenty-six tenants; though the property was small, the Board had made wonderful improvements in the way of drainage and accommodation roads, etc.; building new houses and putting slated roofs on old ones; the estate was very congested—sixteen of the tenants being under £5 valuation, and there were no grass lands, but close by was a grazing farm, valued at £14 5*s.*, which the owner had refused to sell, though his own tenants were valued at less than £2; this state of things prevented the Board making improvements on a large scale, *e.g.*, drainage and roads, and an economic division of bogs; operations being confined to an isolated estate involved a waste of expenditure; the Board should have compulsory powers to buy adjoining estates; in spite of difficulties, they had done much wherever they had operated—as on the Dillon Estate; also in Charlestown and Kilmore, which had been entirely changed by drainage, building, and the making of accommodation roads; they had done much by improving sanitary conditions to check the spread of consumption, 51448, 51453.

More Funds needed for Work of Parish Committees.

The Board's scheme of Parish Committees was the best ever brought into the country, and had infused into the people a spirit of emulation, improvement, and thrift; hitherto improvements had meant increased rents and taxation, but the people, by being associated with this scheme, were made to feel the work was done in their interest; their advice was asked for and followed; at first a reasonable latitude had been allowed, then, as the scheme had worked and the people had understood it better, more exactness had been required; the grants were too small, six, and in some cases, ten times the value of small grants having been given, at a cost of fifteen per cent. of the actual grant, or three per cent. if the value of the work done were considered, as indeed it should be; with more funds and the operations of Parish Committees extended, the homes of the people would, in a few years more, be made quite comfortable, and the land, with proper draining, manuring, and variety of crops, made to yield double its present produce; more land would be cultivated and the young men could stop at home; the Committees might also be given the money needful for relief of periodic distress, to ensure reproductive work being done, and that without demoralising results; it would be well, too, if they were associated in some way with the schemes handed over by the Board to the Agricultural Department, touching cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, spraying, manuring, and seeds, 51448-9.

M'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

Livestock Schemes; Criticism of Department's Operations.

Though much had been done by the Board to improve the breeds of cattle, pigs and poultry, the efforts to improve the breed of horses had had very bad results; the Agricultural Department had done very little in regard to the schemes handed over to them, and that with less good effect than the Board, which had received no subsidy from the rates; the Department had had £1,200 or £1,300 from county rates alone, but had done little in Swinford Union with the funds at their disposal; whereas the Board had distributed bulls at £12, £15, or £20 each, the Department had charged £40 in the district that year; certainly the price of bulls varied, but the Department should change the system of giving premiums and reduce the initial price to the buyers, to whom £40 was prohibitive, and who had consequently had to give up improving the breed of cattle, 51448-9.

The Market for Pigs, Poultry, etc., should be regulated by the Department.

The Department working on much the same lines as the Board, had improved the breed of pigs and poultry, but the people were still at the mercy of the buyer; slaughter-houses should be established at convenient centres; the Department should get a market for pigs, poultry, and eggs, and should regulate, as far as possible, they now excessive ruling rates, while much of the offal now lost to the seller might be saved for him, 51449.

Creameries and Home Dairying.

The Department had done nothing in this district in regard to butter and creameries; the people were suspicious of these last, because when rents were being fixed, the question was always asked if the holding were near a creamery; while admitting that butter fetched a higher price in creameries, witness could not personally approve of them; the people of the Union had on an average only two cows, and those poor ones; 3*d.* a gallon for milk did not seem a fair price, considering the time spent in getting it, the expense of sending it, the want of milk, butter, butter-milk, etc., at home; it was doubtful if children would get enough sweet milk in creamery districts; in a few years, too, the future wives of farmers would not know how to make butter; when, with the encouragement given by the Congested Districts Board, each farmer had a nice dairy and knew how to treat his cattle, milk, etc., it would be far better to have a "butter factory" at a convenient centre, where butter would be paid for according to its quality; this was done in Canada where, too, cheese was sometimes made instead of butter, when it paid better; this scheme would keep girls at home and fit them to be good housekeepers, and it could be carried out, in spite of difficulties, if encouraged by the offering of prizes; the Parish Committees should be associated with these schemes; the people whom witness knew did not believe in the Department's itinerant instructors; it would be better and cheaper to send an intelligent member of the Parish Committee and an intelligent farmer's daughter from each parish to Glasnevin for six weeks or so, and thus associate the people themselves with the scheme, 51449.

Spraying.

Spraying was the great need of the district, but the Department had done nothing for it in this direction; after refusing last year they had at last been induced with difficulty to bring machines and sell them at the price at which they had previously been offered by the Board, viz., 24*s.*; the Department had only sprayed some plots for seed potatoes, chosen by themselves as examples, and some along the road in certain districts; the Department or the Board should, through the Parish Committees,

M'DONNELL, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

see that no spraying material was sold without a guarantee as to purity, and samples should be taken for analysis, as people would buy a cheaper article unless they knew it to be inferior, 51449.

TURBARY.

In this district alone there were perhaps 1,700 acres of deep bog, 820 acres of which belonged to one man; this, though valued at a few shillings, he was selling for £2, £3, and even £7 per acre; the District and County Councils would have to deal with this question—a serious one for ratepayers; all surplus bog should be taken over by some body, as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, and after each buyer had been given certain turbary, the rest should be vested in that body for the general use; an ample supply of turbary for the people would be a serious matter in the future, 51449.

AFFORESTATION OF WASTE MOUNTAIN LANDS ADVOCATED.

It would be beneficial if waste mountain lands, *i.e.*, those in the hands of owners, were planted, as they were now almost useless; in carrying out a comprehensive scheme of afforestation, mountains might be required where tenants had grazing rights, but this pasture need not be touched, though probably the people would not object to its being planted if the matter were explained to them, 51449-52.

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See pp. 164-6.

ACREAGE AND VALUATION OF CLOONTIA, MIGRATION FOR ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS ADVOCATED.

Cloontia had belonged to Jonathan Rashleigh, of Cornwall, but had been bought by the Land Commission in December, 1904; there were 140 holdings, of from four to ten acres of reclaimed bog, most of them valued under £2; there was no untenanted land on the property available for the enlargement of these, but half the tenants might be migrated to the big grass ranches in Mayo and Roscommon, and their holdings divided amongst the others, 51454.—Witness and many others could willingly migrate if they were each given a thirty-acre holding with a house on it in Roscommon; he could not say what sort of reception they would get there, but the difficulties of migration would be greatly lessened if three, four, or six men went together from one parish, taking old associations with them; certainly it would be well to see a farm before deciding to migrate to it, 51524-33.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR RECLAMATION OF BOGS ADVOCATED.

There were several thousand acres of shaking bog land—commonage—where the tenants grazed cattle; some acres were measured into the holdings now, and the tenants expected the rest to be divided amongst them, as it was really theirs, and no one else claimed it; failing migration they would build roads through this, drain and reclaim it, and so be able to add considerably to their present holdings, if Government would keep them financially; witness admitted that as his property would become more valuable, the tenant might and ought to pay something by way of instalment to the public body that had advanced him the money, though they would not be able to pay much, 51454-72.

WITNESS PARTLY DEPENDENT ON HIS BROTHER'S EARNINGS IN ENGLAND.

Witness was a farmer, with between seven and eight acres of reclaimed bog land, of which valuation was £1 18s., the rent £1 11s.; he and his neighbours had grazing in common and rights on the cutaway bog; he was married and had a family, and was partly dependent on a brother, joint-owner of the farm, who worked in England; witness only worked on their own land, a bit of which he had reclaimed himself, while the rest had been done by

FINN, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

his father, grandfather, and others; the soil was fairly good when first reclaimed, but was nearly worn out; the stock consisted of two cows—partly grazed on the bog—two pigs and a little mule; the calves were sold when a year old; what milk and butter there was was needed for the house; there were about two acres under potatoes and oats, a few patches of turnips, a small cabbage-patch, and about an acre of meadow; the rest was pasture; the potatoes, though sprayed, were not good that year, 51454, 51481-95, 51498-502, 51511-23.

SPRAYING FACILITIES.

Everyone sprayed with a broom in witness's district, and had never even seen a spraying machine, but they would gladly use any facilities given them in the way of machines and mixtures, 51503-9.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR POOR PARISH COMMITTEES.

The only obstacle to the proper working of the Congested Districts Board and the Parish Committees was lack of funds; their grants were too small to enable the people to make much needed improvements; induced by a grant of £2 from the Parish Committee, a man might begin building an outhouse which would cost him £10 before it was finished; he would have to borrow the £8 or buy his material on credit; he had to get galvanised iron and timber, and the mason's work was costly; the grant was generally for material, and the rest was a matter of work which he could usually do himself if he had a little help—otherwise he must pay for labour; witness admitted that the man was virtually paid for doing his own work, 51472-80.

POVERTY OF THE DISTRICT—COMPULSORY PURCHASE ADVOCATED.

In one townland on the property there were sixty-six holdings of so-called "land," each of which was valued under £2; every year 150 men went to England for the reaping, while about 63 had emigrated during the last few years; the relatives at home were dependent on their earnings; the only remedy for this state of things, prevailing throughout the district, was compulsory purchase of grazing lands by the Congested Districts Board of the Estates Commissioners; witness believed the landlords to be unwilling to sell, but could not adduce any facts in proof of this, 51539-42.

PRICE OF LAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE ACT OF 1903; DISADVANTAGE OF DIRECT PURCHASE.

Before the passing of the Land Act of 1903, the tenants on Captain Costelloe's property had bought their holdings at prices varying from 7 to 16½ years' purchase, and had been given decadal reductions; witness thought the land had been bought direct from the landlord; the rents had been second term rents, 51495-7, 51510.—On the adjoining property, under the Act of 1903, they had had to pay 18½ years' purchase for inferior land, because the holdings had all been sunk in arrears.

AMOUNT OF ARREARS.

The average number of years of the tenant on the holding was from two and three years and upwards; they were sued for arrears every May, and paid a year's rent in November; the landlord, in order to get his demand, had offered to wipe off all the old arrears and add the year's rent due in November, 1904, to the purchase money; as 1905 threatened to be a year of famine, the tenants thought it best to accept the offer, and pay 18½ years' purchase though the State would not have advanced half this had the land been inspected, 51533-9.—Had the tenants been able to pay through the Congested Districts Board instead of directly from the landlord, they would have had the advantage of works being opened, and improvements, *e.g.*, drainage, being made on the land, 51539.

FIXING OF PRICE BY THE BOARD IN CASE OF COMPULSORY PURCHASE.

Granted compulsory purchase, the Congested Districts Board should have the power to compel a tenant to pay a fair price for land, *i.e.*, as much as a

FINN, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

reasonable man would think the holding worth; witness thought that he himself would be willing to trust the Board, 51543-7.—On every estate in Mayo the tenants had expressed their readiness to buy if landlords were willing to sell, leaving the price to be settled by the Board or the Estates Commissioners; the tenants were always satisfied with what was just and reasonable, and their willingness to submit their case to an impartial tribunal, spoke strongly for the justice of their claims, 51548-50.

KEAVENEY, Rev. MICHAEL.

See pp. 167-72.

Valuation no Test of Economic Holdings.

Witness's parish, with the exception of one townland, lay within the limits of the Dillon Estate, and contained 600 agricultural holdings, 51570.—Of which the average area was almost 24 statute acres, 51570, 51634.—And the valuation £2 10*s.*, 51570, 51634.—They were almost all sold to the occupiers at fifteen years' purchase of the rent; the rent was fixed since 1881, at the valuation, and the annuity now payable to the Land Commission was little over 1*s.* an acre, 51570.—Witness gave an example of a reclaimed holding, 51634, 51634.—Of an area of over forty acres, 51659.—Of which the valuation was £2 3*s.*, and the rent originally £2 1*s.*, while the present annuity was £1 12*s.*, 51634-5.—This was all reclaimed by the holder and his brothers, less than fifty years ago, from its original condition of good mountain bog, 51660.—And the valuation had not been changed since 1847, 51634.—This holding produced this year twenty-one tons of hay, 51664, 51659.—And six sacks of oats, and two acres of potatoes, as well as supporting thirteen head of cattle, 51634.—The owner of this land had good clothes; his children were not migratory labourers, and he had given his daughter a dowry of £130, 51655.—He had no money from America, but lived out of the holding, 51656-7.—The holding was now in fair condition, 51660.—There were plenty of owners in the parish at a higher valuation, who were in abject poverty, 51634.—Mere figures of valuation were not by themselves a test of economic holdings, at any rate in Charlestown, 51634, 51644.

Migration.

The clergy were not opposed to migration, and the disinclination of the people to migrate was disappearing, though they would often express willingness to migrate, yet refuse when the offer became definite; witness thought they would be more willing to migrate in groups of six families who knew each other; migration was in some cases the only remedy for poverty, 51634.—But it was difficult to carry out, 51634.—Large holders were more suitable for migration than small, 51642.

Parish Committees—Funds, Grants, etc.

Witness suggested the enlargement of the powers of Parish Committees as a remedy for poverty, 51686.—The election of Parish Committees should remain as at present, 51637.—But they should have more funds, or they would not be workable; witness used to get £160 for his Parish Committee, and this year had only £80, for the money available remained the same, while the number of grants increased; the money now expended by the Agricultural Committee, and under the County Schemes should be handed to Parish Committees in the congested districts, 51641.—It would be reasonable to raise the limit of valuation in determining parish grants from £7 10*s.* to £10, 51653.—But witness was not concerned locally with this, since he had hardly any holdings of £10; he thought that it could not be done while the available funds were so small, 51643.—Grants could not be more usefully given than to the Parish Committees, 51641.—Witness considered that it might be necessary to continue parish grants at the present scale for ten years, 51648-51.—Till the people had learned sanitary and other lessons, 51648.—It was difficult to get men to act on the Committees while the funds were so small, 51651.—He preferred his system of grants to the Donegal plan of prizes, 51652.

KEAVENEY, Rev. MICHAEL—*continued.*

Instructors in Agriculture.

Witness did not think it necessary at the beginning to give a permanent parish instructor any training 51645-6.—Though as intelligence and knowledge increased, it might be necessary, and a trained man under the Committee could superintend all the branches of improvement, now under the Department of Agriculture, 51647.—The permanent local instructor should himself have a farm, and should be given a reasonable remuneration for inspecting holdings and giving advice, 51637.—His own farm, probably, would need only superintendence, 51638.—In most farms, the produce could be doubled by a better system of agriculture, and since the Board had undertaken the management of agriculture in Charlestown, the produce of many holdings was 25 per cent. better, 51636.—Agricultural instruction should also be given in the schools, 51654.

Methods of the Board and the Department of Agriculture.

Witness thought the methods of the Department of Agriculture were less effective than the method adopted by Parish Committees; there were complaints that the Board was dilatory in dealing with the Estates Commissioners; though at one time the tenants of congested holdings were restive, they now wished the land had remained longer under the Board, to enable trees to be planted, 51634.

Grass Lands.

Witness advised the acquisition of tracts of untenanted land, to be used as common grazing lands for congests, 51638-9.—This plan was followed at Harrogate; if the Board found difficulty in retaining the land, trustees might be appointed, 51639.—Common grazing was an easy expedient, and had been recommended by Mr. Doran, 51640.

Constitution of the Congested Districts Board.

Witness thought that the Board should consist of twelve members, instead of ten as at present, 51572.—Six should be elected by the County Councils and six nominated by the power which at present appointed the Board, 51571, 51597.—There were eight congested counties needing representation, 51576.—Four of the large counties should have a member each, and the four others two amongst them, 51577.—There would be a difficulty in settling the districts, but Leitrim and Sligo, both congested counties, now combined to manage their joint asylum, 51577.—It was desirable to have local members, so as to get into touch with the districts which the Board operated, 51589.—They would not doubt try to get as much as possible for their own locality, 51604.—And there was an apparent danger of a man's efficiency being judged by the money he got for his county, but members would find it best to work for the common good of the whole country, 51606-8.—And this evil would be counterbalanced by the increased knowledge of local needs, 51609.—The Council might elect men from outside its own body, 51611.—The object of training these local men would be for their knowledge of local requirements, and to consolidate local influence and support for the Board, 51616.—These objects might be attained by appointing a small Board of the best men obtainable, and electing, in the manner suggested by witness, an advisory body in each congested district, to bring to the notice of the Board the requirements of their particular district, 51590.—This body would carry a certain weight, increasing with the reasonableness and importance of its recommendations to the Board, 51591.—Witness proposed that the nominated members should be nominated as at present, 51572.—The Chief Secretary, and Under-Secretary should not be on the Board at the same time, 51576-7.—But when the Board was not sitting (that is, for twenty-eight days in the month), the urgent orders were now passed by the Under-Secretary, 51594.—And the Chief Secretary, being much in England, was able to attend only three meetings of the Board yearly, 51594.—In view of this, witness suggested that the Chief Secretary should be a member of the Board for the purpose of keeping it in touch with the Government, but should not act, 51594.—As was done at present, 51595.—This would make the non-elected members of the Board

KEAVENEY, Rev. MICHAEL—*continued.*

consist of 5 nominated and one *ex-officio* member, the latter being the Under Secretary, 51600-1.—With regard to the question of members of the Board being also members of the Department of Agriculture, witness thought it was for the body nominating members to consider whether the same man had time for both offices, 51581.—Those on the Board should devote as much time as possible to the work of the Board, 51582-3.—The experience of officials like Mr. Green, of the Department of Agriculture, was most useful, and he should be a member of the Board, 51579-80.—The Government could well include him, or any fishery representative, among the nominated members, 51611-3.—For the fishery representative was not confined to a locality, 51614.—The Board should work harmoniously with the other bodies with which it came into contact, such as the Department of Agriculture and the Estates Commissioners, 51584, 51586.—And it would be an advantage to discuss points of difference face to face, rather than to prolong paper correspondence, 51586.—Considering this, witness might reconsider his statement that the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture should not be a member of the Congested Districts Board, 51578, 51584, 51586.—And it would be an advantage also if one of the Estates Commissioners were a member, 51584.—Though it might be awkward when the different bodies were in conflict, 51586.—The nominated members should sit for life, and the elected ones for three years, the duration of a County Council, 51682.—There would be some difficulties in this plan, but witness thought the permanent members would keep the Board in equilibrium, 51603.—If witness's plans were tried the Board would contain several of the same members as now; witness was aware that the Chief Secretary (or, in his absence, the Under-Secretary), the head of the Department, and the Inspector of Fisheries, were at present all members of the Board, 51621.—And a Land Commissioner, whom witness proposed to replace by an Estates Commissioner, 51618-20.—This left only two of the six nominated members who could be chosen by the Government for special knowledge, 51622, 51624.—It appeared that a larger Board was necessary, 51625.—This might be met by giving each congested county a member, and adding to them eight nominated members; this witness would recommend, if he thought so large a Board as 16 would work harmoniously, 51626.

CONTINUITY OF WORKING.

The work of the Board should have continuous supervision, 51627.—And there should be permanent members, but perhaps not working exactly as the Estates Commissioners worked, 51629.—The work of the Board came under three heads, agriculture, fisheries, and industries, 51629.—If there were three vice-chairmen, one for each Department, working under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, and associated with members having local knowledge, it might be an advantage, 51633.—It was an advantage to have such men as Father O'Hara and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell connected with the work of the Board, 51631-2.—Witness thought that the Department of Agriculture worked very well through its Chief Inspector, without a vice-chairman, or constant interference, 51632.—As to the points on which he gave no evidence, witness agreed with Father Fallon, 51570.—These were :—The relative merits of the methods of the Commissioners and the Board, in the enlargement of economic holdings, and the necessity for compulsory purchase; in the other particulars of Father Fallon's evidence witness also agreed, 51570, 51634.

HENRY, Rev. MARTIN.

See p. 172.

COMPULSORY POWERS.

Witness urged on the Commission the importance of compulsory powers of purchase, by which the Congested Districts Board could obtain grass lands and tenanted lands for the enlargement of existing holdings, 51671.—He wished to include both tenanted and untenanted lands, as the landlords would sell neither, 51661-2, 51671, 51675.—The landlords sometimes refused to sell, 51661, 51665.—And in others, asked an

HENRY, Rev. MARTIN—*continued.*

exorbitant price, 51661, 51667.—Witness thought compulsory powers should provide for purchase at a fair price, 51666.

"FAIR PRICE."

A fair price was not calculated on the net revenue of the land, for second term rents were sometimes as unfairly high as first term rents, or higher, 51667.—Witness gave as an instance a case where tenants had been deterred from going into court by threats of being put to expense if they did so, 51670.—They were thereby persuaded to agree to rents settled by the agent, 51667.—He gave them a reduction on first term rents, but charged for bog, 51667.—And also £1 or £2 for arrears of rent, making the so-called reduced rents higher than the original rents, though nominally they were reduced by two or three shillings in the £, 51667-8.—The tenants were then asked to pay 22 years' purchase on these rack rents, 51670.—In cases where the tenants had gone into court, the landlord had previously persuaded one or two other tenants to settle out of court for a reduction of 2*s.* or 3*s.* in the £, 51663-4.—The tenants who agreed, were not free agents, being in arrears, 51664.—But the agreement influenced the court to fix the same reduction for other tenants, 51663-4.—Though it was insufficient, 51663.

CONGESTION IN FOXFORD.

There was an urgent need of land to enlarge holdings in Foxford, where the valuation of holdings was under £4; the average valuation of about 400 families within two miles of Foxford was £2, 51661.

HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.

The scheme of the nuns for improving houses round Foxford had been a great success, and was now in the hands of the Parish Committee, 51672.

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See pp. 172-4.

CONGESTION IN SWINFORD.

Swinford Union was exceptionally poor, and always on the verge of famine; if the whole Union were divided into £10 holdings, more than half the present landholders would be left without any land at all; the valuation of the land was £34,450, 51676.—These figures included demesne, 51677.—And the number of holders was nearly 8,000, 51676.

INDUSTRIES—PROMOTION BY GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

It was absolutely necessary to establish some industries; as labour was plentiful and without outlet; the Government should establish and subsidise industries, a plan which had great possibilities of success; many people who had money to invest would prefer a reasonably safe Irish investment, to precarious foreign stocks; the initial step must be taken by Government; and £1,000 or £1,500 could be raised locally; traders in the town of Kiltimagh a year ago, had volunteered to invest from £100 to £300 in a factory, which would be likely to give employment, but the project lapsed for want of capital, 51677.

PIG FATTENING—BACON FACTORIES—VETERINARY SURGEONS, ETC.

The only existing local industry was the raising and fattening of pigs, the Department had done something towards the improving the breeds of pigs, but they had done nothing to arrest disease among pigs in Mayo, and there were only two veterinary surgeons in the county, Mr. Stirling and Mr. Hamilton, 51677.—The Department should provide veterinary surgeons who were required in nearly as large numbers as medical men, 51678.—The veterinary surgeons of the Department went, so far as possible, to all the districts where the Department was at work, but it was impossible for two or three men to attend to the whole county, 51679.—On one occasion no surgeon could be got to attend a cow at Kiltimagh, though one was summoned by telegraph from Sligo; bacon factories

MORRIN, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

might be started by the Government, to provide a market for the poor owner of pigs; crushing mills should be established, to enable the poor holder to utilise his grain for feeding purposes, 51680.

CASE OF MR. KENNY—PRIESTS AND MIGRATION, ETC.

Witness had read in the *Western People* Mr. Kenny's statement that the people dare not tell the truth on oath upon certain occasions, 51680.—Mr. Kenny had said that twelve jurors perjured themselves, 51686-8.—Witness, who had intimate knowledge of the neighbourhood, considered Mr. Kenny's evidence very prejudiced, 51688-9.—The statement as to perjury was, in witness's opinion, untrue, 51690, 51694.—If the men of Culthrasney, to whom he referred, had not been away in England, they would have come before the Commission, and denied that their priest had dissuaded them from migrating, lest his collection should be diminished; witness was present at a meeting at Kiltimagh Town Hall, when the parish priest had impressed on the people the foolishness of remaining on small holdings all their lives, and had offered to aid them in migrating, 51664.—Mr. Kenny himself was prosecuted by the Crown for suborning witnesses, 51680.—The decision of the court was "informations refused," but this was on technical grounds alone, 51681-4.—Witness produced a statement to this effect by Mr. Jordan, Petty Sessions Clerk, 51684-5.—A County Councillor had informed witness that Kenny had offered him a blank cheque to fill in for any amount he wished, provided he induced his witnesses to suppress their evidence, 51690-3.—The County Councillor was present, and would make this statement, 51692-4.—Witness had heard Father Keaveney's evidence about Parish Committees, and endorsed it; they had done an immense amount of good, and for £100 grant, would get £500 worth of improvements, 51695-7.

ROUGHNEEN, Mr. THOMAS.

See p. 174.

DENIAL OF MR. KENNY'S EVIDENCE—ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

Witness denied the truth of Mr. Kenny's statement at Castlebar, which had been reported in the *Western People*, 51698.—Witness had a case against Dr. Burke, 51698.—He had brought a charge against the doctor, 51702, 51708.—As a result of which the Local Government Board had dismissed the doctor, 51703, 51707.—Mr. Kenny had tried to persuade some of the witnesses in the case that the whole case was settled, and their evidence not required, and they had complained of this to witness, who required their evidence to substantiate his charge, 51701.—Mr. Kenny had informed witness that he had settled with the witnesses against Dr. Burke, and had offered witness a blank cheque signed by Dr. Burke, telling him to fill it up for any amount he liked; witness had ordered Mr. Kenny to leave his house, 51701.—Witness had not the cheque, and had never taken it, 51700-1.—Witness had not given evidence before the Local Government Board inquiry, 51702, 51708.—It was not this case in which the decision was "informations refused"; witness had not stated in court that he was offered the blank cheque, as he won his case without doing so, 51709.

CLERGY AND MIGRANTS.

Witness believed that the clergy in various parishes were most zealous in influencing their parishioners to migrate, 51710.

RUSSELL, Mr. T. W.

See pp. 175-89.

EXPERIENCE OF WITNESS.

Witness succeeded Sir Horace Plunkett as Vice-President of the Agricultural Department at the latter end of May, in 1907, 51711.—He had only been three months in office, and two of those months had been spent in the House of Commons; he had not yet mastered the details of the Department, 51712.—He did not wish to give evidence in favour of one Department more than another, 51713.—He had for thirty years been a close student of the question of relief of congestion, 51815.—He had never lived in a congested district, but had gone over the congested districts, 51816.—His personal share in the relief of congestion had consisted in exposing the miseries of the Western population, both as a private member of Parliament and as a journalist; he was not an expert in dealing with congestion from a practical standpoint, 51317.—The views of such experts were of the first importance, 51818.

WASTEFULNESS OF HAVING FOUR DEPARTMENTS WORKING IN ONE AREA.

Four Departments were working in the congested districts area, an arrangement conducive to great waste, and probably not to good work; the Estates Commissioners were engaged in sale and purchase of land and endowed with funds which, setting aside the difficulties of the money market, were ample; the Congested Districts Board had, during many years, done valuable work with the funds provided by Parliament, and with a staff for carrying on the work; the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction also had funds and a staff; the fourth Department was the County Committee, a statutory body working under the Department of Agriculture, 51713-4.—Witness thought overlapping could not be avoided under this system, 51715.

FIRST SCHEME TO AVOID OVERLAPPING BY DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

To avoid the disadvantages of this fourfold system the purchase and sale of lands in congested districts might be placed entirely in the hands of the Estates Commissioners; the improvement of land and development of estates might be carried on by Congested Districts Board; the educational work might be entrusted to the Agricultural Department and the County Committees, 51716-7, 51763A-70.—In this arrangement the Agricultural Department and County Committees might be treated as one department which practically they already were though the Committees were a local statutory body having their position secured to them by Parliament, a fact which should be kept in view, 51718.—The result of these two State Department—the Congested Districts Board and Estates Commissioners—being engaged in the work of buying and selling the land in competition with each other was the creation of an artificial market by which the owners of these slum lands were bound to profit at the expense of the State and of the people; the ample funds of the Estates Commissioners and the fact that they had a very large staff were the reasons why they, rather than the Congested Districts Board, should be entrusted with the sale and purchase of land; all estates bought by Estates Commissioners should be vested in Congested Districts Board for improvement, 51719, 51809.—The competition between Congested Districts Board and Commissioners for an estate did not amount to an auction at which the two Departments bid against each other, but prices paid by Congested Districts Board were slightly higher than those given by the Estates Commissioners, 51724-7, 51777, 51785-6.—Witness had been struck by the large price offered for Sir Henry Lynch-Blosse's estate, 51780-3.—He thought both Congested Districts Board and Estates Commissioners paid too much for slum land, 51778, 51784, 51787, 51877.—The fact that landlords preferred to deal with Congested Districts Board rather than with Estates Commissioners led to the inference that they had a good reason for doing so, 51810-4, 51877-9, 51915-8.—The average prices paid by Congested Districts Board for land might not be high, but averages probably did not give a fair idea of prices paid, as one man might receive a very large, and another a very small, price for his land, 51872, 51905.—Witness read an extract from Mr. Finucane's evidence given on page 143 of the Appendix to this Commission's Third Report, where it was stated that in 1903, Major Chichester Constable offered to sell to Congested Districts Board an estate comprising a small area of tenanted, and a large area of

RUSSELL, Mr. T. W.—*continued.*

untenanted land in Roscommon; in September of 1903, Board offered the vendor £48,220, exclusive of bonus, which was refused; in December of 1903 Board offered £50,000, exclusive of bonus, or £56,000, inclusive of bonus, and were again refused; in November, 1904, the owner, without mentioning his negotiations with Congested Districts Board requested Estates Commissioners to purchase, and their inspector, Mr. Lopdell, estimated the price of the estate at £38,615, 51906.—The owner refused the offer of the Estates Commissioners, and informed them that the Board had already offered £50,000; it appeared that three valuations had been made of the untenanted lands—one by Mr. Doran, one by two of the Land Commission's Assistant Commissioners for settlement of rents, who were deputed for the purpose at the Board's request, and a third by the Estates Commissioners' Inspector, Mr. Lopdell; the annual valuation of lot 1 of untenanted land was substantially the same in the three cases, but while the Estates Commissioners' offer for this lot was only £16,392, exclusive of bonus, Congested Districts Board's offer was £21,000; the explanation was that Mr. Doran's estimated price was calculated on thirty times the annual value, without bonus, or 33·6, the annual value inclusive of bonus, while Mr. Lopdell's was based on twenty-four times the annual valuation, exclusive of bonus, or twenty-seven times the annual valuation, inclusive of bonus; this showed a difference of 6½ years' purchase of the annual valuation; Mr. Doran's price inclusive of bonus, would if invested at 3½ per cent., yield an income of 117 per cent. on the gross annual value; Mr. Lopdell's would yield an income of 104½ per cent. on the gross annual value, 51908.—This instance showed the danger of averages, 51910.—If vendors were quite sure they could get their money sooner from Congested Districts Board than from Estates Commissioners, that would account for their preference for the Board, 51919-21.—An arrangement under which Congested Districts Board might improve and sell land which it had not bought, but which another had bought for it, might be difficult, but with co-operation should be feasible and useful, 57824-5, 51845-7.—The process would be that the Congested Districts Board, desiring certain lands they knew to be a slum estate, would express their desire to the Estates Commissioners, 51832.—This desire would be founded on their knowledge that the locality contained uneconomic holdings, and the purchasing authority would inspect the lands before paying the price, 51833, 51836.—Congested Districts Board ought probably to inspect the land before asking for it, but this would be a question for an Act of Parliament, 51834-5.—With co-operation there should be no difficulty over the double inspection, 51837-8.—The land purchased should be invested in Congested Districts Board for improvement purposes, 51839.—The collection of rents would remain in the hands of the Estates Commissioners, 51840-3.—In selling to tenants the annuity must be fixed by Congested Districts Board in view of the cost of reclaiming the estate and the price paid for the land, 51844, 51848.—An instance of the confusion arising from the existing system had occurred at Runabackan, where about 360 acres of land had been purchased by Mr. John Fitzgibbon and sold to Estates Commissioners; witness had visited Runabackan; the Estates Commissioners had striped the land and placed on it nine tenants with about forty acres apiece; the Estates Commissioners had made each tenant a free grant of £30, but there were neither stock nor buildings on the land, 51719-21.—These nine tenants were farmers' sons who had not previously had holdings, and the idea of giving them farms was to prevent them from emigrating; these tenants probably relied on getting means to purchase their stock from an agricultural bank established at Castlerea by the Agricultural Department, 51722.—There was much to be said in favour of the practice of giving holdings to farmers' sons to keep them in the country, though the prime necessity in Ireland was the relief of congestion, 51799-808.—Under the system proposed by witness the Estates Commissioners would have purchased this Runabackan estate and sold it to the tenants, and the Congested Districts Board would then have come in to deal with the necessity for

RUSSELL, Mr. T. W.—*continued.*

housing and offices; in Ireland the necessary cottage and offices could be erected at a cost of £150, which should be added to the annuity; if the land were a reasonable price this £150 would not unduly weight the annuity; Congested Districts Board or Department of Agriculture would then lend the tenants money from an agricultural bank to purchase stock and construct drainage, etc., 51722, 51728, 51868-9.—An example of the advantage of co-ordination between the Departments was afforded by the action taken by witness at Athenry, one of the most disturbed districts in Ireland; at Athenry the Agricultural Department had purchased 1,600 acres from Congested Districts Board for the establishment of an agricultural station or college where Department's stock, such as cattle and stallions for the province of Connaught, were to be kept; Department had taken care that the tenants on this estate did not suffer from the scheme, but though existing holdings had been enlarged a demand was made soon after Department began to start the station for the surrender of part of this 1,600 acres to the people of the neighbourhood; spikes were also driven into the meadows, and the man engaged in meadowing had his house fired into; witness then went to Athenry, where he received a threatening letter; he interviewed some of the men interested in this demand for land, and told them Department had gone to Athenry for the benefit of the people of Connaught, and that he could give them none of the land, as it was all needed for public purposes; witness also told them that he had seen the land grievance of the West at Athenry as he had never seen it before; that he had seen grass lands all round the town with not an outlet save by grass lands, while the people could not get a bit of land to grow a cabbage leaf to feed a cow to give milk to the children; witness had then promised to represent to Estates Commissioners the people's grievance, and he had since made an appointment with Estates Commissioners to meet him at Athenry, and as practically all the grass lands about Athenry were already in the hands of the Estates Commissioners he hoped to be able to settle this Athenry question by co-ordination between the Estates Commissioners and the Agricultural Department, of which he himself was vice-president; this particular difficulty might be settled in this way, or the outrages might be allowed to go on until the law had to deal with them promptly and put them down, 51722-3.—Witness cited the Athenry case as an instance of want of co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the Estates Commissioners, 51731-2.—Acting as vice-president of the Agricultural Department, he was calling the attention of the Commissioners to conditions which the Commissioners could remedy, as they had the grass lands in their possession, and he was thus effecting co-operation between the two departments, 51734-49.—The Act of 1899, under which the Department of Agriculture was set up, contained a clause forming a consultative committee on education; the vice-president was chairman of that committee, and on it there was a member from the National Board and a member from the Intermediate Board; a similar plan was needed for the work in congested districts to give the three departments operating some official method for getting into communication, 51750-1.—The presence on Congested Districts Board of the vice-president of the Agricultural Department was useful for the purposes of co-operation as keeping him in touch with Board's work; witness attended Board's meetings as often as possible, 51889-90.—The presence on the Congested Districts Board of the Under-Secretary was also desirable, as there ought to be some member of the Government on the Board, 51891-4.—It was desirable that there should be on the Board a considerable representation of the districts, 51901.—The land kept for the college at Athenry was good land, 51854.—A great deal of it was put into tillage, 51855.—Witness had had nothing to do with the selection of this land, as he had not been long in office; the worst land could not be used for keeping the stock for Connaught; witness had satisfied himself that the tenants on the estate had been treated fairly, and had had additions to their holdings from land that was partly good, partly bad, 51856-8.

RUSSELL, Mr. T. W.—*continued.*

Second Scheme to avoid Overlapping.

If the land question could not be dealt with according to the first scheme proposed by witness one body only should do the work of purchase and sale of land in congested districts; this body might be either the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, 51723, 51763A-70, 51776, 51870, 51874.—Witness would not give an opinion as to whether Board or Commissioners should be the body to purchase land, 51754-8, 51775.—Witness had been over congested areas during twenty years and recognised the enormous improvement since effected; no one appreciated more than himself the work of Congested Districts Board; his only objection was having two departments working alongside each other, 51875-6, 51897.—The Agricultural Department would probably not object to withdrawing from supplementary schemes and leaving them to Congested Districts Board, though the schemes of the county committees, which were statutory bodies, could not be stopped, 51723, 51788-90, 51880-2.—County committees were doing excellent work and improving at it, 51791, 51929.—Witness would not support an attempt to supplant these statutory local authorities and replace them by a nominated board, 51926-36.—At present Department's supplementary schemes overlapped with work of parish committees; Department was spending £10,000 a year on supplementary schemes, educational and otherwise, 51792-4.—Parish committees did excellent work giving grants for small matters, such as slating a roof or building an outhouse, which were outside Department's work, 51795-7.—The proposed extension of the work of parish committees to such matters as instruction in agriculture would involve overlapping with Department, 51798.—Educational work, such as domestic economy work, should be managed by Agricultural Department or Congested Districts Board; at present it was carried on by both with bad results, 51722, 51729-30, 51763.—Educational work could not be carried on by Department with the £2,000 received from Congested Districts Board under Mr. Wyndham's arrangement; witness, as vice-president of Department, declared emphatically he would not be responsible for the work with such small funds; the estimate for this work in 1907 was £9,700, 51723, 51762, 51884-7.—Increase of funds for education could not be expected from Congested Districts Board, which itself required more money, and therefore the Department of Agriculture had no resources but its own funds or an additional Government grant, and Department's funds could not provide more for this purpose, 51760-2.—Witness knew from personal observation that schools in Mayo overlapped, 51859-60.—Recently two schools of domestic economy had been sanctioned by Board of Agriculture in Dublin, and witness found the Congested Districts Board had a school so near that there must be overlapping between it and Board of Agriculture's schools, 51863-4.—Such occurrences were likely under existing system, 51865-6.—Of the alternative schemes proposed by witness he himself preferred that which placed the work in congested districts under one authority, 51819-23.—Even if Congested Districts Board were made the only authority within congested areas, they would still have to co-operate with Estates Commissioners for the purchase of land which lay outside those areas, and was needed for relief of congestion, 51922-5.—The suggestion that fishery work should be placed under the Department went with witness's general statement that there should be a single department, 51937.

Compulsory Acquisition of Grass Lands.

Acquisition of grass land was an absolute necessity; its difficulty was mainly a financial difficulty, and concerned the finance of the Land Act, 51940, 51942.—This portion of witness's evidence was given in his private capacity, not as Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, 51941.—When the Land Act of 1903 was passed the Land Conference in the first place, and Parliament in the second, were told by Mr. Wyndham that compulsion would not be necessary; at the Land Conference witness and his colleagues on the tenants' side of the question set aside compulsion for the time being and combined for a general settlement, because they were assured that the landlords were willing to sell if they got an equivalent for their net income; witness thought that result had been a great one; he had never gone against the Land Conference; the position in 1907 was that in the better parts of Ireland the Act had worked well, bar the price, but in the congested areas, and the West, generally, the Act had not worked at all, 51942-3, 51976-85.—The present Commission would never have come into existence if the Act had worked in the Western provinces as it had worked in the rest of Ireland, 51986.—The explanation of this inoperativeness of the Act was not the position of the money-market, and the lack of sufficient money to pay the landlords; the great difficulty was that the great grass lands of the West could not be had at a reasonable price; this was a grave problem for Government, because the people had been promised these lands in Parliament by the mouthpiece of the Government; witness was told there was plenty of land to be had in the West of Ireland, though the Government did not seem to think so, when recently they passed the Evicted Tenants Bill; very extraordinary terms on which the land was to be acquired had been proposed by one branch of Parliament, namely, that the full market value was to be given for the land, plus a bonus of 12 per cent., plus the benefit of the Land Clauses Act, which meant 10 per cent., and in addition such arrears of rent were to be given as the court thought fit to grant; such terms put the settlement of the grass lands quite out of the question; compulsion should be applied to acquire these lands at a price that would permit their re-sale at a price the tenants could pay for them; the question of compulsion presented difficulties which witness thought could be overcome, because the peace of Ireland counted for a good deal, and the people must have the land; the real difficulty of land purchase at the moment was that even if compulsory sales were ordered money could not be got to pay for the lands; to meet this difficulty there were two ways; if the landlords were to be paid in cash at the same rate of purchase at which they had been paid, and which had leaped from an average of 17·3 years' purchase under the old Purchase Acts to 25 years' purchase under the existing Act, and if, in addition, there were to be compensation for compulsion as well as a bonus the acquisition of the land could not take place, 51943-8, 51979.—The price of land and the bonus as well as an addition for compulsion were not inserted in the Evicted Tenants Act, but witness thought that a great deal of the Lords' action in that Act was with an eye to the Act which would follow the proceedings of the present Commission, 51948-9.—The House of Lords would probably have been better advised if they had not proposed such high terms, 51950.—Witness would give the fair market value of the land, and allow the bonus to stand for compulsion in each case, 51951-2, 51988.—The landlords should receive for their lands a sum which, invested in reasonable security, would yield their net income; to this proposition the landlords agreed at the Land Conference, and had it been carried out the land question would be a long way towards settlement, 51989, 51991.—Three and a quarter per cent., that is, 25 years' purchase, was the rate of investment at the Land Conference, but since then Parliament had added to the securities in which money could be invested a very large number of trustee securities, some of them bearing 4 per cent., 51992-3, 51997, 51999.—Witness did not object to the principle that landlords should know the State was ready to purchase their property on the basis of the Land Conference proposals, but the net income, that is, the net receipts on second term rents for ten years, must be ascertained; it was not correct to take the rental, 51990, 51994-6, 51999.—The investments of the money to produce the equivalent should also depend on the Act of Parliament which superseded the recommendations of the Land Conference, because that gave the landlord a much higher rate of interest; one landlord taking advantage of this had had his income increased by £9,000 a year, 51999-2000.—Witness was far from saying that the adoption of the principles of the Land Conference would lead to a general settlement of the land question, 52008.—Land in Connaught, and in the West, generally, was a very different kind of security from that in the East; witness did not think that in consideration of this the arrears in past times should be taken into

RUSSELL, Mr. T. W.—*continued.*

account in calculating the landlord's net income for purchase; there were thousands of holdings in Connaught on which a fair rent should never have been fixed, and which the Land Commissioners, after the Act of 1881, ought to have returned as paying no rent at all; such holdings should have been treated as allotments. 52010-11.—A suggestion had been made that the landlord should be paid in stock; the medium of payment was changed from cash to stock in 1896, when stock was at 110; witness thought payment was made in cash under the Ashbourne Act; it would be unfair to pay in stock and give for £100 worth of land paper representing £100 but really worth only £82, 51951-3.—In September, 1907, tenants were buying on an average of 25 years' purchase, and land stock was a little over 80, so that in addition to the money raised and employed in actual purchase there was nearly one-fifth more to be added as loss on the stock; taking 25 years' purchase by the tenant, and one-fifth additional in the shape of loss, there were five years' purchase additional to be paid by the taxpayer, making the price 30 years' purchase, in addition to the bonus, which was 12 per cent. on the purchase-money, and at 30 years' purchase would make the whole price 33 years' purchase; besides this there was the upkeep of the Land Commission; the more exorbitant the price agreed to the worse was the security for the stock and the loss upon the flotation, and the higher also was the bonus, so that all this resulted from the basis of the Act of 1903, which set aside the old method of purchase by number of years' purchase of the land, and substituted for it a form of purchase by reduction; so long as the tenant secured his 20 per cent. reduction he had neither the capacity in many cases to inquire what his price was, nor was he concerned to inquire; another difficulty was that while land stock was not really inferior in security to consolidated funds the financial houses had been able to make a dead set against it as bog stock; chiefly from these facts, there was, in the Land Commission, an immense amount of arrears in the form of agreements for sale for which no money was available, 51954.—If purchase were allowed to continue at a cost of 33 years' purchase per acre financial ruin was inevitable; to suspend the operation of the Land Act would raise a tremendous storm in Ireland, and landlords and tenants would unite in attacking the Government responsible, but witness thought that if it were proposed only to alter the method of finance in as far as it was necessary to cut out the incidental loss, that is, the loss on flotation, the attempt would be so obviously justifiable in the public interest that no outcry would be sustained against it, 51955-6.—Estates, especially in the North of Ireland, which a year ago were not to be bought, were now coming into the market in a fashion which suggested that landlords anticipated the revisal of the finance of the Act of 1903, and the reduction of prices, 51956, 52006-7.—In the North of Ireland, at any rate, there would be a rush of settlers the moment a change in the finances of the Act was announced; to cut out the loss on flotation stock ought to be issued at a rate of interest that would secure a par price, and at 2¾ per cent., this had not been secured; if the stock were issued as Land Stock even 3 per cent. would not go at par, and to secure par price the stock would have to be issued in such a way that financiers could not set upon it as bog stock; it might, however, not be possible to disguise the stock, 51956.—It would be possible to do so if the stock were floated as Consols, but the objection to that was that the effect on Consols would be instantaneous, 51957.—The changes suggested would involve a corresponding alteration in Section 45 and other sections of the Act; by that section the purchasing tenant was charged for the use of the money at cost price; the stock was raised at 2¾ per cent., and the tenant was charged 2¾ per cent., plus 10*s.* per £100 for sinking fund, making a total of 3¼ per cent.; there would be no use in cutting out the loss of capital unless the rate charged to the tenant were altered in the same proportion, because the loss of capital was no worse than the corresponding loss of interest; the rate of the purchasing tenants' annuities would therefore have to be made 3½ per cent. instead of 3¼; the effect of this would be that the tenants having been taught, under the Wyndham Act, to buy by percentage reduction would stipulate for the 20 per cent. reduction, and would not think of the extended period of repayment; witness spoke for the part of the country he knew best; the 20 per cent. was the difference between the amount of the annual instalment and the previous rent; with the increased rate of repayment annuity the same reduction could only be secured by purchasing at a lesser number of years' purchase; the effect of this was simply to get back to the old method of purchase, 51958, 51964.—The system of percentage reductions under the Wyndham Act was introduced by advice of the Land Conference, of whose responsibility witness took his share; the Land Conference did things they were not certain about, and in fact things that they were quite sure would result the other way, and this system of percentage reduction was one of those things; in the old days, according to the custom of the country, the universal method of buying land was by number of years' purchase and not by reduction in annual payment, 51959-63, 51964-6, 52003-5.—Under the system of purchase by percentage of reduction the tenants got the reduction and continued paying the instalment for seventy years, and posterity had to deal with the matter, which might be a bad thing for posterity; to meet the deadlock the annuity on the tenant must be raised, and if this were done the tenant would return to the old method of calculating by number of years' purchase, and would see that under the new system he paid no more than before; at present he was paying as much in his instalment and more in his price; the scheme under Mr. Wyndham's Act, which reduced the element for sinking fund by a corresponding extension of the period during which instalments were to be paid, was of no use to the tenants, and the whole value of it was at once added on to the purchase-money of the landlord; the tenants, in 1885, got their 20 per cent. reduction under the Ashbourne Act, buying at 20 years' purchase; now, under the Wyndham Act, the tenants were buying at 25 years' purchase, and getting no more than the same reduction, and paying for seventy years instead of forty-nine; the matter was so imperative, the loss being so enormous, and the probable result so disastrous, that there could be no difficulty in defending a change that would cut out the loss to the taxpayer and let the Act work freely, 51967.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

NINETY-FOURTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21ST, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Schoolhouse, Crossmolina, County Mayo.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (Chairman); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. JOHN M'NULTY examined.

46738. CHAIRMAN.—You represent the County Council, I think?—Yes; and the evidence I propose to give will be in connection with the small tenant-farmers, first under £5 valuation, and then between £5 and £15 valuation. I will take the Castlebar Union first, as it is in the Castlebar Union I live, and I am more acquainted with it.

46739. You represent Castlerea on the County Council?—Yes; I represent the Castlerea division on the County Council. A portion of it is in Ballina Union and a portion in the Castlebar Union.

46740. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Can you give us the electoral division?—Yes, sir; the electoral division is Balla, in the Castlebar Union. The area is 8,936 acres, and out of those 8,936 acres more than half is grazing land, namely, 4,522 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches. There are 201 tenant occupiers under £5 valuation. I consider that owing to the fact that they are living on uneconomic holdings either those men or their sons are compelled to go to England or to Scotland every year in order to provide the necessaries of life, while forty graziers in that division occupy 4,522 acres 3 roods 33 perches.

46741. How many of them are there?—Thirty-seven. I consider, of course, that that is unjust.

46742. Where are those men?—In the division of Balla, near Castlebar.

46743. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what rural district is it?—In the rural district of Balla, and it is in Castlebar Union.

46744. CHAIRMAN.—Now, they have 4,000 acres?—Yes; 4,522.

46745. Is that land all good enough for agricultural purposes—for grazing or tilling; is there none of it waste land?—It is some of the best land in the county for tillage.

46746. Is any of it waste land or mountainous?—Well, not much mountain land in the division of Balla. In fact the valuation is high.

46747. Do you wish the Commission to understand that none of this 4,500 acres is mountain land?—Not much of it. I want them to understand that. There is not much mountainous land in the division of Balla.

46748. You say not much, but can you tell us how much of it?—No; I cannot, exactly.

46749. You cannot tell us in detail about that 4,500 acres how much of it is under grass, how much of it is bog, and how much of it is rough grazing?—The largest portion of it is under grazing.

46750. But you cannot tell us any details?—No, not any details.

46751. Can you tell us who it belongs to?—I cannot tell you what landlord it belongs to.

46752. You do not know the landlord?—Oh, there are a number of landlords.

46753. Can you tell us anybody?—Well, Captain Lynch Blosse or Mr. Lynch Blosse owns portion of it.

46754. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And did you say that the bulk of it was under grazing?—Oh, it is under grazing. The best portion of it is.

46755. Would it be good for tillage land?—It is some of the best land in the County Mayo.

46756. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Has it limestone?—Yes. There is a good deal of limestone in it.

46757. Clay?—Clay and limestone.

46758. Is it sticky land?—It is sticky, but good. A part of it is sticky; and there is some moorland also.

46759. CHAIRMAN.—Proceed, please?—The next division is Ballinafad. The area is 5,412 acres, and out of that there is 3,420 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches under grazing, uncultivated.

46760. In what electoral division is this land situated?—In the electoral division of Ballinafad.

46761. The lands you were telling us about before were the lands of Balla?—The lands of Balla.

46762. I see in the return before me that there is in a townland in the electoral division of Balla land belonging to Sir Henry L. Blosse, 117 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches, with a rateable valuation of £1 12*s*. That cannot be worth very much?—No; that, of course, is not worth very much.

46763. Then, in the townland of Ballinagran, 29 acres, valuation £7. But go on?—The division of Ballinafad has an area of 5,412 acres. Out of that there are 3,420 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches.

46764. All untenanted land?—Well, I consider it is, over £15 valuation. Some of that is £15 valuation, tenanted land, but there is a large number of those holdings untenanted land.

46765. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When you speak of the £15 valuation, on what area do you put the £15?—Well, according to the condition of the holding; the area is large in some cases and small in others. Where the land is valued at £1 an acre, that would be, of course, put on £15 acres. There is land of the annual value of about 5*s*. an acre, or 2*s*. 6*d*.

46766. When you speak of grazing land in the Ballinafad division, was any of the land formerly under cultivation?—Yes; a good part of it. A good deal of it was evicted then, and people left it in olden times of their own accord. Most of it is evicted land.

46767. CHAIRMAN.—Go on, please?—Then, again, there is Croaghmoyle. The area would be 7,150 acres in Croaghmoyle, and out of that there is only 654 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch.

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46768. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is that an electoral division?—Yes.

46769. CHAIRMAN.—An electoral division?—Yes; an electoral division in the Castlebar Union.

46770. Is there any other name for it?—It is in the parish of Islandeady.

46771. CHAIRMAN.—Yes?—In that division there are only four occupiers over £15 valuation, in Croaghmoyle. It is almost all a congested area; a very poor division.

46772. How many are above £15 valuation?—Only four occupiers above £15 valuation.

46773. And what is their valuation?—£131 10*s*. And there are nearly forty-one under £15.

46774. And of these four occupiers, their valuation is £130?—£131 10*s*. is the valuation.

46776. There are four holdings over £15?—Yes.

46777. And these come to a valuation of £132?—A valuation of £131 10*s*.

46778. And what is the valuation of the rest of them?—The valuation of the whole division of Croaghmoyle is £682 18*s*.

46779. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That leaves a balance of £551 8*s*.?—Yes.

46780. And those small holders, how do they get on; do they migrate for a living to England?—They migrate each year to England, and their condition in England is a very poor one, owing to the fact that they have to sleep in outside buildings, sometimes in stables.

46781. Have you been there?—Yes; I have seen it.

46782. In what part?—Yorkshire.

46783. What part of Yorkshire?—Sheffield.

46784. Whose property, on what farm?—Near Chapeltown.

46785. Are they better paid there than when they are at home?—They are better paid.

46786. They can buy the necessaries of life?—Well, according as they choose themselves they can have whatever necessaries of life they wish, of course.

46787. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—During what months are they passing—when do they go to England and when do they come back?—The majority of them go off in the month of June, and a large number in spring, immediately after they till their land in spring. They are compelled to go.

46788. How many months are they away from Ireland?—As a rule the majority of them remain four or five months. And unfortunately I must say that females are compelled to go to England also out of this county.

46789. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would the grass land to which you have referred be conveniently situated for the enlargement of some of those small holdings?—Oh, by all means.

46790. Does it lie on the borders of some of them?—Yes, one district lies convenient to this division of Croaghmoyle, and there are a number of the largest grazing ranches in the rural district that would relieve a good deal and put a stop to emigration to England.

46791. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you were being examined by the Chairman you used the phrase "waste land." What do you call waste land?—Untenanted land. I call that waste land; where it is held by graziers and large men.

46792. Well, I will put my question in another way. What you mean by untenanted land is land not held by tenants under the Act of 1881?—Yes, but held formerly by tenants, and a good deal of it evicted by the landlords, and of course in former times the people had to emigrate themselves.

46793. I only wanted to get at what we were to understand by your use of the words "waste lands." I understand you to call grazing land waste land?—Yes, I do, of course, because it does not relieve congestion in any way. It is occupied only by bullocks instead of by people.

46794. You call it waste land?—So far as not making it a living for the people is concerned, but only to feed bullocks.

46795. Now, with regard to those small holders that we are all anxious to improve the position of, and no doubt you are, the men with those small uneconomic holdings as you call them, will you tell me this. How long can they keep their young stock—at what age have they to part with them?—They have to part with them at different ages; at four months, and at six months, and at twelve months.

46796. You understand my question. I am referring to the men you describe as having uneconomic holdings, and I ask you what is the extreme limit of age to which they are able to keep the stock they breed?—I should say the extreme limit of age is twelve months in the case of the majority of the men with uneconomic holdings.

46797. They are compelled to part with them by the contingencies of their circumstances?—Yes, sir, undoubtedly.

46798. Now who buys them?—Well, of course, different classes of men buy them in fairs and markets.

46799. Do the graziers buy them?—Some of them, perhaps, and some on the tenanted lands.

46800. But the men with what you call the waste land buy more of the young stock than is bought by the tenants?—Some of them.

46801. And what would happen, do you think, from your knowledge of those districts, to the small men if they were deprived of their market for their young stock?—If the holdings were enlarged it would not be any drawback on the sale of the stock in any way, in my opinion.

46802. Have you thoroughly considered that question yourself from the point of view of the interests of the small holders?—Yes, sir; that the enlargement of the holdings would not in any way interfere with the sale of the stock, but, on the contrary, I think it would encourage it.

46803. It is not a question merely of enlargement of the holdings on which we are all agreed; but supposing the waste lands were taken up and the small holdings enlarged for the relief of the congested population, would you say that if any balance remained it ought to be given to the congested people in Galway or elsewhere?—Yes.

46804. And that would abolish the grazing. Now, I ask you have you considered what would be the effect on the economic position of the small holders who cannot keep their stock beyond twelve months if there were no grazing?—I think in my humble judgment that the enlarging of the holdings would not at all prevent the sale of stock in any way, and that it would go on just as well as in fairs and markets at present, and perhaps better.

46805. Even although under the enlargement of the holdings the grazing land disappeared?—Yes; even though the grazing land disappeared, that is, those large ranches. There would be a limit, of course. What I consider a rancher is a man holding over £50 or £60 worth of land and having no cultivation on that; but a man holding £50 or £60 worth of land and having tillage on that, I would not call a rancher.

46806. A man having land of £50 or £60 valuation?—Yes, sir.

46807. And having grazing land?—No, but having tillage. I would not consider that untenanted land. I would not consider him a grazier either.

46808. Then you have got some standard of value in your own mind for the purpose of determining what is to be done?—Yes; what I consider to be fair.

46809. And you would not allow of any man holding land over a certain value?—Oh, no; I would not be for going too close to the figure of course, but something near that.

46810. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any other point you want to tell us about. I just want to draw your attention to this, that we want to hear to-day a good deal on the Ballina side. We are now on the Castlebar side?—Well, it is something similar. Of course there are other divisions in the Castlebar Union and they are much the same as I have described. There are some divisions, of course, where there are a large number of uneconomic holdings, and in other divisions there are not many, and of course where there is a large number of uneconomic holdings there is a great deal of poverty.

46811. Yes, we have got all the figures?—Well, of course, as far as Ballina Union is concerned there is a number of grazing ranches in it, and a large number of uneconomic holdings also. I see that by the returns of the Ballina Union the Earl of Arran has a valuation of £781.

46812. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Does that include demesne?—Yes, sir.

46813. CHAIRMAN.—Anything else?—There is a large number of uneconomic holdings valued at £4—2,242.

46814. Where is this?—Ballina Union.

46815. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What number do you say?—2,242 holdings.

46816. Do you mean in Ballina Union?—In Ballina Union, at about £4.

46817. According to the figures before me there are only 1,362?—From £4 to £8 there are 1,593.

46818. Where do you get the £8 from, because it is not a standard?—Well, it is not a standard, of course, but it shows actually the condition.

46819. CHAIRMAN.—Is there anything else you want to say?—Well, not much of importance.

46820. There is one question I want to ask you before you leave the chair, and it is this. You advocate, do you not, the acquisition of those grass lands?—Oh, by all means.

46821. That is what you would like to see done?—Oh, yes; that is what I would like to see done, so as to have the small holdings enlarged.

46822. Supposing that what you desire to be done was done and that those grass lands were acquired, tell me exactly who are the people you would put upon them?—Well, I would say the middle-aged men.

46823. But what are the men doing now whom you would like to put upon them—would they be farmers themselves?—Small farmers, of course, the majority of them in this county.

46824. In your view those lands should be used for new holdings for small farmers?—Yes.

46826. Is it only to the small farmers you would give those lands?—Only to the small farmers.

46827. Supposing the farmers' sons wanted some of the land?—Well, I would say the farmer or his son, if he had a son of 20 or 21 years of age. Rather than emigrate it would be much better to increase the population of our country in that way.

46828. Do you imagine that there is enough land to satisfy the claims of both classes—of small uneconomic farmers and of sons too?—Well, I could not say that there is a sufficient quantity of land for all.

46829. And if there is not a sufficient quantity of land for all what are you going to do?—Well, of course, all the land that could be possibly acquired I would put the people on, and of course if there was not a sufficient quantity of land the people should emigrate. But it would be a great help to keep some of the people at home, by all means, to enlarge the holdings.

46830. But would you suggest that any steps should be taken to put the sons of farmers upon that land till the uneconomic holders themselves have been satisfied?—Well, I would suggest that there should be compulsory powers.

46831. Never mind how you acquire the land. Suppose you have got the land, and having got it you have to decide whom you are going to put upon it. There are two classes who want it. There are the same people that you have been just telling us about, and there are also the sons of farmers who have got no land at all at present. Which of those two people are you going to satisfy?—Well, those of course that have not got any land. I would be in favour of keeping them at home, if possible. And then, secondly, if there is a sufficient amount of land to be obtained I would be in favour of putting the other class on.

46832. But suppose for a moment that there is not enough land—and I think you may take it from me that there is not enough land for both those people—are you disposed to say that the small holders should be first considered?—Yes, by all means.

46833. The uneconomic people should be first considered?—Yes.

46834. And those are the people you wish principally to benefit?—Yes, in the first place, and secondly, the young men by all means to be kept at home if the land could be acquired and it was sufficient, so that the eldest son might remain at home.

46834A. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—First of all you would deal with the small uneconomic holders?—Yes.

46835. And then if land remained you would give it to the sons of farmers?—By all means.

46836. But would you confine the occupation of the land to people of this district. Supposing that you had provided for the uneconomic holders of this district out of those lands and there still remained land, do you think that people from South Mayo, congests, ought to come here or that the farmers' sons here ought to have the preference?—I think that the local men ought to have the preference in the first place, and then if there was land remaining that the neighbouring division of the county ought to be given the preference before going into another province.

46837. Then any balance of the land after providing for the enlargement of the uneconomic holdings in this part of Mayo you think ought to be then distributed, as far as that remained, to the farmers' sons in this district?—Yes.

46838. And would you object to congestion in South Mayo being relieved by applying that land towards relieving it by bringing congests from South Mayo here?—Oh, we would not object at all if the land was available.

46839. Which would you give the preference to?—To the local men.

46840. Therefore you would bar out the South Mayo uneconomic holder from coming here, do you say?—I would, of course, while there would be men left with uneconomic holdings here.

46841. CHAIRMAN.—Suppose you acquired a certain amount of untenanted grass land here in this district and you then proceed to put people upon them, would you first consider the uneconomic holder from this district?—Yes.

46842. And if you have satisfied them, and there remains a balance of the land over, are you going to bring in a similar class of people, congested people, with small uneconomic holdings, from South Mayo or Donegal, and give them that balance, or are you going to give it to the sons of people in this district?—Well, I would consider the uneconomic holders in the other district.

46843. In your opinion, therefore, the sons of tenants must not be considered till the uneconomic holders, no matter where they live, have been satisfied?—Yes; I am in favour of it.

46844. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is the reception those people would be likely to get when they came into North Mayo, say?—Oh, they would get a warm reception. I do not think there would be any feeling. I will not pursue it further, as you have given me a capital answer.

46846. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But you are very far from that stage yet?—Oh, I do not think so, if the question was handled properly.

46847. Before any difficulty like the allocation of the land arose, you would be first of all in favour of getting the land?—Oh, yes. It will never be got unless compulsory powers are given to the Estates Commissioners.

46848. But the difficulty raised here you think is rather a remote difficulty?—Well, I do not think so.

46849. That this difficulty arises at once?—I do not think so. There is a move to be made. Unless a move is made to remedy these things they never will be remedied.

Mr. MATTHEW J. MELVIN examined.

46850. CHAIRMAN.—You represent on the County Council the rural district of Ballina?—Yes.

46851. Tell us what you have to say?—There is in the union a population of 20,148 at present.

46852. Do not give us more figures than you can help because we have got them all?—The area is 496 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch, and there are 2,242 holdings valued at £4 or under, in the union. From £4 to £8 there are 1,593 holdings. From £8 to £15 there are 715. From £15 to £20 there are 219 holdings; and over £20 there are 332. The total valuation of the union, exclusive of fisheries, is £45,000, which is including the urban area of Ballina. Twenty-five landlords in the union are in possession of land mainly used for grazing purposes, to the value of £5,693.

46853. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Does that include demesne?—That includes demesne. And sixty-four graziers to the amount of 3,816.

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Mr. Matthew J. Melvin.

46854. CHAIRMAN.—Valuation or acreage?—Well, I cannot exactly give it.

46855. Do those figures overlap at all—you say these landlords hold so much land?—Demesne land and grazing land.

46856. Do any of the graziers you speak of farm the lands which you say are in the possession of the landlords?—They do. They are working on the eleven months' system, most of them.

46857. So that portion of those figures are counted twice over?—The graziers are included in the sixty-four, entirely exclusive of the landlords.

46858. And the five thousand and the three thousand then are irrespective of each other?—They are separate altogether. There are ten electoral divisions in the union scheduled as congested, but the Congested Districts Board have done practically nothing in this union. We never had a member of the Congested Districts Board in this union, to my knowledge.

46859. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are there no Parish Committees?—There are some Parish Committees in two parishes, and there may be a Parish Committee in Crossmolina, but I am not aware. Monsignor O'Hara will deal with that question. The population of the union has fallen from 24,960 in 1881 to 20,148 in 1901, showing the very large decrease of 4,812 in twenty years. The only remedy, I believe, for this is the dividing of the grazing ranches and the enlargement of holdings.

46860. Mr. O'KELLY.—That is the diminution of the population in twenty years?—Yes, in twenty years, since 1881.

46861. CHAIRMAN.—And with regard to the use you would make of this land would you agree with the last witness's evidence?—Not entirely with every word of his evidence, but I did not hear the whole of it.

46862. Where do you disagree with him—is it with regard to the distribution of the grass lands?—I do not disagree with him with regard to the use of the grass lands in the least.

46863. You would not consider the sons of the tenants till the congested people had been satisfied?—In my humble opinion I think there will be remedies.

46864. Answer my question, please. You would not consider the sons of tenants till the other people had been satisfied?—I do not think it would be wise to leave portion of the community in congested districts in poverty. I do not think it would be wise or prudent to create new tenants without first supplying those who are in the congested area.

46865. You would not create any new tenancy except where the creation of the new tenancy vacated land which could be used for enlarging holdings?—Yes.

46866. In other words you would not increase congestion?—No. That would be only making three poor in place of one.

46867. And would you be prepared to use your influence towards a distribution of that kind?—Yes, I believe it is absolutely necessary.

46868. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But would you resist the policy of giving new holdings on those grass lands to farmers' sons?—No; I would not. By no means, if the holdings of the surrounding tenants living on uneconomic holdings were first made economic.

46869. CHAIRMAN.—Would you give a preference?—I would give a preference to the sons of tenants.

46870. How about uneconomic people in other parts of the country who have no grass land near them?—They ought to be migrated.

46871. Then, would you think of migrating them before the farmers' sons?—Yes, of migrating them.

46872. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—In this district, in Mayo?—In this district—Mayo.

46873. You would bring in men from Galway?—No. I will take, for example, two districts of Ballina Union. There are 1,400 labourers living in two parishes of this union, who annually go to England—I mean the parishes of Attymas and Kilgarvan, in addition to another, Faugheen, in the Ballina Union. Those men are all living in uneconomic holdings. There is a very small amount of grazing ranches except four or five hundred acres in those congested parishes. Those men were born to poverty. Poverty is their doom, and all that they will ever transmit to their posterity is hard toil and scanty remuneration.

46874. CHAIRMAN.—To give you a concrete case, Leitrim has a great many poor congested holdings such as you have got here, and very little grass land. You have told us that the breaking up of grass lands and the creation of new tenancies are the only remedies for congestion?—Certainly.

46875. If that is so how do you suggest that the poor people in Leitrim can be benefited unless they are brought?—I am not speaking of Leitrim. I am only speaking of Mayo.

46876. But you have to look at this question as a whole. You cannot look at it as a county question?—Send them up to the big grazing ranches of Roscommon.

46877. Supposing the Roscommon people say the same thing as the Mayo people?—As far as I am concerned, when you make uneconomic holdings economic I do not care where you bring them as long as you bring them into it.

46878. But that is a contradiction, because just now, in answer to Sir John Colomb, you seemed horrified at the suggestion that people from Galway should be brought down and put upon grass lands in Mayo?—Not if the people of Mayo were first supplied.

46879. The uneconomic people in Mayo?—Yes, and the sons of tenant farmers.

46880. That is it. Are you prepared to say that the sons of Mayo tenants should be given land before you could bring in an uneconomic holder from Leitrim or Galway?—Well, jealousy would naturally exist over it.

46881. But the two things are perfectly antagonistic. You, in Mayo, are perhaps fortunate because you have got uneconomic holdings, poor holdings?—Fortunate!

46882. Much more fortunate than some people, because although you have got poor holdings you have at the same time got tracts of grass land in the same county, in the vicinity, but in other counties where there is also poverty they have not got the grass lands which you have. If the State is going to carry out a general policy in order to relieve the poverty of those districts you have to bring the people into another county where there is grass land, which does not exist in their own county, and if in Mayo and any other place you are going to say that the sons of tenants have got to be given land before any migrants can be brought from another county you are practically taking up a line which I do not mind saying is a selfish line, and which absolutely prevents any idea of migration being carried out?—I would not go so far.

46883. Then, tell us where you would draw the line?—After the uneconomic holdings in the district would be satisfied, of course, there must be something done for men living in other places on uneconomic holdings. I would migrate them.

46884. Where would you put them?—I would migrate them into this or any other county.

46885. Would you be prepared as a man of influence and position in the place to welcome those men?—Certainly.

46886. And to resist the claim of a son of a tenant to be given a holding if you were satisfied that these men were uneconomic small holders in another county who had to move if ever anything was to be done for their position?—Well, that is a very crotchety question. A jealousy would exist, no doubt.

46887. Do you say that those people would receive as the last witness told us, a warm welcome?—Well I would not go as far as the last witness, but we are all Irishmen.

46888. Do you say a cold welcome?—A welcome, do not say cold or warm; but jealousy would exist among them for a time.

46889. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You would not say that it would be a warm welcome or a cold welcome, but would there be a welcome at all?—A jealousy might exist for a time, but it would wear away. That broad question has to be approached.

46890. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It ought to be approached in a broad way?—Yes.

46891. And would you not think that a public authority would also be required to make a correct arrangement?—I believe so.

46892. Do you not think that a problem of the bulk is comparatively simple in Mayo; for have you not in Mayo a greater number of uneconomic holders than in any other Irish county?—Yes.

46893. Is it not very likely that any grass land available in Mayo would be more than required for the enlargement of the uneconomic holdings in the county itself?—I believe so.

46894. So that practically this difficulty does not

rise so much in reference to people from other counties?—No.

46895. The case does not arise in practice so much in the County Mayo?—No, not in the County Mayo.

46896. The amount of grass land even if all were made available in Mayo is not enough to go round the uneconomic holders in the county itself?—No.

46897. Now, do you not think that in every locality in Ireland there is naturally a prepossession in favour of the people of the district itself?—Certainly; it is quite natural.

46898. Then, you require to argue with people before they come round to the view that congests from a distance should be considered before the sons of tenants?—Yes.

46899. But would not men of influence like yourself be able to use that influence to impress on the people that nothing could be done for the country unless uneconomic holdings were first enlarged?—I believe so.

46900. But suppose the uneconomic holdings in the district were first enlarged, and the uneconomic holdings in the county were being enlarged generally, the question would arise then with regard to the sons of tenants?—Yes.

46901. You hold strongly that the existing uneconomic holding should come first?—Yes, first; I hold that.

46902. And the sons of tenants have then to be considered?—Yes.

46903. But, apart from Mayo, you have also to consider in this question which was put to you by our Chairman and Sir John Colomb, that in a county like Leitrim they have no land, or very little land, for enlarging uneconomic holdings?—I believe so.

46904. Do you not think that for the solution of this question public authority will be required, and that after providing in any county for the uneconomic holdings of that county, the public authority should be able not only to deal with the sons of tenants, but also to provide for congests from a different county?—I agree with that thoroughly.

46905. You think so?—That is my opinion.

46906. And you would not say there is any mathematical order in which sons of tenants from the county and congests from a different county are to be treated?—Yes.

46907. Sir John Colomb.—Am I to understand that you convey to his lordship the bishop this, that the sons of tenants are to be absolutely ruled out of the account till congestion is relieved everywhere, that the giving of plots of grass land to the sons of tenants in a county is not to be considered till the whole question of congestion in other counties is satisfied?—I consider that would be a question for the State to deal with.

46908. But have you any opinion?—I would have no opinion on it because it is very crotchety.

46909. What is your standard of an economic holding?—That varies according to the particular locality in which the holding is situated. A holding of ten or twelve acres could be economic near Dublin or Belfast, whilst in Mayo it would not be economic at all. It is according to the quality of the land on the one side and the nearness of markets on the other.

46910. What have you in your mind?—I believe between twenty and thirty acres of fair land is an economic holding. If the land is good, that amount would be economic, but I believe less than twenty acres or something thereabouts would not be economic.

46911. Do you consider any holding really economic that cannot be worked with a horse?—It is not economic if it cannot be worked with a horse.

46912. That is your opinion?—That has been my opinion for years past.

46913. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I should like to bring you back to that question of the distribution of grass lands?—Yes.

46914. Take a county like Mayo?—Yes.

46915. And take a district in Mayo where there is grass land for the enlargement of holdings and for the purpose of migration. I suppose, Mr. Melvin, there is a good deal of feeling in one part of a county like this against taking people from another side of the county?—Well, there has been very little in this district. Practically speaking, we know nothing about it in this union, but such a thing prevails.

46916. There would not be much more objection to taking in migrants from a different county than to taking them from a remote part of the same county?—No. If we take men from Ballinrobe, or out of Sligo, what is the difference?

46916a. That is what I want to come to?—There is not the least difference.

46917. There is not much difference between bringing men from a remote part of Mayo and bringing them from a different county?—Not the least.

46918. Suppose the problem is being actually worked out in this locality, you consider that the poor men in this district, to which you call the attention of the Commission, should first of all have their holdings enlarged?—Yes.

46919. Then the authority enlarging these holdings is not able to proceed by any mathematical rule, but that should be the first portion of its work, the enlarging of the uneconomic holdings of the people who are not far away?—Yes.

46920. What is the next stage? You have told us in Mayo there is not enough land to go round all its own congests?—No.

46921. All the same, if the public authority in enlarging the uneconomic holdings of men in Mayo would find it very convenient not to mind that aspect of the case, but when it has enlarged the uneconomic holdings here to let in a few people from Sligo or Leitrim of the same class of tenants, would there be any objection to that?—No, not the least objection.

46922. I want to ask you this. In the county of Mayo there is not enough land for all the congests of Mayo?—There is not.

46923. Suppose the public authority in working out this scheme found that it was convenient, instead of going to remote parts of Mayo to get congests, rather to take them from the neighbouring counties, the people would consider the difficulty of the case and would not object to that?—They would not object to it in the least. That is my opinion of it.

46924. Mr. O'Kelly.—There have been cases in Mayo of migration?—Yes.

46925. From one part to another?—Yes.

46926. For instance, take the Lacken side?—Yes.

46927. In those cases it does not appear that ill-feeling was shown to the newcomers?—Not in the least.

46928. And after a little while they got on the best of terms?—Yes. In one electoral division alone, rated annually at £1,200, we had to give for outdoor relief in one year £115 8*s.* 1*d.*

46929. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What year?—1905-1906, the first half-year ending 30th September, 1905, £65 10*s.* 4*d.*, and the next half-year ending 31st March, 1906, £49 17*s.* 9*d.*, making a total of £115 8*s.* 1*d.* That was in a division on the slopes of Nephin Mountain rated annually at £1,200.

46930. Chairman.—Was that an exceptional time?—No, not the least exceptional. That occurs to-day. If we went over it this present year it would be the same thing.

46931. Was not that £115 8*s.* 1*d.* under the three-penny rate that you were allowed to raise?—No; it was raised on the union at large.

46932. Yes, but was not 1905-1906 the winter in which, owing to the failure or partial failure of the potato crops, there was a special arrangement made for Mayo?—There was no special arrangement for this union. The thirteenth section was not put in force in this union, and I have been a member of the County Council and District Council and Board of Guardians for the last seven years. This was 1905-1906.

46933. Do you remember that special arrangement?—I do. The thirteenth section was put in force in three unions of the county, Belmullet, Swinford, and Westport.

46934. And under that section you were allowed to levy a three-penny rate?—Yes, a degrading section. It is feeding the dog with a joint of his own tail.

46935. But it is a three-penny rate?—It is, my lord.

46936. And is not the Government contribution 75 per cent.?—Yes, 75 per cent.; but the cost was about £1,700 over the county.

46937. Sir John Colomb.—You gave these figures on an area with a value of £1,200?—Yes.

46938. You give this as a matter of general illustration, and in one year, 1905-1906, you say £115 8*s.* 1*d.* was distributed?—Yes, £115 8*s.* 1*d.*

43939. Now, I want to ask you this question. Was that distribution of relief to holders of land?—To

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holders of land mostly. It was what we call provisional relief.

46940. And what was the amount of the valuation of a holding to which that relief applied?—There was no limit.

46941. And could you give it to men of £15 valuation?—There were not two £15 men in the division, but men of £2 and £3. They are extremely poor.

46942. In that particular division that you have referred to is the migration greater than in others?—It is equal.

46943. Is it greater?—Oh, no, it is about the same. It is as great, and in addition to that, I can give you other examples. The same thing prevails in the divisions of Attymas West and Attymas East, and Kilgarvan, and Sallymount divisions.

46944. And although that is an exceptionally poor and poverty-stricken division, the migration of young men and women to England is not greater than in other divisions?—They are nearly equal, these two parishes of Attymas and Kilgarvan, and portion of Fraughleen. They are nearly the one way. Fifteen hundred labourers go annually to England. And, as a proof of it, we have had to appoint three rate-collectors since the passing of the Local Government Act. It is impossible to collect money in those divisions. They have no money to give. And on the 30th of September the rate-collector is bound to close his accounts, and three rate-collectors are broken up with that within the last few years.

46945. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any emigration to America from this district?—There is. And usually they are unable to pay their rents or rates till they get money from America, in addition to the money that they earn in the harvest fields in England and Scotland, where they have to sleep, unfortunately, in barns and on sacks. I believe that compulsory powers are absolutely necessary to purchase up those great ranches. I have been in other countries, and I find that in other countries things are managed better.

46946. Chairman.—How do you know that compulsory powers of purchase are necessary?—Because I believe the landlords will not sell till they are compelled.

46947. I suppose you have had nothing yourself practically to do with any negotiations?—Not strictly.

46948. So that when you say that it is rather hearsay, is not it?—No, from experience. They want twenty-six years' purchase, and nine years ago they were selling at eighteen or nineteen years' purchase to my knowledge. And I know of a landlord not nine miles from where I am sitting that wanted twenty-six this year, who was willing to take eighteen before the Act of 1903.

46949. Have you had any negotiations about the buying of grass land?—No.

46950. And it is hearsay when you say that compulsory powers are needed for the purchase of grass land?—I believe it is not hearsay. It is a patent fact to the public. You might as well reason with a tiger as reason with a landlord about the purchase of grazing ranches.

46951. But what you heard is hearsay?—It is not hearsay, it is experience. There were 111 Irish acres of land given up a couple of years ago, and this land the surrounding tenants wanted to get to enlarge their holdings, and the landlord refused point blank, and did not give it to them, and took another mode of doing it. They went and got an auctioneer, and they brought up a surveyor and divided it into ten acres, and fifteen acres, and five acres and eight acres

46952. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the name of that farm?—Cranagh. It is well known. There are policemen minding it now. The surrounding tenants wished to get this land to enlarge their little holdings of £5, and £6, and £7, and £4 10*s.* valuation. The landlord made up his mind that he would do it better. He got a surveyor and divided it up in holdings, and he handed it over to an auctioneer to sell the chattel interest, to sell tenancies that did not exist, that he created himself, to set up ten acres of land and say, "I will give you the tenancy of it. How much for it?"

46953. Chairman.—You call that a chattel interest?—We call the tenant's interest the chattel interest, but this was a grazing ranch sub-divided into ten, and twelve, and fifteen, and twenty acres. They sub-divided it, and put it up for auction. Public opinion became indignant at this, but it seems it was sold privately to different parties at something about ten or twelve years purchase money on the rent.

46954. Sir John Colomb.—Do you know this of your own knowledge?—Of my own knowledge.

46955. You have knowledge of what you describe as a private bargain?—I have knowledge from the parties who signed the agreement and then paid an instalment on the amount of the fine.

46956. Chairman.—Ten or twelve years' purchase for the tenant right, if it is good grass land, was not very high, was it?—That is £1 8*s.* an acre and taxes.

46957. He would be able to sell for twenty-three?—And the bonus would make it thirty-five. That is the way I look at it.

46958. But tenant-right when a tenant offers to sell it usually fetches more than ten or twelve?—It does, and that is why these farms exist. And it is all a huge ranch.

46959. That was good land?—It was average land.

46960. But whether this transaction was or was not justified ten or twelve years' purchase of tenant-right was not very high?—No. I would not consider the chattel interest of a holding with farm buildings on it very high at that.

46961. Sir John Colomb.—The money paid, which you estimate as ten or twelve years' purchase, was that in the way of a fine?—Of a fine.

46962. And the land was subject to a rent of how much?—A rent of £1 2*s.*

46963. And does not all you have stated show how extremely valuable that land was to the landlord?—And the extreme value which he wanted to make out of it.

46964. But he went into the market?—But that is what we object to. I object to his putting up grazing land for auction. Then the Act of 1903 would be frustrated. The man who wished to get the land to enlarge his holding would not give ten or twelve years' purchase for it, but the man with money would give it and the intentions of the legislature would be frustrated if this thing was allowed to go on.

46965. Chairman.—You told us this story in connection with your remark that compulsory powers were necessary?—Yes.

46966. Now, what reason have you for thinking that supposing some public authority, the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board, had approached that landlord with a view to buying his land for distribution among those people that you say ought to have bought it, he would not be willing to sell to the public authority?—Public report had it that he refused to sell to the Estates Commissioners, and the tenants were willing to give anything that the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board were willing to give for it—perfectly willing.

46967. Was there in this case that you speak of ever any negotiation between the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board and the landlord for the purchase of this land?—I am not aware of it.

46968. Mr. O'Kelly.—In reply to a question in Parliament did not the Chief Secretary say that there were negotiations for the purchase of this property?—Yes, I have seen that in print.

46969. Several months ago?—Yes.

That was the answer given to a question I put myself.

46971. Chairman.—Then would you not be inclined to say that you cannot judge how far compulsory powers are needed till you see the result of negotiations between the public authority and the landlords?—I think the Governments existing in every country are for the good of the governed, and I think it is just as fair for the Government to say "So much is the price of this estate" as it is for it to say "So much is the rent for fifteen years, and no more." It says on the one hand, "So much is the rent for fifteen years and no more," and I think the Government, which is supposed to be a silent partner, with the landlords on the one side and the country on the other, should have absolute power to say what is the price.

46972. There is a lot of difference, is not there, for when the Government steps in in the case of rent it is about a matter that is to last for fifteen years?—Yes.

46973. And at the end of the fifteen years there is . opportunity to have things revised and altered if cessary. But it is a larger order for the Governent to step in and say to the landlord that this is be the actual price at which the landlord shall part th his land for ever. It is not simply a matter r subsequent reconsideration?—Well, it is logically out the same. No man has an absolute property in nd.

46974. That is a new theory?—Well, it is not a w theory. It is an old theory.

46975. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have underken to show to Lord Dudley that there is a case for mpulsion?—Yes.

46976. And he put to you that negotiations were ing on with regard to this farm?—Yes.

46977. And you are able to say that there was no rospect of those negotiations ever succeeding?—ever.

46978. Sir John Colomb.—I do not understand that nswer?—I do not see any result coming from those egotiations. There is a hut and ten police now enged minding one man.

46979. Mr. O'Kelly.—Mr. Melvin, I suppose it is tly accurate to say that so far as the West in conrned the Land Act of 1903 was passed for the purse of putting an end to congestion. Is not that ?—Yes; so it was intended.

46980. On this particular estate there is a large mber of small holdings?—Yes, and on the surunding estates also.

46981. And the landlord refuses in the first instance sell and then gets an auctioneer and proceeds to ll those holdings to the highest bidders?—Yes.

46982. Naturally enough the small farmers on the tate not being very well off would not be able to pay e amount of money required?—Yes.

46983. And they would be shut out?—Yes.

46984. And congestion would be stereotyped on that roperty?—Yes.

46985. And did not a representative of the landlord fer to give these particular farms to the small tenits at certain fines?—Yes.

46986. Suppose that plan had succeeded, do you not ink that every landlord in the West being able to t 12 or 14 years' purchase in excess of the proper rice would have resorted to a similar procedure, and at auctions would be held all over the country?—hey would all go by the same method.

46987. And you would have auctions everywhere?—verywhere.

46988. And therefore the very people whom the Act 1903 was passed to improve the condition of would all shut out?—They would be all shut out in that se.

46989. And only those who could pay larger fines uld get the land?—The graziers would have it still.

46990. And it was against that thing that public inion protested?—Yes.

46991. Chairman.—But that does not answer my estion. It is a history of the question, but what I ant to know is how that history illustrates the quesn of compulsory powers?—It shows how tenacious e landlords are to get anything more for their rms. And they refused point blank to sell to the tates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board.

46992. But did they?—They have been approached nd a question has been asked in Parliament about it.

46993. That is the point. Can you state it from ur own knowledge?—I cannot say what I do not ow.

46994. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There are only o points on which I wish to ask you about that, r. Melvin. Is not it a well-known fact that the all occupier in Ireland suffers from what has been lled land hunger?—It is.

46995. And the consequence is that the tenant-right a small holding goes to an altogether excessive rice?—An exorbitant and excessive price, more than is ever worth.

46996. The tenant-right of a small holding goes for ore than it is worth?—Yes.

46997. Hence if the tenant-right were put up to the mpetition of small men, supposing they had the oney they would give too much for it?—They would o to the bank and borrow it at any price in order to cure holdings for themselves.

46998. And the auction price would, as a rule, be n excessive price?—An excessive price.

46999. I wanted to ask you this further question. You mentioned a rent of £1 2*s.* an acre?—Yes.

47000. That is a vital element in the case?—It is.

47001. That rent is the basis of the fine and the basis of the future instalment?—Yes.

47002. Can you say to the Commission whether that £1 2*s.* is an excessive rent?—At the time it was to be sold the rent was lower, but no auction took place. It proved abortive because public feeling rose against it. The rent it is now held at is higher than the rent it was sold at. When they were paying the fine some said something of that sort. It is £1 8*s.* now. I do not know that of my own knowledge, only hearsay.

47003. Do you consider £1 2*s.* a high rent for that land?—I do, when coupled with taxes. I consider it a high rent taking into consideration that there are no buildings on the land.

47004. Chairman.—And there are so many people willing to pay that rent that the landlord actually put it up to auction?—That was the only case here, except one more, that ever arose in the union.

47005. But he succeeded apparently?—He did not succeed in selling it. Public opinion arose and the people would not take it.

47006. But he succeeded in spite of it?—He did not succeed in the negotiation at all. It was advertised and he sold it privately, but they all withdrew.

47007. At any rate, although the rent £1 2*s.*, you say, is a high rent he is able to sell that land for 10 or 12 years' purchase of the rent, so that there are people who are willing, not only to pay a rent which you say is a high rent, but 10 or 12 years' purchase as an addition?—The rich men. But then the Land Act of 1903 would be frustrated and the poor man with very bad land would not get it at all. If a thing of that sort was allowed the graziers would be back again and the last state of them would be worse than the first.

47008. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are in favour of compulsory purchase?—I am.

47009. Are any voluntary sales taking place in this county?—Practically speaking there have been no sales in the bulk of the union with the exception of a few cases where the land is in Chancery. There have been a few, but only a few.

47010. What do you think the compulsory powers should be—what would be the compulsory powers as compared with voluntary powers—for you know compulsory powers must be defined?—Yes.

47011. There have been some voluntary sales in this county. Suppose compulsory purchase was brought in, how would it compare with voluntary sales?—I see no compulsory sales.

47012. Of course, but you have them in your mind. You recommend compulsory powers?—I do.

47013. You must have in your mind some compulsory powers, must you not?—That would depend on the land. The Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board, as the case might be, might set the price.

47014. But would it be more or less voluntary sale?—It should be about the same.

47015. As the voluntary sale?—As the voluntary sale.

47016. You consider that fair?—I consider voluntary sales to be fair.

47017. Sir John Colomb.—Are you a farmer yourself?—I am.

47018. What is the extent of your farming?—I have about thirty acres—fifteen acres in one place and sixteen acres in another.

47019. Far apart?—No.

47020. Do you reside on both?—No; I have a residence on one of them.

47021. And therefore you are a non-residential holder of land?—I have twelve acres adjoining my own, and another holding I have is a permanent holding.

47022. Is it grass?—It is meadow and grass. I graze it and meadow it.

47023. Then, applying Mr. Kavanagh's question with respect to your own case, that is untenanted land in the sense that it is non-residential?—Yes.

47024. You agree that a Government authority should come in and have that land at their own price?—Yes, if I have an economic holding.

47025. What is the extent of your two holdings?—There is twelve and a half in one and thirty in the other.

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47026. The land you live on is the thirty?—Yes.

47027. And what is the extent of the land you do not live on?—Twelve acres.

47028. And that is grazing and meadowing?—I use it by tilling it sometimes.

47029. And that would go for enlargement of holdings?—It would.

47030. And would you propose that the Estates Commissioners or somebody else, should come in and take that also?—What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

47031. Are there uneconomic holdings near your land?—There are a few.

47032. Then, they might begin with you?—Yes, by all means; but why should not I suffer as the rest.

47033. You would suffer?—I might feel it for a time perhaps.

47034. But if you put that land up for auction you would get a certain price, and yet you want compulsory powers?—It is in my family for years.

47035. My point is this. You advocate compulsory powers to prevent the private auction of land?—I do not prevent the private auction of land, selling the chattel interest in the holding of a man. I say no such thing. But I object to dividing a big grazing ranch into holdings and selling it by auction to deprive the man who is legally entitled, according to the Land Act of 1903, from getting it—the poor man.

47036. Then, I take it from you that you think it would be perfect justice for the State to step in and fix a price and give you less money than you could sell it to a friend for. Do you consider that right?

47037. Mr. KAVANAGH.—He said the voluntary and compulsory powers would be exactly the same?—The same.

47038. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Then, you mean that in applying compulsory powers to your own case the Estates Commissioners are to be bound to give you what you would get otherwise from anybody else?—Well, that is a hard question.

47039. That is a practical question?—Well, it is, put the way it is.

47040. I wish to get your view, you being a man of intelligence?—I think I am a man of intelligence, and I think what would be fair to myself would be fair in the case of the next man, and what would do the other man should do me, for the good of the community.

47041. You think it is for the good of the public that the Government should take your land at less than you could get from anybody else for it, whether you liked or not?—If I have a grazing ranch.

47042. You say you have a farm separate from your other farm, upon which there is no residence, which you alternately graze and meadow, and you think it would be consistent with a policy of justice that a public body should take that land from you at a less price than you could get for it?—At a less price?

47043. At a less price than you could get for it?—I say the same price as voluntary sale.

47044. At all events at the same price?—I think the State ought to be the judges. They are going to advance the money and they should be the judges of the value of the land.

47045. You say the Estates Commissioners should give you the same price as you could get by voluntary sale. Is that your position?—What would I be selling—my chattel interest?

47046. You have described over and over again a holding which is a non-residential holding?—Yes.

47047. Would you consider it right that the State should take that land from you and force you out of it at a price equivalent to a voluntary sale?—If necessary to enlarge holdings that are uneconomic.

47048. How would you arrive by compulsory powers at what the price at a voluntary sale would be—could you give the Commission any indication of how you would apply that in practice?—What a voluntary sale would be?

47049. The price, by voluntary sale, of your holding. How would the Estates Commissioners fix the price fairly between you and them?—They are supposed to be competent judges and they must know the value of land and the price of market produce.

47050. Mr. O'KELLY.—What do you mean by saying that one farm is separate from another?—It is a few perches away.

47051. What intervenes—is it the road?—The road. They are on two separate estates. That is all the difference.

47052. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Suppose a railway was run through there, you would have to give it up?—And why not?

47053. The thing happens every day?—Every day.

47054. So compulsion is common enough?—Yes, and it is necessary; and they could run a railway through my house.

47055. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Then, they give a higher price?—I do not think so.

47056. Have you had experience or knowledge of where railways compulsorily acquire land and the prices they pay?—I have had. I have seen the Killala Railway. I have seen both voluntary and compulsory purchase. I have seen them going to lay that out.

47057. And have you not found, in your experience, that the price is much higher than is otherwise acquired in voluntary sale?—In a few cases I have seen that. I wish to state that one gentleman holds 654 acres of land surrounding Crossmolina at a valuation of £300. Another gentleman holds 524 within the union at a valuation of £318 round the town of Ballina; and another 170 acres, 0 roods, 29 perches at a valuation of £100 10*s*. And there is a farm of 33[illegible] acres beyond the town at a valuation of £144. Thus if you go a few perches beyond the town you see nothing before you for miles only one huge ranch with one herd's house or two, and no more. There is another farm of 163 acres, and another of 69, and another of 62 acres, and another of 31 acres. There is a farm of 50 acres on the same landlord's estate, and another farm of 65 acres belonging to another landlady.

47058. Is there any tillage on those lands?—Nothing. There is nothing but a herd.

47059. They are all absolutely without tillage?—All absolutely. The 654 acres belong to a shopkeeper of Belmullet, in the town of Belmullet. The lands are immediately near the town here.

47060. I suppose a good many shopkeepers have grass lands?—Some of them.

47061. And would you apply it to them as well as to the landlords—would you turn a shopkeeper out of the land as well as a landlord?—I think the cobbler should stick to his last.

47062. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have read out a list of large grazing ranches and you have given the valuation of them?—I have.

47063. I notice that in no case does the valuation of the land come up to £1 an acre?—No.

47064. I daresay much of this is good land?—Some is good land and some is inferior. It has deteriorated. I know several grazing ranches that, in my opinion, have deteriorated.

47065. Do you know how rent and valuation compare in this part of the county?—Griffith's valuation we know here, and the rent and valuation are nearly equal. They are equal, or very near it; some higher.

47066. And one would think that the land would be worth £1 an acre?—Some of this land would not be. I have certain land in my eye now that I have seen thirty years ago feeding more cattle than it is able to feed now. If those lands were held on a mixed system of farming they would be better.

47067. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—It would support people if it was tilled, and put under a mixed system of farming, and divided into holdings?—It would improve the land. It has deteriorated considerably.

47068. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You consider land under tillage pays better than in grass. You consider the tillage system is the best. How then have people who have it in their own hands let it go into grass when grass pays worse?—I will not say it pays worse, but tillage is better.

47069. But mixed farming, you say, is more remunerative than grazing and meadow?—If those grazing ranches were sub-divided they would support a greater number of people.

47070. My point is: is it your experience that land pays better by mixed farming than by grazing?—What I hold is that if those grazing ranches, second class land, were sub-divided into small holdings they would support a larger community than they do at present. Take, now, Belgium, for instance. It is not much bigger than Munster. I have been there, and it supports a population of seven millions of people.

47071. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say you have been in Belgium?—I have been all over Belgium, and it would be a very good job if Irish farmers were sent there occasionally. It contains a population of seven millions to-day and eighty years ago it was just as backward as Ireland. I hold that if those grazing ranches were

sub-divided into economic holdings and a mixed system of tillage agriculture adopted this country would support a population of eight millions of people instead of less than five.

47072. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But take the farmers as they are. Put aside the grazing ranches for a moment and take an average farm, the same as yours. Is it your opinion that the land is not made the best use of, and that if it was put under a different system of cultivation, and worked on the mixed system, the population of this country would be a good deal better off?—I believe that.

47073. And there would be more employment for labourers?—Yes.

47074. Even without breaking up the grazing ranches at all?—I do not understand that the land should be regarded as the property of brutes. It is in Ireland alone that man is regarded as fit only for the bogs and mountains, and that the brute is to own the rich plains.

Mr. JOHN CORCORAN examined.

47075. CHAIRMAN.—You represent the Killala Union?—The Killala Union.

47076. You have been kind enough to give us a precis of your evidence?—Yes, my lord.

47077. Would it do if you read that?—Before I commence upon it I have got some information from the Clerk of the Killala Union relative to the number of small holders.

47078. I do not know that there is any particular point that you want to draw our special attention to with reference to it?—There are 909 holdings in the Killala Union under a valuation of £4; 534 between £4 and £8, and 331 between £8 and £10. There are seventy-eight between £15 and £20, and 146 over £20. Then, with regard to grazing land, there are within the union 6,728 acres of land in the hands of landlords let to parties under the eleven months' system for the purpose of grazing. The valuation of the 6,728 acres is £3,054. Miss Susan Pringle holds 2,959; Miss A. G. K. Gore, 483; Mr. Bertram W. Bourke, 1,080; Mr. John V. Knox, 388; Mrs. Percy Knox Gore, 340; Mr. S. C. M'Cormick, 197; Mr. G. O'M. Ormsby, 266.

47079. I suppose all these figures are taken from Mr. Ginnell's return?—I got them from the Clerk of the Union. The total valuation is £3,054, and the total area comes to 6,728 acres.

47080. Some of this land is rough land, which would not be suitable for tillage?—The part of it I am most acquainted with is round about Killala. Miss Pringle's part is superior land, and there is very little bad land on it. In fact, for miles about Killala, within the Killala Union, on the far side, it comprises waste land. There is no population at all. No people live on these ranches with the exception of an occasional herd.

47081. I find that at Carrowmore Mrs. Susannah Pringle has 228 acres, with a valuation of £36?—That is down near Ballycastle; but within the union she holds 2,959 acres.

47082. That 228 acres of land, valued at £36, cannot be very first-class land?—But the lands convenient to Killala are most valuable lands.

47083. But I suppose in giving us the number of acres as 6,728, or whatever it is, we must assume that a certain proportion of that is land unsuitable for tillage?—It is not all perfectly good land; but some of it is very superior land, some of it medium land, and some of it bottom land.

47084. These returns are sometimes misleading in that way?—Not altogether misleading. We could not class the whole number of acres as being superior land.

47085. The best way is to compare the acreage and valuation?—The acreage is 6,728, and the valuation £3,054.

47086. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That works out about 10*s.* an acre?—Yes.

47087. That shows that it is fully up to the average?—It is average land—some very good, some middling, and some inferior. The Killala Rural District Council embraces the greater part of the barony of Tyrawley; Ballycastle being the most important centre. The population of this district is about 9,000, roughly speaking; the area 165 square miles, and the valuation £20,437. There are, unfortunately, more than half the tenant farmers under £5 holdings. I find from my experience that these unfortunate small holders were in days gone by compelled to take up pieces of bog and mountain or any kind of marshy bottom land that the landlords could make nothing out of; and when, by their hard work and industry, these poor people reclaimed their bad holdings, they were compelled to pay increased rents.

47088. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are speaking now of previous to the Act of 1881?—I am speaking of Tyrawley.

47089. But that remark applies to the period before 1881, nearly thirty years ago?—Oh, yes; I am speaking of when these people acquired holdings in this district. Of course, they are wonderfully improved since. In good seasons, with an abundant supply of potatoes, these people may be able to eke out an existence, but when they have a bad season, such as the present one promises to be, these unfortunate people, with large families, are reluctantly compelled to make application in some cases to the union, and other cases make a determined appeal to the Government. I know what the latter appeal means—we are asked to put the 13th section into operation. The Government to pay £75 out of every £100 expended, the union and County Council to pay the other £25; and then to employ unfortunate men, women, and boys at the low wages of 10*d.* or 1*s.* per day. This system of charity or relief I consider most degrading and demoralising to our countrymen and women. We have thousands of acres of the most fertile lands within the union, and I have given the number of acres, the names of some of the owners, and of these who have them grazed under the eleven months' system.

47090. CHAIRMAN.—Still although, of course, every form of relief must be unfortunate, and every form of relief must be a system which must show a want of prosperity in the district, at the same time, as far as this system goes, it is not a bad one at all?—Well, it is the last shift anyway. If people could possibly manage at all it would be much better if they were not asked to accept it.

47091. Most certainly. But where, unfortunately, outdoor relief is necessary, can you suggest any way in which that scheme could be obviated, and it is a generous one as far as the Government is concerned?—It is generous; but then it is, after all, most unfortunate that we should have to be begging every year when the country could be improved.

47092. Naturally, one would wish to look to a better state of things?—No country in the world has to apply to the Government for relief except Ireland.

47093. Well, if you do have a necessity for a scheme this particular scheme is not a bad one at all?—I do not consider it a good one. It is the last shift sooner than allow the people to starve.

47094. How would you improve it?—The Government could improve the position of the people that they could be in such a way that they would not have to apply to us for charity.

47095. But, even supposing that is done, it must take a little time, and there must always be a danger of a time of temporary distress. Can you suggest in any way how that system could be improved?—I suggest that money should be expended on the country in drainage, in one way or other, and in opening up railways. It is most demoralising, and we tried not to put it into operation till we had to do it.

47096. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But you have only had to pay a fourth?—No.

47097. But is not giving a fourth in order to get three-fourths a good inducement?—Well, no; the most of the wages goes to superintendents and gangers.

47098. Is that because the wages are too low?—Well, the wages are very low, and the amount of work that they are generally paid to do is heavy.

47099. You complain of want of generosity?—If there was some other scheme these poor people could get work.

47100. But the point is that you condemn this Government because, I suppose, it is not generous enough?—Well, I consider, at all events, that it is very hard to have the Irish people applying to the Government every other year for relief.

47101. That is a matter of principle; but having done that, and having got the 75 per cent., do you

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not think that is liberal?—Yes. Well, it is fairly good. It is only in a case of real necessity that people are often compelled, I suppose, to accept it.

47102. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think the point that you started from was that it should be the function of the Government to see that something was done to put the people permanently above the need of this class of work?—Yes, my lord.

47103. Chairman.—The point that I understood, and the point I wanted to draw your attention to, was, as far as this scheme is concerned, how would you suggest an improvement of it?—The only suggestion I could make is to improve the country generally.

47104. Mr. Sutherland.—You object to the particular kind of work on which the money is spent?—Yes. Sometimes the money is not spent to the best advantage.

47105. Sir John Colomb.—Who determines how the money is to be spent?—The local authority sometimes.

47106. In this case, as long as you give employment it is within your power to state how these men are to be employed. Is not it within the discretion of the administrative body, who pay one-fourth while the Government pays three-fourths, to decide what work they put these men to?—It is.

47107. You complain that the work is not the best sort. It is then the fault of the local authority, who have discretion as to what work they put these people at?—My complaint is that I think it is very hard to have our people having recourse to these applications every year.

47108. Do I understand properly, that having the power of putting the 13th section in operation, and getting so much money, and spending so much money, the local administration has the determining of the nature of the work?—I know that though they administer this money the officials and people connected with it take away the principal part of the money.

47109. That is not my point. You leave on my mind this strong impression—that if the work is not the best for the people that it is the fault of the local authority, and nobody else.

47110. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you express the unanimous opinion of the County Council when you say that they objected to this arrangement?—Yes.

47111. Yes?—I say that, generally speaking, the feeling of the whole county of Mayo is that it is very hard to have our people applying every year for charity.

47112. Would you say that the way to put the people permanently above the need for these periodical doles would be to have the grass lands divided amongst them?—Yes.

47113. That is the only hope considering that in your part of the country you have no industries?—Yes; taking into consideration the fact that we have 500 families in our parish.

47114. You have heard Mr. Melvin's evidence?—Yes.

47115. Do you agree with what he said about shopkeepers owning grazing land?—Yes.

47116. Do you know any shopkeepers in your part of the country who have grass land?—I have grass land myself.

47117. And I suppose you would be willing to set a good example by yielding it up?—Well, I have not a large quantity of it, and am paying a very good price for it. When shopkeepers are living in isolated and backward little towns in the country and not kept very busy, they wish, as a rule, to acquire some land in order that their time may be employed.

47118. You have no farm?—I have a tenant's interest in 80 acres in Kilfian.

47119. It is non-residential?—Oh, yes.

47120. And I suppose you would be quite willing to apply the principle of compulsion to non-residential grazing land?—I would like the present Commission to be favourable to extending the means of increasing the holdings of small tenants.

47121. Supposing the State adopted that view and that there was not sufficient land without taking the lands held on the 11 months' system, would you be prepared and willing to apply the principle of compulsion to such non-residential grazing land?—I have myself land on the 11 months' system, and if there is not a sufficient quantity of land for the poor people I would be glad it was taken by the State and I would be prepared to take the price. I believe I would be handled fairly, and I believe that if we had the people of the country more comfortable and a larger population, shopkeepers would not require to buy land, and I would be content to stand behind the counter. I would not want land; I would want to attend to my business.

47122. Do you not think that the business that enables a man to acquire a great deal of land in the country after all is the business to which that man's time ought to be given?—I do not know. In the small country towns we might be busy on fair days and market days, and have nothing whatever to do during the other days of the week. It depends upon how some people work at their business in making money and investing it.

47123. You are in favour of applying compulsion to land held on the 11 months' system?—Yes.

47124. If I suggest to you, because we have it in the return, that there is not enough land for the relief of all the congestion in the county without making use of the 11 months' land, do you say that you would have no objection that the land which you have at Kilfian, the 80 acres, should be broken up for the benefit of congests?—Yes; none whatever; provided I got the price of it, and I believe, whatever party would fix the price, that I would be fairly well handled.

47125. There was an estate recently sold in Ballycastle, the Madden Estate?—It was not sold.

47126. But it is in the process of being sold?—I hold a twenty-acre field and I am prepared to give up the moment that estate is sold.

47127. But that property has been in the market for some time?—For a length of time.

47128. There is a considerable quantity of grazing land attached to that?—Only about 54 Irish acres, a very small take.

47129. Am I right in suggesting that the local congests are rather anxious to get those 54 acres?—Yes.

47130. Am I right also in suggesting that considerable opposition to their getting those 54 acres was shown by shopkeepers in the town?—There are quite a number of people, shopkeepers in the town, having holdings on the Madden Estate and are joined with the tenants to get Judge Ross to sell the whole of it, town and country together, because the Estates Commissioners made an offer and there was some doubt about the Estates Commissioners whether they would give a piece of land with the houses or not, and there was another section of people expecting to get portion of it, but we assisted the people to get the land sold.

47131. How are these houses held?—The shopkeepers hold their own houses yearly.

47132. Is there land attached to those houses?—No; but we were under the impression that if the Estates Commissioners acquired the land they would take the houses and all together, and there was an offer made for the entire estate, grass land and houses, and they offered to pay £15,000 odd.

47133. Of course you say properly that the only way to put an end to congestion is to give the grass lands contiguous to the congested area to the local congests?—Yes.

47134. Do you not think, if that be your view, that the best thing to have done was accordingly for you and others who were so concerned about the lifting up of those people to give up the 54 acres of land, adding on those 54 acres to the holdings of the small people?—I went before Judge Ross and offered to give up my portion of the land. I can tell you that you were wrongly informed.

47135. No one informed me?—I can tell you the facts.

47136. One question. I notice here that you are very strongly of opinion, concerned as you are for the welfare of the small congests, that the only way to help them is by giving them the grazing lands contiguous to their holdings?—Certainly.

47137. Here is a case in point. Here is an estate being sold, the Madden Estate?—It is not sold.

47138. Well in process of being sold?—Yes.

47139. There are 54 acres of grazing land attached to it?—Yes.

47140. A part is greatly congested and that congestion is contiguous to the 54 acres?—Yes.

47141. Why do you not say, "The only way is to give them this land; we are shopkeepers and can do without it, and I will give up these 20 acres"?—I have sent word proposing that the very moment I am asked for the land I am prepared to give it up. I would be only too glad to see the land divided

mongst the tenants. The Estates Commissioners ade an offer of £15,000 for the entire property, ouses and lands all together. It was surmised by me of the parties that a proportion of this waste nd would be allocated to each house. A great num- er of the Madden tenants are mechanics and others re small shopkeepers. The Commissioners came to the onclusion that it would be very good to allocate an cre to each house, in order to make the houses more aluable.

47142. How many mechanics are there in the town mong whom it might be divided?—There are eight r ten, and there are a few shopkeepers too who expect o get an acre or two with their houses.

47143. Once you have provided an acre each for the ight or ten mechanics in the town of Ballycastle then ou are willing to use your influence to see that the alance of the land is given to congests?—Yes.

47144. Have you had any of the shopkeepers asso- iated with you?—I am sure I had.

47145. CHAIRMAN.—Just to clear this up. Do you ake this land as 11 months' land?—I do; it is part f the Madden Estate land. I have it for the last wenty years as accommodation.

47146. When you speak of giving it up you merely elinquish your occupation of it?—Well, my lord, I ave information that parties that have 11 months' enancies on the property to be sold before Judge Ross, f they wish to keep the land the judge will give them he preference, having been in occupation for some ears; but I did not take advantage of that. I went efore the judge and told him that I was prepared to ive it up.

47147. No money would pass?—No money would ass.

47148. And if no money passes, and if you give it p as an 11 months' tenant you merely do not renew our tenancy?—Yes.

47149. What do you mean by telling us just now hat you were prepared to give up the land because ou felt that you would be fairly well handled, for hose were your own words?—I have two houses put nto one on the Madden Estate, and when the Estates Commissioners would buy the houses and land they may give an acre or so with each house, in order that the tenant may have the grass of a cow, and it would also make the house more valuable. As to being well handled, there was no meaning in that whatever, be- cause I would get no money.

47150. When you said "well handled" you did not mean it so far as price was concerned?—No. I may have said it with regard to the other farm, that I might be fairly well handled.

47151. It was not so far as this is concerned, but in the other case you think that in any distribution of land you ought to be left an acre or a small portion which could be added to your town house and increase therefore the value of your town house?—Yes, my lord. I think that word, "fairly well handled," was in reference to the non-residential farm, that if it was taken from me I would wish to be fairly well handled.

47152. That is the other one?—Yes.

47153. What did you mean by that?—To get a fair price.

47154. What do you mean by a fair price—what would satisfy you as a fair price?—I do not exactly know indeed. I could not say what would be the value of it, but I am certain any party going to pay the price of it would know.

47155. I suppose your books show what profit you make out of that holding?—Well, it pays very well.

47156. You keep your books?—Not very accurately.

47157. I suppose in such a way that you could tell what profit you get from your farm and from your shop?—At the opening of the season cattle pays well, and there is a fall in price at the end of the season.

47158. But your books would show the results of the year's operations?—Yes, my lord.

47159. Supposing that the people who had to assess the value stated as the fair price a sum that did not recoup you for the amount of money that you had made on that holding in previous years, say, on the average of five years, and that the price which they said was the fair price would not be one that would give you that average amount, would you consider that a fair price?—I would not consider five years a fair price.

47160. But suppose that for the purpose of esti- mation you take a period of five years and you say, "I have averaged a profit of" anything you like, say, £100 a year, and supposing that you find from your books that your average profit taken over the five years was £100 a year; and supposing the Estates Commissioners come down and said to you, "Now, we want this land because we have got to increase uneconomic holdings, and we are free to take this land from you compulsorily" and that you say, "All right. I have no objection so long as you pay me a fair price," and they say, "We think such and such a price is a fair price," and you find that when you invest the money that they give you you cannot get £100 a year out of it, would you say that was a fair price?—I would have to be satisfied all the same. People often lose in speculations.

47161. Would you be prepared to say that the fair price was a price less than what you have been previously making?—If an Act was passed that they could acquire it by compulsion I could not say a word. I should be content with what I would get.

47162. You would be content?—I should be. If it was passed I should be satisfied.

47163. You would not question it if the Estates Commissioners took the land at any price they chose?—I believe the Estates Commissioners would give me the value of it.

47164. What do you call the value of it?—The sum they would give when they considered the land.

47165. Nobody knows better than you the value of it?—But they would not be guided by me.

47166. But you would guide yourself by what you know of the value of the land to you?—Of course I pay a pretty high rent for it and taxes, and I would take that into account.

47167. Would you consider that it was right to say that the value of that land to you is the amount of money which you make out of it?—Oh, yes; the profit I make yearly out of it; and, of course, I have a tenant's interest in it.

47168. And considering all your interests, is not it right to say that its value is the amount of money that it brings you in every year, taking the average over a number of years?—Yes.

47169. When you speak of a fair price, would you consider a price fair which would return you less than the value to you?—I might not consider it fair, but at the same time if it was an established law that they could come down and take this, what could I say? I should be satisfied.

Well, you are a very public-spirited person.

47170. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would you consider a fair price?—I do not know, really. I was not going into the matter at present, but with regard to the tenant's interest, I consider that the tenant has as much interest in the land as the landlord at present.

47171. Does your income from that farm vary much from year to year?—Oh, it does, my lord.

47172. Very much?—Not very much, but some years it pays very well, and other years not so well.

47173. If one were trying to find out your annual income from it how many years would he want to go over for the requisite average—would five years suffice?—Ten years, my lord.

47174. Would you expect, in order to be fairly satisfied with the price you would get under compulsion, that it should be such that the money when invested would give you the whole balance of profit?—Oh, no; I would not expect that by investing the money, but if I could get nearly the amount of money, even within 20 or 25 per cent.

47175. You would save any trouble of management?—Yes, my lord.

47176. And would be free from the contingencies of the future?—Yes, exactly; and could devote more time to my business.

47177. CHAIRMAN.—I do not understand your remark as to the conditions which would be sufficient to satisfy you?—I would not be better pleased, only I would not stand in the way if there was not a sufficient quantity of waste land, of grazing ranches, to improve small holdings—that I would not stand in the way, and that I would be only too glad to see non-residential holdings split up.

47178. Would you take the same view if it was done to your shop?—Well, perhaps if I had not the shop I would be more determined to stick to the farm.

47179. You regard this as your secondary means of livelihood?—Yes, my lord. My shop is the first.

47180. Then, would you say, "My shop is my first consideration, and in order to have a good shop I have got to be on good terms with my neighbours, and therefore it is not worth while my higgling about the

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price of my farm, and perhaps making enemies, which might decrease the business I do in my shop "?—That is all a consideration.

47181. But supposing you had not got a shop, supposing you lived entirely on the income of your holding, do you think then that you would consider it a fair bargain if the Estates Commissioners were to give you what would actually return you 20 or 25 per cent. less than your income?—No, if I were depending upon it.

47182. And therefore we can suppose that people who do depend on such an income would be rather horrified by a proposition which entails 20 to 25 per cent. loss on them?—For my part, I think that whatever parties have holdings, and have rents fixed and are living out of the land, it would be very unfair to take the land from them.

47183. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You spoke in the beginning about shopkeepers acquiring land and accounted for your own action and the action of shopkeepers generally in acquiring grazing land, and I understand that your reason was that having made some money by your exertions you wished to invest it and therefore as there was no other opportunity of investing it in Ireland you bought land. Now, supposing all the land became tenanted, and there was no such opportunity of investing money, do you or do you not think that the result would be that the shopkeepers in future when they would have money to invest, having, as you say, no other means of investing it would buy the holdings of tenants who wished to sell?—I do not know. First of all they would do more business by having an increased population, and a better class of people.

47184. They would make more money?—Yes.

47185. And they would have more money to invest?—Well, they would invest it otherwise than by the buying of land. If the people were more prosperous, business people would have more money.

47186. More money to do what they liked with?—Well, they would. For my part, I am most anxious to see an increased population. If there were more people to drop into our places we would have more business to do.

47187. And that would mean that the shopkeepers, with all the increase of population and more business and all that, would have more money to invest?—They could go to some other form of investment.

47188. Mr. O'KELLY.—You drew a distinction between land held on the eleven months' system and a non-residential farm. How is that?—I say if parties have land on the eleven months' system that land ought to be acquired by the Government. The Estates Commissioners should have the right to buy it up, and to remove a lot of people that are living in congested areas and congested districts, and to plot out the waste lands for them, and to give them decent holdings of twenty or twenty-five or thirty acres.

47189. Why do you make a distinction between the eleven months' man and the non-residential man?—The eleven months' man has no interest in the farm at all, and the non-residential man is a different class of man altogether.

47190. When you are speaking of the eleven months' man you are in favour of compulsion, and of eliminating the eleven months' man. You must apply compulsion to the man if he is unwilling to sell?—Yes.

47191. Do you say that there should be a distinction made between land that is let on the eleven months' system and non-residential farms?—Why not?

47192. Why do you make that distinction?—Well, the landlord gets the price of his land.

47193. What about the non-residential man?—Of course, the non-residential man has, after all, a bigger interest in it.

47194. Is not it the case that the landlord is the owner-in-fee, and is not it very likely that many non-residential farmers in the country have acquired the farms by the aid of State money, and yet you would make a distinction of that character?—I would make the distinction, because all those patries have made piles of money, and it is only right, if it could possibly be done, to buy them out, and plot out those lands; and if there was a scarcity then it would be only right to acquire non-residential holdings in addition, and the eleven months' ranches should be divided.

47195. Might I suggest that both processes might with advantage go together?—I think there should be a distinction.

47196. Will you tell me this: take the case of a landlord and the case of a grazing farmer, who has acquired a non-residential grazing holding (we have many of them in the County Mayo), having made money in business as a shopkeeper. Do you tell me that greater consideration should be given to him than to the landlord, who did not acquire the property through any State aid?—Well, I think there is a great difference between the two parties.

47197. That is what I want to find out. Where does the difference come in?—It comes in in this way—that the non-resident has bought his holding and improved it and cultivated it, and he partly lives on it.

47198. But it is a non-residential holding?—Without having a non-residential holding he might not be able to survive, and the landlord has thousands of acres, whereas the other man has perhaps only thirty or forty.

47199. I may put this case to you?—I think you are putting it too strongly.

47200. We attach a great deal of importance to you, as a man of considerable experience. Take the case of a man who has non-residential land ten or twelve miles from his own home. Could the least difference be made if the ten or twelve miles were half a mile—should a distinction be made in that case?—There are many that are grazed by parties that have them for themselves.

47201. Suppose we have a congested estate, which cannot be improved without making use of some of the non-residential land. Would you proceed for its acquisition in that case?—Certainly, when you could not get any other land.

47202. But supposing you had not other land?—I am speaking of my own union, where we have plenty of land—as much land as is required. However, if there was a deficiency it would be only right to acquire the other land.

47203. On the question of the sons of congested tenants, have you any views as to whether preference should be given to them?—I have taken a note of it here.

47204. CHAIRMAN.—Proceed?—If all the ranches were bought out by the Estates Commissioners, and reparcelled out to the tenants with small holdings, or, as an alternative, a number of these small farmers could be removed from the congested areas—such as Kilcummin, Rathlacken, and along the coast to Balderrig—and planted on new holdings, and the parties that would be left on these congested areas, their holdings could be enlarged out of the land vacated by those transferred. This would be the remedy I would suggest. From my experience as a business man, I find that the majority of the farmers around here would not be able to pay rent, taxes, shopkeepers, and other debts if it were not for the numerous cheques and money orders that are sent to them from time to time by friends in America. There is scarcely any farmer living around who has not some friend—say, brother, sister, or cousin, and nearly in all cases, some of their children—in the land of the great Republic. About the Christmas season I cash from £700 to £800 for my customers, and then there are a good many others in town who cash some orders and cheques; and the post office, I am sure, cashes large sums. We have no industry in any part of the union, hence it is that there is no employment for boys and girls—nothing left for them but the emigrant ship. I know a great many young men around here who would be glad to accept holdings—say, from twenty to thirty acres, at a fair rent—provided the result of this Commission would be successful, and that the Estates Commissioners got the opportunity from the Government to parcel out the ranches.

47205. You contemplate that those young men, who have no alternative but the emigrant ship, should be given the land?—Yes. There are a great number of them, and we consider that it would be a good means of providing for them, instead of letting them go off to America. My argument is that there is sufficient land for the people who have small holdings, and for a great number of these young men.

47206. And would you say, "Mayo for the Mayo men"?—As Mr. John Fitzgibbon spoke on behalf of his own county, I would speak for my own.

47207. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That is, for your own district, for your own county, not for Ireland?—Yes.

47208. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—First for my own union, then for my own county, then let Ireland take care of itself?—Oh, not that. I am anxious for the whole country. I am speaking now for myself alone.

47209. Mr. O'KELLY.—First of all for myself, next for the town, next for the union?—Oh, no. It has

een stated by landlords and their representatives hat the peasants of the West were too lazy to work. give this the flattest contradiction. If our peaants in the West, who are honest, hardworking, and ndustrious, had the same facilities as the peasants r farmers in other parts of Ireland, who are blessed ith good land, large buildings, and low rents, we ould never hear the recurrent cry of distress. Even ow let the Government treat the Western peasants roperly by giving them more land, and in a short ime it will be seen whether the bigoted landlords or heir representatives who made such an attack on our onourable peasants, were telling the truth. Regardng sale by landlords to tenants, we have not many andlords within this Union who have sold to their enantry. The largest landlords are holding out for xorbitant prices, such as Mrs. Saunders Knox-Gore, Miss Susanna Pringle, Sir Roger Palmer, and Lord rran; these landlords, who acquired their lands fter Oliver Cromwell's great war in Ireland, are insisting on 24, 25, and 26 years' purchase on second udicial holdings, together with a bonus of from three o five years. I would not at the present time, conidering climate changes of our island, and also the hances of the importation of store cattle from anada and Argentine, advise any tenant to pay more han 18 years' purchase on second judicial tenancies.

47210. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say the landlords re holding out for exorbitant prices?—Exorbitant rices.

47211. What do you mean by that?—I know that n Sir Roger Palmer's case the tenants made several ffers, and the landlord would not accept. Here hey are demanding 24½ years' purchase, and with the onus I consider that an exorbitant price.

47212. Do you consider the landlord's demand exrbitant when the price capitalised at 3½ per cent. would only bring him his present income—that would eave him in the same position after the purchase as e was in before?—What I took into account was hat before the passing of the Act of 1903 the landords were willing to sell at 18 and 20 years' purhase, and after the passing of the Act of 1903 they were insisting on 24, 25, and 26 years' purchase.

47213. You have mentioned certain landlords, and s a public man coming here to give evidence, you tate before the Commission to the public that they re asking exorbitant prices?—I say they are.

47214. I ask you do you consider a price exorbitant hat means a capital sum when the whole transacion is concluded that if invested at 3½ per cent. would simply bring in as interest to the landlord the ame income as he had before. Do you consider that n exorbitant price?—No, I would not.

47215. Therefore, when you say "exorbitant" you peak without knowledge?—I spoke from the number f years' purchase.

47216. You have no knowledge from your calculaions whether the landlord demands too much?—I annot understand that, where parties were willing to ell in years gone by at 18 years' purchase under the Ashbourne Act, they are now demanding such exorbiant prices for the purchase. And the tenants have made fairly good offers, and they have refused to accept them.

47217. You are acquainted with agrarian history, and you are well aware of this, that under the old Act the terms were sufficient to induce landlords who could not hold their heads up to get out of it at any price, and that with the view of purchase being exended the Act of 1903 was passed to deal with those landlords who could hold on and were determined to hold on; and therefore there is no comparison between the two. You are dealing with solvent men now, and men who cannot be induced to sell in the former way; and therefore I presume no solvent landlord would be unreasonable who might say—"I will only sell at a price that will bring in the income I had before." Do you agree with that?—I do; but, however, I am not aware whether they are solvent or not.

47218. But we are aware of this, that the public policy of the former Act applied to different conditions?—Yes; but so far as I understand there are plenty of landlords at present in Ireland insolvent, and there is plenty of land in Judge Ross's Court, and they are refusing to sell.

47219. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have before your mind an instance of an owner who has demanded under the 1903 Act a larger number of years' purchase than he was willing to accept before the passing of that Act?—I am aware of that, but from the experience I have had of cases of property sold at 18 years' purchase, I am not aware whether this local offer was less than 18 years' purchase or not.

47220. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you aware of a meeting in this district before the 1903 Act was passed, and at that Mr. Pratt offered to sell his property at 18 years' purchase?—I am aware of that.

47221. You said that a few years after the 1903 Act came into operation he sold it at 24½ years' purchase?—Yes.

47222. That is a case in point?—That is a case in point—that is a fact about Mr. Pratt, anyway.

47223. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But if you take a £100 holding, or a £10 holding, and if you count the annuity under the new Act and count the former year's purchase, it would be easy to show that actually under the operation of the Act of 1903 you pay exactly the same annuity as before?—Yes, but there are 68½ years to pay instead of 49.

47224. I am aware of that?—That is a big difference—49 years against 68½.

47225. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have had it in evidence that the object of the Act of 1903 was to raise the price of land. Do you agree with that?—Whether it was the object or not, it is well known, at all events, that since the passing of the Act the price of land has been raised, and the landlords are looking for a greater number of years' purchase, and they are not meeting the tenants half way. In my part of the county the tenants on several estates have made fairly good offers which were refused.

47226. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Would they have left the landlord with the same income that he gets now?—I cannot say. We were agreed, but the landlords were very stiff. They will not meet the tenants halfway.

47227. I daresay some of your customers think you very stiff?—I may think some of them very stiff, too, sir. You can put it both ways.

47228. I take human nature as it is, whether in a landlord, a shopkeeper, or a tenant?—I would not like to be as stiff as some of the landlords, anyway.

47229. CHAIRMAN.—Go on?—I will make some references to the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Department. We in our union have not derived any benefits from the Department of Agriculture or Technical Instruction. I happen to be a member of the County Committee, and anything we ask them, or suggest that they should do, is altogether ignored—they must have it their own way, and there is no attention paid to our application or suggestion. For instance, some years ago we asked them to supply a number of spraying machines to the several congested or poor districts within the county, and although there was plenty of funds for the purpose they would not do so. The Department got notice in due time this year about the blight appearing, and when a question was put, I think by a Mr. Flynn, to our new Vice-President, Mr. Russell, in the House of Commons, asking what his Department was doing with regard to the blight, his answer was that they sent out thousands of leaflets, that they had large posters at the different police barracks, and that they sent out so many men to repair machines and to instruct in spraying, and that they would sell to parties machines at 27*s.* 6*d.* each (cost price) and sulphate of copper at 36*s.* per cwt. (cost price), demanding cash from parties in advance before ordering. I am really surprised that such a Department should be allowed to exist. I know in my own union there were no machines supplied or sulphate of copper either, and as far as I have seen, there were no leaflets. In fact, the people understand the spraying if they have the materials. In some of the districts where the people are very poor the absence of spraying is a great loss to them.

47230. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What have the shopkeepers been doing in their districts to supply machines for spraying?—One gentleman in our district lends machines on hire, and in other cases we sell machines and materials, and we have to wait a long time for the money. We have sold sulphate of copper as cheap as the Department—35*s.* a cwt. I buy it from the United Alkali Company.

47231. You spoke of mending machines and hiring out machines?—The parties hiring out or mending sell sulphate of copper, and they might pay 1*s.* a day

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for the use of the machine or 1s. for a small field of potatoes.

47232. The machine is given out at 1s. a day?—Yes.

47233. Would you be able to give it out cheaper than that?—Well, they might have it two days for the shilling.

47234. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you think that it is right that the Department should enter into competition with local merchants in these cases?—I did not say competition, but where there are such poor people and where they make such a boast that they are doing so much for the people, they should make some effort. We pay a penny in the pound on the total valuation of the union, and this rate comes to £85 a year. We have paid that for years, and we have got no results whatever.

47235. What is the average rent of the people who would have to apply the spraying?—Every farmer in the union uses it, but the smaller people having holdings valued at £4 or under are unable to buy the stuff or get machines. The Department of Agriculture boast of being great philanthropists, and say that they help local industry in Ireland.

47236. Should a public Department do what the people can do themselves?—The local Committee often suggested certain things for our people, but the Department paid no attention to it whatever.

47237. Speaking about spraying machines, is not it better that the local merchants should supply them than a Department in Dublin?—Yes. We pay a penny in the pound and get no results, and we make suggestions and know more about the country than they do. They import Englishmen and Scotchmen to superintend and look after the business of the Department, instead of employing Irishmen. What is the use of the Department boasting of doing so much for the people?

That is another matter.

47239. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But you need not strike a rate?—Any particular union could not get out of it. We are in the Killala Union, and the majority might go against us, and they might be getting more benefits in some parts of the country than we in our isolated part of the county.

47240. Has it ever been suggested?—It was often suggested by one or two members that a rate should not be struck, but the majority of the Council carries it.

47241. And the majority of the Council consider that they have got good value for the penny in the pound?—Well, in their part of the county.

47242. Mr. O'KELLY.—You made a remark that a few years ago the County Council refused to strike a rate?—Yes, and I may remark also that a very influential deputation came to the County Council from different parts of the county to ask the County Council to revoke the refusal to strike a rate—persons that were getting benefits.

47243. What part of the County Mayo gets the principal benefit?—Westport, Castlebar, Claremorris, Ballinrobe, Ballagadeerreen.

47244. What do they get?—They have technical schools there.

47245. Technical schools?—A school there for training, and convent schools. They get money.

47246. The convent schools get a grant?—Yes, and Ballaghaderreen gets some.

47247. Ballaghaderreen is not in the administrative county. You are aware of that, are not you?—But does not Claremorris and Ballinrobe.

47248. CHAIRMAN.—We must get on, I think?—And I have never seen any man of theirs coming down to us.

47249. Have you ever applied for an officer of the Board to come down and go over a scheme with you? Never. I have never seen one at all.

47250. But you could, you know. If you were to apply to the Department to send down a man to go over your county scheme with you I am sure they would do so?—We get no value for our penny in the pound any way.

47251. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are there any bulls or boars or stallions in your district?—There was one a few years ago, one bull and a few boars.

47252. CHAIRMAN.—That is entirely the fault of your scheme. You frame the scheme yourselves, I suppose?—Well, we have the framing of it, but it is changed a lot in headquarters.

47253. You could frame it differently, taking into account small things from time to time; but the framing and the initiating of the scheme rests with the County Committee, does not it?—No, no.

47254. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But the County Committee frequently find a scheme put before them by the Department?—Yes.

47255. CHAIRMAN.—Those were only the early days; when you drafted a scheme to show you how to do it?—Oh, we know more about schemes than even they do themselves. Scotchmen and Englishmen to dictate to Irishmen!

47256. Mr. O'KELLY.—You have got a premium bull in Killala, Clegg Royson?—No. Clegg Royson is Dr. Macaulay's property.

47257. And you have got nine nominations about Killala?—Yes.

47258. You have got a premium bull at Ballycastle?—Yes.

47259. And another at Tonroe?—Yes.

47260. And a premium bull at Mullavary in Killala?—It is not in Killala it is. It is in Ballina Union. There are no people living about Killala. It is all waste land there.

47261. There are no people at all about Killala?—Very few; a few living in the town.

47262. You have one at Rafflay?—I do not know, really.

47263. Mr. Thomas Dillon has got him—a premium boar?—I don't know.

47264. How do you suggest that nothing has been done for you?—It is very easy giving a boar, but a poor man has to send away his cheque for £2 before he gets him at all.

47265. Do you not think there is a little inconsistency in what you have stated?—I think there are plenty of people to bear me out that they have done very little for us in our union at all.

47266. And, then, an egg station, Mrs. Dillon, Rathen, Claggan, Kish?—That is an egg station. What is the good of an egg station? The principal thing I spoke about was the spraying matter. I suggested, some years ago, the spraying machines.

47267. Did the Department send down any spraying materials this year?—None to our town.

47268. Have they been asked for it?—I think so.

47269. How long ago?—Just immediately after the blight appeared.

47270. What was the answer?—We passed a strong resolution in the union to apply.

47271. What was the answer?—I know it was an official reply.

47272. What were the contents of the official reply?—I do not know. He told me to write and get a report.

47273. How do you know that they have not written to say they will send the spraying material?—What is the good of it now?

47274. I only want to point out to you that they have sent down great quantities of material to Belmullet?—I knew a man came from the Department to get the names of parties requiring spraying machines, and he wanted to get a guarantee before he would give the stuff, and very few people could pay out like that. That was a nice way of doing business.

CHAIRMAN.—What about the fishing industry?

47276. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you wish to withdraw the statement about the Department in view of Mr. O'Kelly's point?—No, I do not wish to withdraw anything.

47277. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You still say that in every case where the Department are concerned things are done in a similar manner?—Yes. For instance, some years ago we asked them to supply spraying machines, and they did not do so, and I have never seen any man of theirs coming to us, nor did they supply the sulphate of copper or machines. In fact the merchants themselves could give better terms. The Department wanted the cash in advance, what does the shopkeeper do? He supplies machines, sulphate of copper, and the rest on credit to the poor farmer, and has to wait a long time for his cash.

47278. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say the merchants themselves give better terms, and, therefore, what is the use of the Department coming in?—They have to do it. I am aware that in every case where the Department is concerned things are done in a similar manner, except where the business comes in relation

o paying high salaries to their officials. This is where all the money goes—none whatever for the poor farmer, who has to pay 1*d.* in the pound on his valuation. With respect to the fishing industry, there are several important fishing stations within the union, but for want of proper harbours or piers, and the neglected state of what was once called piers, the fishermen are debarred from going to sea except in very fine weather. The class of boats and the frail curragh with a few hoops and canvas are not at all suitable for the present day fishermen. Even when there is a haul of fish they have to sell it locally at about half or one-third of the price which they could get in Dublin or London for want of proper railway facilities. There is no chance of sending turbot, salmon, or any other kind of fish to the proper markets. If we were blessed with a railway along the coast it would take in the entire union, and would develop and improve our isolated part of the country very much. We would have better fairs and markets; farmers would get better prices for their produce, and our mines, mineral and flag quarries, would be worked to advantage.

47279. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You are in favour of the Blacksod scheme?—Oh, yes, my lord. We are in great hopes of seeing the Collooney, Belmullet, and Blacksod Railway scheme carried through successfully, and that operations will be commenced very soon. If so our poor people would be employed, and instead of crying out for relief, due to nearly the total destruction of the potato crop, these people would get such employment as would enable them to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and their families until times would improve. I expect the Government will not be so blindfolded as not to give the subsidy asked by the promoters in order to construct this much-required line of railway, and for ever to establish the all Red Line to Canada.

47280. Chairman.—I understand it is not a question of a subsidy by the Government at all?—That is not scheduled as a congested district at all, but I consider that the entire Killala Union should be scheduled as congested. The whole Board want to have the entire union scheduled as congested.

47281. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I understand that there are only two divisions scheduled?—Yes.

47282. Have there been any engineering works done in this division?—Nothing done in Lacken North whatever, except that £50, and a house gets occasionally improved, and people remove cattle and pigs out of the house. They are working fairly well, but they do not get sufficient sums. They got £50.

47283. £50 is a very small sum?—Yes.

47284. And there is only one division of the parish scheduled?—Yes.

47285. And the expenditure would be limited to that part of the union?—Yes. I think about Rathlackin there are eighty or ninety houses.

47286. Is there a good harbour at Lacken?—Yes. The people are half fishermen, half farmers, and when the County Council see anything wrong with the pier they put it into repair out of the County funds.

47287. Where are the properties which you say have been purchased?—Belderig, and a place called Behee.

47288. Is there a grant?—No grant, but they maintain the property. They are building houses there, and changing some of the houses, and they get engineers, and make proper holdings, and make roads into the village, and build houses where they find it necessary.

47289. And that is a class of operations you would like to see extended?—Yes.

47290. Are there many divisions of the Killala Union you would wish to see scheduled as congested?—I am anxious to see the whole union congested. I would like to see the whole union. And, then, with regard to improvements, they are working in Lacken. You will have ten or twelve perhaps living in the same house. And it is a great help to build out-houses. Father Conway is doing his best to make it as workable as possible.

47291. Is there a Parish Committee in the other place, Belderigmore?—No, my lord.

47292. Chairman.—Go on?—The number of paupers in our union is 30 and the number of officials 15.

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47293. Chairman.—I think you have been nominated by the Bishop of Killala?—Yes.

47294. You have sent us in some heads of evidence. Would you kindly elaborate them?—I presume that it will not be necessary to repeat the statistics given by the other witnesses. I agree with them generally. In the first place, I would say that in my opinion the Congested Districts Board has done a great deal of good. It has done, and is doing, more good than the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and I think that it is capable of doing more good in the future. But I think it would be well if some new blood were introduced on the Board, in the shape of some two or three representative men, members added to the Board, to be appointed or nominated, say, by the County Councils of counties, that have no representatives at present on the Board.

47295. Why do you say two or three?—For the reason that some of the other counties are already represented. Donegal has a very able representative in the person of Dr. O'Donnell. Mayo has a representative in Father Denis O'Hara; and other counties might complain that they have no representatives to speak for them.

47296. You know that that means six?—I don't confine myself to three or four. Some more men would do no harm. Men conversant with the wants of the localities would do good. I think that the Congested Districts Board, as so constituted, ought to have charge of the purchase of land in Connaught generally and the congested counties of Donegal, Kerry, and Cork, unless on any estate the majority of the tenants are prepared to purchase direct or through the Estates Commissioners. I think that the Board should have discretionary power to schedule as congested any electoral division or part of a division in the congested counties. I consider that the definition of congestion, as given, is very arbitrary, and is calculated in some cases to do harm or injustice. For instance, in some electoral divisions the people might be very poor, and the presence of two or three or four large demesnes would debar them from being scheduled as congested. I certainly think that the Board should have the power, after inquiry, to schedule as congested any division, or part of a division, if need be. I think that the Board should have larger powers of purchasing and holding land in the congested counties.

47297. What do you mean by larger powers?—More money. An increase of revenue so as to enable them to buy more land, and also do more good in the shape of giving more money to rural banks or to parish schemes or other such works. I consider that the most urgent duty of the Board would be to relieve congestion by migrating the poor people from the bogs and the bare hillsides to the good grass lands.

47298. How is that to be done if there are no grass lands?—If there are no grass lands it could not be done; but there are grass lands in the county and in this neighbourhood.

47299. That is, so far as Mayo is concerned?—Yes; and as far as the other counties permit, where grass lands are available, I think that the congested tenants should be removed from those districts and placed on the good grass lands, as far as possible.

47300. Take a county like Leitrim, or Donegal even, where there are no grass lands—where are you going to migrate them?—To the nearest lands available for the purpose—the next county, as the case might be.

47301. How are you going to get over this sentiment of Mayo for the Mayo people?—I don't go in for that selfish policy. I think it would be very unfair to say that no person from outside should come into Mayo. I say that in the first place the congested parts of Mayo should have the first claim; and when their claims were satisfied, any land still available should be at the disposal of the Congested Districts Board for the migration of others.

47302. Then you think the whole thing should be looked on as a broad and national policy?—Yes.

47303. Where there is not available grass land in any given county the congested people should be migrated from there to the nearest point where land was available, even if it were outside the county?—Yes. I thoroughly approve of that.

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47304. Do you think that the men of influence in your particular county would be inclined to support a policy of that kind?—Speaking from my experience, I believe that our public men would be willing to assist any public authority, such as the Congested Districts Board, in migrating the people to whom you have referred, and that there would be a general disposition to act in a reasonable spirit.

47305. You see that if the theory that the grass lands of a county be confined to inhabitants of a particular county it would mean that practically migration would become impossible in those counties where no grass lands exist?—I agree thoroughly that that would be the result; but I think it should not happen. The whole thing should be dealt with on a broad basis.

47306. Given that migration is the great cure for congestion, admitting new tenancies in the persons of sons of tenants would practically exclude the one great cure in a number of counties?—Yes, certainly. I think that the sons of tenants should not get any land until all the congested persons were made all right. Then, if any land were available after that it ought to be given to deserving young men to settle down on so as to prevent emigration.

47307. Do you think that there would have to be a strong fight before that policy could be adopted?—No. I think there would be no strong fight. There might be some difficulty. Some persons in their selfishness might not be willing to assist this movement, but I think that the general public, and public men, both clergymen and representative men, would assist in carrying out this broad scheme.

47308. You think that they would be strong enough to get their view adopted?—I think so. By all accounts I think that the people would not hold out against the advice and assistance given to any public authority in carrying out this scheme. In order to enable the Congested Districts Board or some such body to migrate the congests I think that in some cases compulsory powers would be required. Wherever the Board could agree with the landlords or other persons having lands on terms reasonable to all parties, then there would be no need for compulsion; but if in any particular cases persons are found unreasonable, and will not sell at all, or will not sell except at exorbitant and unreasonable prices, then, I think that compulsion ought to be brought in with a view to settling this urgent public question.

47309. Of course, when we talk of exorbitant or unfair prices we are speaking vaguely?—Yes. We don't all agree on what may be a reasonable price. It is not easy for everyone to agree on what would be a fair standard.

47310. Would you suggest that it is fair compulsorily to acquire a man's land, and leave him in a worse position than he was in before?—No, I would not.

47311. Would not you say that a fair price for a property is a sum of money which, when invested at a reasonable rate of interest, will give him the income that he has had before?—I would say nearly his net income; because he would have more security in getting his income after he had sold, and he would get it more easily than he is getting it at present. At present his income is somewhat uncertain owing to the possible importation of Canadian cattle, and other causes. If Canadian cattle were allowed in persons with large tracts of grass lands might find themselves in a very unpleasant position by and bye.

47312. Those are all hypotheses?—They are, but they seem to be very likely to occur, and we must as far as possible foresee them and guard against the likelihood of these dangers. But should this thing or other things happen, large graziers might find themselves in a worse position than at present.

47313. If a person insists on purchasing at any particular time he must take the risks of the future, and must be prepared for all eventualities in the future. If he insists on purchasing at a given moment, that assumes that in his opinion the time is favourable for purchasing?—That is so.

47314. If that is so, surely there must be a limit to what it is reasonable to say the future has in store; and the only way you can get at what a fair price is by calculating what is the return which the land brings to the holder, over a certain average of years, say, 5, 10, or 15 years?—That would be a reasonable way of doing business. A man must not be injured, I must say, even for the public good.

47315. If that is what you call a fair price, what reason have you to think that if the Government were to approach a landlord and say to him, "We will give you a price which, when invested at 3½ per cent., will return you your net income," that that landlord would not accept the offer; is not it the fact that hitherto the Government department—perhaps because they had not sufficient funds at their disposal—have not been in a position to make such offers?—I will speak only of what I know in my own experience. In this locality, generally, you may say that the tenants, the people whom I represent, approached the landlords some three years ago and asked them if they would sell, and, if so, at what price. One of the landlords, or his agent, declined to give any reply, or even to acknowledge the request.

47316. That is tenanted land. Where compulsion will come in is not so much in the case of tenanted land as in that of untenanted land?—I think in both cases.

47317. But far more in the case of the grass lands?—It is more needed in the case of the grass lands with the view of promoting migration.

47318. The difficulty of the problem arises not so much with regard to the tenanted, but with regard to the untenanted land. Can you tell us of any instance where a Government department, the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, have approached a landlord and have said to him, "We are prepared to pay you for your grass land a sum of money which when invested at 3½ per cent. will return you your net income," and that that landlord has refused?—Men who refuse to sell tenanted land at a reasonable price would be much more unwilling to sell the grass lands they hold in their hands and will charge a bigger price. One landlord who offered land some years ago at 18 years' purchase, asked to my knowledge—for I went on a deputation to him with some tenants—27 years' purchase for the same lands plus the bonus. This landlord is a very reasonable man all round. He was the only man who stated a price. That being so, it is apparent that they will not sell their lands at a reasonable price. Nothing happened to make the land more valuable in the interval between his offering that land at 18 years' purchase and his offering it at 27 years' purchase.

47319. I understand this to be your position: you would like to see a Government department approach the landlord in the first instance and offer him a fair price—and when we say fair price we mean a price that will leave him no worse off than he is at present—and then, if you found that that landlord was unreasonable and refused to consider what ordinary men would consider a perfectly reasonable bargain, then compulsion should come in?—Yes; only in such a case as that would I have recourse or resort to compulsion. Very little land has been sold in the County Mayo generally, and hardly any in North Mayo, for the simple reason that landlords have been asking prices so high that people could not think of buying in view of the possibilities of the importation of Canadian cattle and the uncertainty of the seasons. We suffer greatly in this part of the world from storms, which in the months of July and August often do more harm to crops, particularly to the potato crop, even than the blight. In the migration of tenants it would be well to select only the most active, the young, strong, and energetic men, for the simple reason that old men don't like being removed from their surroundings, and think it as well to stop where they are and finish out their course as to be sent to a distance.

47320. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is to say you would be careful in selecting your migrants?—Yes. It would not be well to take people who would not do much good.

47321. You would pick out the men of energy and enterprise?—Yes, and with promising families, as far as possible, who would be likely to do well and make a good living on the land. It would be also well to take five or six people from the same district and send them to the same place. You should take either people on the same property or adjoining townlands. It would not make much difference whether they were on the same or adjoining townlands. When these tenants are removed, then the farms that they vacate could be added to adjoining holdings so as to make them economic.

47322. If your idea were carried out their associations in the new place would be pretty much the same as they had been?—Yes, and they would be society

to one another, whereas if only one or two men were sent to a strange place they would be lonely for perhaps the rest of their lives.

47323. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You would select the best people in the congested districts for migration?—Yes; I mean the most active and vigorous.

47324. Then in one sense you would leave the congested districts in a worse position than they were in before?—I don't think so.

47325. What would become of the people who are unfit?—They are unfit only in the matter of age, and if they got an increase of land they would be very much better off than before.

47326. Take two cases—A and B. A is an active young man with a growing family, and B is an old, infirm man. You would remove A and leave B. When B dies what would you do with his holding?—His son, if he had one, might get the place, or his daughter might get married. Some representative of the tenant would occupy the place.

47327. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The family might be weak at the time of the migration, but there might be young people springing up able to look after it?—Yes. The eldest son, as a rule, succeeds the father, and he would settle down on the land when it was made economical.

47328. CHAIRMAN.—You realise that when people are removed from congested holdings to grass lands the operation costs the State a certain amount of money?—Yes.

47329. Naturally it is not unreasonable for the State to look to the advantages which they obtain for the loss of that money?—It is quite reasonable.

47330. The first consideration which I suppose they have to look to is the amount of land made available for distribution among the tenants left on the congested area by the migration of individuals to the grass lands?—Yes.

47331. It is not therefore unreasonable that in selecting men to migrate you would pay a considerable amount of attention to the question whether the man has a large holding, and whether he leaves behind him a considerable plot of land which can be divided among his neighbours?—Of course, if there was such a case that would be so; but so far as I know in this locality generally we have hardly any such. They are, generally speaking, all small tenants. I don't know that in my parish there is a single person with a large farm who would be likely to be removed. If there were such persons I would consider it a good thing to remove good substantial farmers, and then divide their land among the others.

47332. That is the best policy?—Yes, but in this locality generally it is not practicable.

CHAIRMAN.—I think that in so far as the operation of migration has been carried out by the Board that is what they have looked to.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What your lordship suggests has always been considered very important.

47333. CHAIRMAN.—They always try to get the most substantial men to move, and then divide their land among those who remain?—I think the Board have been acting very wisely in that, but speaking for my own parish, I may say that we have no such men.

47334. If you had an old man with thirty acres and another man with ten acres who was younger, even though the younger man might be in some ways more desirable as a new tenant, at the same time it might be more politic to remove the old man with the thirty acres, because he would relinquish more land, which would be available for distribution among his neighbours?—I am afraid that in that case the big man would require large compensation, because if he had a comfortable place he would not like to remove unless he was very well compensated.

47335. I don't think that in any case there would be compensation to the man leaving, but he would get a better holding?—That would be compensation in substance. If he was getting a better holding, so as to induce him to go, that would be a very good policy.

47336. But in very rare cases only would there be money paid?—But to make it worth his while to leave you should certainly give him a great inducement. In the case of migration of a tenant from a congested area the person who gets the land which he vacates, with the view of making the burden as light as possible on the Government or on the local authority, ought to give some compensation for the land which he gets as an addition to what he had before that.

47337. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You don't think he ought to get a present of it?—No. I would leave it in the hands of the Congested Districts Board or some such body to assess what sum of money should be given to the man who gets the tenant-right of the new holding.

47338. In that case the general loss is much less?—Yes. If a man is removed from a bad holding of, say, 30*s.* or 40*s.* to an economic holding he ought to get some compensation for the small holding which he leaves. The other man should pay that. That would enable him to buy stock. But he should also pay something for his new land—if not money down, something reasonable should be put on to his annuity for the new land that he gets.

47339. But you are dealing with a poverty-stricken district where the people have no means? Where is the man who is left behind to get the means of paying compensation for an addition to his holding?—I think that in that case the man who gets the holding belonging to the migrant, if he had no cash, should get a loan on reasonable terms, at a low rate of interest, or have the annuity increased if the property was purchased out, so as to cover losses largely.

47340. CHAIRMAN.—A man with 25 acres in a poor district with moderate land is asked to go to, say, Roscommon. He is there given a holding of, say, 35 or 40 acres of better land. Fences are made for him and a house is built for him, and when he settles down in a few months he finds himself in much more easy circumstances than he was before. It is not very much to ask that that man should relinquish the tenant-right of the holding that he vacates?—I agree with that.

47341. He gets the tenant-right and the landlord right of the new holding?—Yes, but the question is, what is the annuity of that land; if they add on a big sum of money for the building of fences and house, and so it would be dearly purchased by him.

47342. That all depends on the value of the land?—All the money expended for house, fences, and roads would be put on the incoming tenant.

47343. That man is in a very good position?—So long as it is not unreasonable.

47344. Of course it is for him to say whether he will accept terms or not?—Precisely.

47345. The question is on what terms you are to enlarge the holding of his neighbour in the congested area; if you are giving a good part of that man's land which he is vacating to one of the small holders in the district would it be reasonable to ask that that man should pay a certain fixed sum for the tenant-right?—I think that he should pay something reasonable. I would leave that to be assessed by some public authority, such as the Congested Districts Board, who would be impartial.

47346. Therefore, the fine paid by such a man for the tenant-right of the land given to him to enlarge his holding would help to recoup the State for the loss incurred by migrating the first man?—Yes. I mentioned that myself. I thoroughly agree that that would be reasonable and right; and of course if a man had not the money he ought to get a loan or the money ought to be provided by some addition to his annuity to cover the expenses of the purchase money to the outgoing man. After migration the next most urgent need in this part of the world would be drainage; arterial drainage in the first place. The Congested Districts Board, or some such body, should have power when purchasing lands to have the lands drained. They are lying, in many cases, under water, and the people cannot put in their seeds in proper time, and the result is that no crops can be grown. If the Board, or some such body, were to make drains, or to widen or deepen the rivers, then there would be an outlet for the tenants to drain their own farms into these rivers when they were deepened. What happens generally is that the lands are sodden with water and they cannot be tilled in time. It would therefore be advisable to have some large scheme of arterial drainage carried out and the tenants should then be advised or exhorted to drains their lands into the outlets thus provided. The lands are not giving half their proper produce owing to the want of drainage.

47347. Would not you be disposed to say, speaking generally of agriculture in Ireland, that there is no object which requires more urgently money to be spent on it than drainage?—I agree thoroughly that

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there is no object on which money could be spent more profitably, and that there is nothing more needed in the country than drainage.

47348. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Suppose that the Congested Districts Board, or some other public body, made the arterial drain with a view to enabling the small holders to drain their land into it, how do you propose to maintain that work?—I think that there should be some cess or levy made on the district which would cover the cost incurred. Some of the money might be got back in this way, and the money necessary to keep the rivers open should be provided by an assessment on the people in proportion to their valuation.

47349. That is in perpetuity for the maintenance of the arterial works?—Yes.

47350. In cases where a public authority incurred expenses of that nature on arterial drains, with the view of helping tenants to drain into them and the tenants did not take advantage of it, would you have any powers conferred on the public authority to compel them?—There is no such power at present. I think that there should be some power to make all persons contributory according to the valuation of the land that they hold in the area benefited by the drainage.

47351. But you fully recognise that any scheme of necessary arterial drainage must also depend on the contributions of the local authority for its maintenance?—Yes.

47352. And that there should be ample legal powers to enable them to do this work?—Yes.

47353. Mr. O'KELLY.—Don't you think that it is as necessary to keep the rivers clean as well as the roads? Would you give these powers to the County Councils?—I think that the County Councils would be likely to carry out the work efficiently.

47354. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever thought if arterial drainage was embarked on by the State whether it would be better to leave the work of maintenance and the assessment necessary to carry out the maintenance to the individual County Councils or to have a central Drainage Board whose duty it would be to look after arterial drainage all over the country?—I think it would be better to have a central Board, for the simple reason that there might be counties adjoining and they might not agree on any particular scheme. I would leave it to a central body to carry out the scheme.

47355. If the general principles were settled and administered by a central Board the details might then perhaps be delegated to the County Councils?—Yes; I agree with that. We ought to have the local bodies operating in their own districts. You could have a Board under the central authority to carry out the drainage in its own county.

47356. In your view, if the State were to embark on arterial drainage on a large scale it assumes the formation or creation of a central drainage authority?—Yes. I think also that the Congested Districts Board have certainly done a great deal of good by their various schemes throughout the country. In reference to tree-planting, I think that the country is very bare and bleak for the want of timber, and what little timber we have it being cut down day after day, leaving the country more and more treeless. I think it would be well that the Congested Districts Board should be able to plant some of the waste hillsides, which, at present, bring in nothing. They should have power to drain some of the waste lands, which, at present, produce nothing. This would give some employment, and in addition I look to the benefit that it would bring to the district to have some places planted.

47357. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean by waste land land that is in no sense ever used for grazing at all?—Yes, principally.

47358. Is there much land in this neighbourhood that no beasts live on?—There may be some small miserable sheep grazed, but in many places in the congested districts there are hundreds of acres that are not worth a shilling an acre. These are the lands that I refer to particularly. I don't refer to good grass lands but lands which are unprofitable to any person at present, but could be made profitable if planted.

47359. CHAIRMAN.—That is as regards barren moors and mountain lands?—Yes. The Board would also do well to encourage proprietors of lands which they buy to plant round their own houses. This would be a sort of object lesson to them, and they would plant around their holdings then to give shelter to cattle and crops.

47360. Do you really think that they would consent to do that?—I think they would; at least if not all I would say the great majority of them.

47361. I was interested to hear yesterday from the nuns at Foxford that for one or two years they had distributed among the people whom they look after a great number of trees. In one year they distributed over 12,000 trees to these people, and their experience was that the people would not plant in belts or clumps, and that they insisted on planting in rows or single file, one after the other, in order to save the land?—Of course, if they have only a small quantity of land they would not like taking much of it, as they would not have much profit coming in; but where they had a larger quantity of land, or had other means, the influence of public men and public bodies could be exercised to induce them to plant shelter belts. All might not be induced to plant these belts, but a great majority might.

47362. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you observed, in a storm-swept country like the West of Ireland, in order to get trees to form a shelter belt you really must have a width of about seventy yards. There is really no use in a storm-swept country in attempting to make a shelter belt with a width very much less. Have you noticed that?—I have not. Do you refer to a seaboard or to an inland country?

47363. I refer to a country in an exposed situation, exposed to the full force of the winds from the ocean?—We have plenty of examples, such as Dr. Pratt's place, where the trees are splendid.

47364. These belts are of considerable width?—Even where they are not planted in belts I know that they grow very well.

47365. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Single trees will grow?—Single trees will grow. It is very general to find them in places where they have only a single row around cottages and gardens. Even in my own place they grow very well.

47366. CHAIRMAN.—Have you ever considered what authority might be best to encourage tree planting?—Really, I think that the Congested Districts Board is the best. It is the one that has given the most satisfaction. I am a member of the County Council Committee, and I don't think that they have been doing their work as well as they might.

47367. Do you think that the Parish Committees might do something?—They are doing a great deal, but I don't think that they would be able to undertake the work of tree planting.

47368. Not on a small scale like that, around holdings?—If they got some money they would certainly do some good.

47369. If you want to encourage tree planting on the holdings is it not essential that you should have some body to supervise it who would be in constant touch with the people who plant the trees?—It would be essential to have somebody who would show the people what to do. They don't know exactly, as a rule, how to plant trees. The County Council Committee have such a man, who goes round and shows people how to plan their trees—Mr. Gordon. He is doing very good work, too. He has certain districts allotted to him by the Committee, and when they are notified by persons who want to get his instruction he is there to give it, and he will come out again by and by to see how he is getting on. The whole thing, however, comes to a question of getting more money. If we got some of the surplus taxation we should be able to carry out some of these things very well.

47370. The Agricultural Committee of the County Council could now, if they chose, adopt tree planting as part of their schemes?—Yes, to the detriment of some other equally useful, or perhaps more useful, project. Their funds are limited, and, like other people, they must cut their cloth according to their measure. If they had more money they could do more good.

47371. If they don't go in for it now that assumes that other things, in their opinion, are more important than tree planting?—They are giving assistance as far as they can. They have a gentleman appointed and paid, whose duty it is to go through the country, and show the people how to manage garden plots and forestry.

47372. The County Committee operates over a very large area?—The whole county.

47373. Is it not essential if this is to be done that you should concentrate your efforts in rather smaller centres. Would not the Parish Committee be a more useful and convenient body to bring encouragement to bear on these people than a body of people like the County Committee, whose duty it is to look after a very large and straggling area, and who, perhaps, have not the time and opportunities?—I agree thoroughly with you, that they would know more the wants of the people, and be able to show more interest in it.

47374. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If you had a special grant for the purpose?—Yes; to enable them to carry it out.

47375. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Might not the growth of shelter belts be made one of the subjects which Parish Committees encourage by a grant?—Yes. I think it would be very advisable to have this done.

47376. Mr. Kavanagh.—The County Council can raise money at the present moment for tree planting?—I think they are limited.

47377. A halfpenny in the £?—A halfpenny in the £ for agricultural and a halfpenny for technical instruction; but a penny is the limit for both.

47378. But for tree planting they can raise a halfpenny in the £?—I am not aware. I know they are limited to a penny in the £.

Mr. Kavanagh.—Yes. It represents such a small sum that it is not worth talking about.

47380. Mr. Sutherland.—Do you think that the Congested Districts Board would do the planting?—They might encourage the people by providing trees at reduced prices. They might buy them by the gross, and in this way give the people some encouragement.

47381. The encouragement might be pecuniary?—Principally, and by advice and instruction.

47382. Those trees would have to be fenced?—Yes; to prevent cattle from coming and rooting them up.

47383. The Congested Districts Board in putting land through their hands would probably adapt it for the tenants before handing it over. Would not it be better to have the planting done before the land is handed over?—I don't think so. If the tenant did it himself he would probably do it much cheaper. There would be an excessive labour bill if it were to be planted first.

47384. Chairman.—Those two things are quite separate. Planting on a large scale in a mountain district can obviously be done only by the Government?—Quite so.

47385. Then comes the question of planting small shelter belts around the houses?—Yes.

47386. That might be done by the people themselves with the encouragement of a grant through the Parish Committee?—Yes. That is my idea.

47387. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If these people were given encouragement by being granted a certain proportion of the trees, do you think that they would themselves comply with any necessary conditions as to putting up fences round the little belts?—They would do it just as they do under the Parish Committee Schemes, where they get a certain proportion of the expenditure on outhouses, and so forth, and they comply with all the conditions. In the same way, I am sure, they would comply with all the conditions in reference to getting the trees, and would do the fencing and everything else that would be necessary.

47388. They would comply with the necessary conditions to prevent trespass?—I am sure they would. I think it would be also well if the Congested Districts Board could make loans. Even when tenants work their holdings largely, still, generally, belts will be left over, and the tenants might not be able to make the necessary improvements. They are generally obliged to go to England for work. I think if they could be employed at home on their own holdings it would be much more profitable in the end. Of course, they earn more directly in England, but that is very often little enough when they get home, because their crops are not properly looked after. The father goes to England, leaving the wife and little children to look after fuel and so forth. Those children should be at school. The result is that very often the farms or holdings are neglected. If these poor men could get loans spread over a number of years on the security of their little holdings, they could then remain at home and earn more money, and at the same time make their holdings more valuable and more economic. A lot of valuable work, such as reclamation, could be done in this way by tenants if they got loans through the Congested Districts Board or some such body. As regards industries, we have no such thing in this part of the world, and if something could be done to establish any industries it would have a good effect in relieving congestion

47389. Have you no lace-making in this place?—We have not. As regards transit facilities, we have no railway nearer than Ballina. We are hoping that perhaps a branch line will be made to this part of the world. If that were done buyers would come here and people would get better prices for their cattle.

47390. Chairman.—As a matter of fact, the average price of cattle in the Belmullet area compares very favourably with the prices in the districts towards Sligo?—I should be surprised to hear that, because I was in Sligo for a long time. I know that the people do not get the prices that they should get for their cattle.

47391. Are you sure that the prices in places like Belmullet, away from the railway, compare unfavourably?—Yes. From the hearsay knowledge that I have of the place, I believe it is very unlikely that they would get by any chance a price for their produce equal to that obtained at Ballina. It is more than 40 English miles to Ballina.

47392. I heard it stated by the Midland Great Western people before a Committee of the House of Commons?—I am afraid they were interested in it.

47393. They were, but it was not controverted by the other side?—Probably they did not think it necessary; it appeared to be so absurd to imagine that persons can walk cattle from Belmullet to Ballina, forty miles away, without losing money through deterioration. Many poor people who have no cattle to sell may have a pig to sell.

47394. Sir John Colomb.—I think it would be true of pigs, but cattle are rather improved by having less knocking about in a railway wagon and by being driven?—I don't think they would be improved by either one or the other.

47395. I agree with you as to pigs, but not as to cattle?—I never heard that they were improved by being driven.

47396. Railways may not raise the price of cattle in a district. In the case of pigs, butter, and those other commodities, they do, but cattle really arrive in better condition by walking than if knocked about in a railway train?—People who buy cattle here bring them to Meath. If they walked them to Meath they would find out their mistake. I would like to say a word or two with reference to congestion in the parish of Adrigool, from which I come. There are three electoral divisions, one in the Westport Union, and two in the Castlebar Union, and one small section of a few small townlands in the Ballina Union. In the three divisions belonging to the Castlebar and Westport Unions the people are in a state of great congestion. There are not more than 12 or 13 persons in the three divisions over £15 valuation. The great majority are under £5. A few are between £5 and £10. As regards the quality of the land, generally speaking, it is extremely poor. Some of it is wet and moory land, and the other remaining part is bare, rocky, cold land, capable of being improved and reclaimed in many cases if the people had capital and encouragement to do it. As regards lands to which people might be removed, I find that in the Crossmolina South division, in which we are now sitting, between landlords and graziers there are twelve of them who hold about 2,000 acres.

47397. Does that include demesnes?—No. I left them out of the calculation. The valuation is £1,049. There are two men with valuations of £302 and £242. In North Crossmolina there are seven persons, between landlords and graziers, with 2,563 acres of a gross value of £890. This is exclusive of the demesnes. These lands, I think, ought be purchased by the State through some board or body and the people from the congested districts put on to those lands, giving the people who hold them a reasonable price.

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Colonel W. A. G. Saunders-Knox-Gore examined.

Colonel W A. G. Saunders-Knox-Gore.

47398. CHAIRMAN.—You have been appointed by the Irish Landowners' Convention to give evidence before us?—Yes. I would suggest that the constitution of the Congested Districts Board should be altered by vesting in the Board power to act from day to day as in the case of the Estates Commissioners, without resorting to the trouble and delay of convening meetings.

47399. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you had any personal experience?—No, but I have been told that delay is caused owing to its being necessary to wait for the meetings.

47400. CHAIRMAN.—In order to meet that point would you be disposed to think it would be advantageous to have certain paid members of the Board who would be continually on the spot and continually carrying on the administration of the Board?—Generally I am averse to paid officials, but I believe it could be managed by committees of the Board.

47401. When you say you are averse to paid people you must remember that it is difficult always to secure such constant and regular attendance of unpaid people as of paid people?—Yes, but Ireland is very much overdone with paid officials up to the present that one does not like to increase them if one can do without them.

47402. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Unless paid officials were used as members?—That might be done.

47403. CHAIRMAN.—Would it meet your view. Supposing the Board were to meet occasionally and pass certain principles of administration that there should be officials paid for carrying out from month to month the decisions and soforth arrived at by the Board, with greater powers than are now possessed by their officers?—Yes. I think that would be a better plan. I approve of the Congested Districts Board, and think the Board should be maintained as an independent body distinct from the Estates Commissioners. Large areas of grass lands are available in the County of Mayo on estates, and I propose to hand in schedules* showing the different estates upon which a substantial area of good grass land can be obtained on equitable terms. I have authority from the owners of these lands to say that they are prepared to sell these grazing lands, either to the Estates Commissioners or to the Congested Districts Board on fair terms, simultaneously with the sale of their tenanted lands, and this being so I suggest that there is no reason whatever for obtaining compulsory powers. It being admitted that the owners are prepared to sell these grass lands on equitable terms and conditions, it is suggested that the only object of compulsory powers would be to enable purchasers to acquire the lands at prices which would be unfair to the owner.

47404. That paragraph assumes that in your opinion the only object of compulsory powers is to enable some purchasing authority to acquire land below its fair value?—Yes.

47405. I think that that is assuming a great deal. Suppose that it is necessary for the purpose of migration that you should obtain grass land in a particular place, as near as possible to the congested area that you wanted to relieve, and suppose that a particular landlord was disposed to be unreasonable is it your answer to us that there is plenty of land in the district to be acquired from reasonable landlords at a fair rate?—My point is more on the question of price. If he was offered a fair price he would sell.

47406. Suppose you find that in a particular spot which you very much want to get for the purpose of migration there is an unreasonable landlord who declines to sell at a fair price?—Then he should be treated in the same way as is adopted in the case of land taken for railways.

47407. Then I understand that you don't object to the principle of compulsion where it can be shown that there is a necessity to acquire the land?—But I should want very strong proof of the necessity; very strong proof that the land is wanted in this particular place.

47408. The necessity surely may be taken for granted by reason of the fact that it is obviously necessary to obtain grass land as near as you possibly can to the congested areas that you wish to relieve?—But there might be a dozen different people's land that you might take. One person's might be equally as good as another's.

47409. Take a case of that sort: is it fair to the dozen reasonable people that their land should be taken and that the thirteenth, who happens to be unreasonable, should escape because he happens to be unreasonable?—That is a very extreme case.

47410. It is your own case—the twelve reasonable people?—I think there might be a dozen places that would suit and you would very likely find some reasonable people who will give it without compulsion.

47411. If you want the block on which the thirteen landlords own land and twelve of them are reasonable and the thirteenth of them is unreasonable, why should you take the land from the twelve reasonable men and leave the unreasonable man alone?—I agree with you. I have often heard in the case of railways of one man obstructing them for a long time, and he has to give way, but not until he is properly compensated.

47412. We are not talking about price now. We are talking only of the necessity for compulsory powers?—It would be not only fair, but liberal

47413. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Liberal to one side?—If a thing is taken from a man against his will it has always been usual. I believe it is the law. Railway cases are the most numerous class of which we have examples.

47414. You are making a bargain between two parties. If you are too liberal to one side you are not liberal to the other?—My evidence is on that.

47415. CHAIRMAN.—Don't let us discuss price now. We are merely discussing the principle of compulsion. I take it from what you have said that so long as the price is fair you have no objection to the principle of compulsion where the State can show the necessity for obtaining the land?—I think the necessity should be very clearly shown.

47416. The necessity in this case is shown by the fact that it is obviously necessary to get land as near as possible to the area you wish to relieve?—Then I think that compulsion should be the last resort.

47417. Of course if you can get it by voluntary means, obviously it is more advantageous to all parties?—I say that it can be got by voluntary means.

47418. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Am I right in saying that you start on the principle that landlords generally would be ready to sell if they get a fair price, and that the so-called unreasonable landlord will be quite a rarity?—I think so.

47419. CHAIRMAN.—But at the same time you do not deny that it might be necessary that the State should have in the background a reserve power to obtain land compulsorily where a man was unreasonable in the exceptional cases to which Sir John refers?—Yes.

47420. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I may further say that it is never contemplated that compulsory powers should be otherwise than his lordship has stated. First of all there is the chance of coming to terms?—I am of opinion that it will not be for the benefit of the country to take up all the grass lands and divide them into small holdings, as the effect of same will be to destroy the great grazing industry which has been carried on with profit to the individual, and with great advantage to the smaller tenants who dispose of their stores to the large graziers, and I am also of opinion that there are some ancient grass lands, and other grazing farms of very rich character which it would be waste to break up on the one hand, and which would not be suitable for tillage upon the other. At the same time, if the principle receives approval of breaking up these lands, and allocating them in the way proposed, the majority of the owners in the county of Mayo will be quite content to sell their grazing lands at fair prices, simultaneously with the sale of their untenanted lands. As to what is the meaning to be put upon the words "fair prices," I suggest that a vendor should receive such a sum for tenanted and untenanted land as, when invested in securities yielding 3½ per cent. will bring in his net income.

47421. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would not suggest 3¾ per cent.?—I think that 3½ is fair.

47422. CHAIRMAN.—You mean net income after making deductions?—Yes, agency expenses, and on the grazing lands there would be taxes.

*See p. 192.

47423. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—And also you mean an erage net income over a period of years?—Yes.

47424. Have you fixed in your mind the number years that would be reasonable?—Fifteen or enty years.

47425. CHAIRMAN.—Do you think that if a man re to purchase a good grass holding of forty acres a price which would give to the landlord the net come which he had enjoyed, that man would start der conditions which were hopeful for the future? you think that the man with forty acres odd ll pay taxes and make a living?—My answer is at the graziers who are hard-headed men of busiss do it, and continue to do so.

47426. Is the secret of their success the fact that ey farm land on a bigger scale than would be ssible for a man having a forty-acre holding to and to succeed on the same lines that the grazier th the 300 acres succeeds on?—I think it is easier r the large than for the small man to succeed.

47427. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At grazing?—s.

47428. But the man with the forty-acre farm might d it profitable to use it on the mixed system?—ite so.

47429. One might fail as a grazier and succeed as mixed tillage farmer?—It is possible, but the ners of most of these farms use them for grazing, ich they consider the most profitable method. I n only give you what one sees done every day.

47430. Don't you consider that under an improved stem of tillage it would be very much better to ve second-class land under a mixed system than have it grazed?—The climate is very much against llage. It does not affect grazing very much.

47431. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is it not also very much question of the nature of the land?—Yes. Some these grazing farms are suitable, and some are not itable for tillage.

47432. Then you are of opinion that the breaking of all the grass lands, assuming they are absorbed d cut up, would adversely affect the interests of the all peasant proprietors of Ireland?—Yes, that is y idea, and I think the idea of the majority of the ople.

47433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is only the ry good land that you wish to see not broken up?—me of the land is absolutely unsuitable for breakg up. Whether the other would pay or not is nother question.

47434. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The part that is not itable is only a very minute proportion?—It is t a very large proportion.

47435. It would not materially affect the whole?—ne breaking up of the grazing generally would have very bad effect.

47436. CHAIRMAN.—Would you say that there are any holdings of the kind that comprise a certain nount of rich grass land which is unsuitable for eaking up, and at the same time a certain amount inferior grass land which it would be advantageous till?—There is some land in this country that on't stand continuous grazing.

47437. Is not it a fact, speaking generally, that present in Ireland there is too much under grass?—I would not say that except for the sake of doing ese improvements, but from the point of view of aking the most of the land a great deal of it ought be kept in grass, but I think it very desirable at these small holdings should be enlarged.

47438. Speaking entirely from the economic point view, would not you say that there is now in eland, in the West of Ireland especially, a great al of land under grass which ought not to be nder grass at all?—I look at it in this way, that e people who have it keep it under grass, and if ey thought it would pay them better to till it ey would do so.

47439. Is not that because of the difficulty of get-ng labour?—I don't think it is. The climate to a reat extent affects it.

47440. Is it because in the first place there is a ifficulty in getting labour, and in the second place at there is gradually developing a general disposi-on to go in for the easier form of farming?—These eople are men of business, minding their own busi-ess, and they know their own business best.

47441. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not it a fact at there has not been any proper system of agricul-ural training for farmers of the country here?—It as not been very good. Of late it has been taken up by the Congested Districts Board and the County Councils.

47442. I don't understand very much about Belgium or any other countries, but if we had introduced into Ireland a system like what they have there it would be profitable to have a great deal of tillage carried out?—Would our climate suit it?

47443. That would mean we should also change very much the crops we grow. Potatoes would diminish, and root crops take their place?—There are many people who will give you better evidence on that. I am not an agricultural expert.

47444. CHAIRMAN.—It is rather a strong thing for anybody to say that they are certain that the present form of agriculture in Ireland, the grazing form, is the best without being able to test a system of mixed farming by practical experience?—The people who advocate breaking up the grazing farms are merely advancing a theory. They may be right or they may be wrong.

47445. It is a question of theory on both sides?—Yes. One may be right and the other wrong.

47446. Then the people who come forward and say that mixed farming is the most suitable form of agriculture in Ireland at any rate must be listened to with respect?—I have no objection to their being listened to.

47447. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you consider if you have been through some of the Ulster counties that there is even in Ireland a practical demonstration of what can be made under a system of mixed tillage on average land?—I don't really know very much of that. I have only passed through the northern counties. I know very little about them. One passes through in trains and one sees these things, but that is all I know about it.

47448. Mr. O'KELLY.—The landlords would be willing to sell their occupied land, I understand you to say, if they received a sum which when invested at 3½ per cent. would yield them their net income?—Yes.

47449. I suppose that the best way to ascertain the net income is by going over the books of the property?—I should think so.

47450. Do you think that there would be any general disinclination on the part of the landlords in this part of the country in negotiating with their tenants to submit their books for inspection?—I think there would be no objection if they were told that they would get their net income, but they would not do it if there was going to be nothing more about it.

47451. If the Estates Commissioners approached the landlord and said, "We are willing to negotiate on the basis of a sum, which if invested at 3½ per cent., would give you your net income"?—If they made a distinct offer to do that you would get heaps of landlords to give their books and be delighted to take the offer.

47452. Do you know of any case in the country where that was asked and where it was refused?—I do not.

47453. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I understand your position on that question to be this, that there would be no objection on the part of the landlords to producing their books when the definite offer was made to give them a price which when invested will yield as an ultimate result the net income shown by their books?—Yes.

47454. What the landlords would certainly object to would be to show their books in the case of negotiations in which there was not a firm offer?—That is exactly what I meant to say. If a *bona fide* offer was made there would be no objection to producing the books.

47455. If the authority had the power of giving this money?—Yes.

47456. Mr. O'KELLY.—Take the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board if you like, don't you think that if they approached the landlord with a view of arriving at a settlement they might presume a definite offer?—I think they would require an absolutely definite offer. They would produce their books, but I don't think they would care to have their private affairs made public.

47457. I take it that they would not be made public by such a body as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners and that the whole arrangement would be confidential?—I can only give you my opinion. If there was a definite offer to give them their net income if they would prove it there would be no objection to show their books.

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47458. I am not speaking of untenanted land, but only of the occupied portion?—I am speaking of both together.

47459. Let me separate the two for a moment. Suppose the landlord was offered for the tenanted portion of his property a sum that if invested at 3½ per cent. would produce his net income, would he in that case be willing to submit his books for the inspection of the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board as the case may be?—My opinion is that he would.

47460. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If he considered it a genuine offer?—If it was a genuine offer, and he only had to prove his net income, and the offer was enforceable against the proposing purchaser and my definition of net income was accepted as a basis of price.

47461. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I understand your position to be this, that in giving that opinion you are assuming that of course it would not be a case of merely taking the untenanted land from the landlord, but his property?—I have said both together, simultaneously.

47462. Mr. O'KELLY.—I am not speaking of untenanted land, which is entirely a different question altogether and one that presents more difficulties than the other case does, but I am speaking entirely of tenanted land. I assume for the moment that there is absolutely no grazing land of any sort on the property?—I think they would. That is my opinion.

47463. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You merely put that forward as your opinion?—Yes. I have not any authority for that.

47464. Mr. O'KELLY.—Suppose I was to include both. Would you think if you gave an affirmative answer that that would represent the general view of the Landlords' Convention?—I cannot say as to the Landowners' Convention, but I would say so as regards most landlords of my acquaintance. As to the complaint made by some witnesses examined that the landlords have refused to sell grass lands, I am of opinion that in nearly every instance of this kind the refusal was due to the insufficiency of the offer. It is unfortunate that there has not been some fixed principle upon which fair prices should be determined, but I recognise that the circumstances of different districts and different estates vary so much that it is probably impossible to frame a general rule that would work fairly in all, or even in most cases. Moreover, if owners were compelled to sell untenanted land apart from their tenanted land a much higher price ought to be paid for it, and their dual interest in it, as both owner and occupier, should be valued and paid for. Mr. Doran's method seems to be very fair in principle, but in practice it has not worked out satisfactorily to the landlords. His principle appears to be to estimate the fair rent of a given area of grass land, and then to allow the landlord 27 years' purchase upon this estimate. The danger to the vendor here is that the estimated fair rent may be insufficient, and in every case it seems to be substantially below the net letting value of the grazing land. This is abundantly clear from the evidence that he has given. If, for such purpose, it be desirable to take up certain areas of grass lands, I suggest, where the owner is willing to acquiesce, he should at least be indemnified against any loss, for the reason that he is yielding, though not under compulsion, at all events to exigency which amounts to the same, and hitherto it has been the practice and the law to allow a man who is not anxious to sell or part with his property the full equivalent, and something extra varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

47465. CHAIRMAN.—It is not the law surely?—It is the custom. That has made it almost law, if it is not absolutely the law.

47466. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The 10 per cent. is under the Lands Clauses Act, but in the case of railways it sometimes runs to 20 per cent.; is that what you mean?—Yes.

47467. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is in the case of severance. There would be no severance here at all?—That is the compensation for taking it against the owner's will.

47468. CHAIRMAN.—Would not you be disposed to think that an Irish landlord who had his capital transferred from Irish land to what is called a gilt-edged security and enjoyed the same amount of income that he had before would be in a very satisfactory position, in such a satisfactory position in fact that it would be unreasonable to ask for an additional 10 per cent. for disturbance?—I don't actually ask for it. I am only saying that he is getting less than has been the practice in other cases.

47469. I understand that in England, where land is taken for railways, and is bought out by arbitration, that 10 per cent. is added for severance and disturbance; but does it not seem reasonable to you that in view of the uncertainty of affairs upon a great many Irish estates the 10 per cent. might be waived in view of the fact that the Irish landlord finds his capital invested in a gilt-edged security and not Irish land?—I think that Irish land is a very good security.

47470. Do you consider it a gilt-edged security in view of the history of the past?—The rents are very regularly paid.

47471. It has not been always so on every estate?—On a great many estates they have been. Rents have been very much reduced of late years, and those are regularly paid.

47472. If you had your choice as to whether you would have an estate returning you £1,000 a year, situated in Ireland or in England, I don't suppose that you would hesitate as to which you would choose?—Nobody likes to have his income docked.

47473. Suppose you had the same income; suppose you had your choice as to whether you had a property bringing in £1,000 a year, situated in a good English county or in a western Irish county, which would you choose. Do you mean solemnly to tell the Commission that you would be as willing to accept a property in the West of Ireland to bring in £1,000 a year as a property in an English county?—I don't know much about English rents.

47474. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—All the witness suggests is that where the owner is willing to acquiesce he should be at least indemnified against any loss?—That is what I say. I am not asking for the 10 per cent. I merely mention that as a thing that is given elsewhere, so that this is a worse bargain.

47474A. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think that the relief from the uncertainties of the future is full compensation for the 10 per cent. I will call attention to one obvious uncertainty. If the wet weather had continued this year as it was before the middle of July, and if we had not had a good fortnight, rents would not be paid this year as regularly as they had been in the past?—I quite understand your point.

47475. Then, suppose the social trouble recurred, and was widespread, trouble such as has existed in Roscommon, don't you think that that would affect largely the income from Irish land? As things are in Ireland is not rent subject to these various contingencies, and consequently is not it full compensation to you if you get the net income with full security in the future?—That is what I am asking, but I should get that at least. You are going beyond that.

47476. No, but I am only anxious to point out that if you get that you are not worse done for than those who get 10 per cent. compensation for land that is taken in England.

47477. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That question should be supplemented by one consideration; that is free importation of foreign stock or even the supplying of increased quantities of meat from the Argentine might greatly affect the value of stores, and therefore surely would greatly affect the value of grazing?—That is speculative.

47478. We have had it so frequently put before us on both sides that I should think it is one of the things that you could hardly banish from your mind?—If I wish to sell stocks now I sell them at their present market price and not at what they may be in a few years, owing to the disturbance of the money market.

47479. But the question of the Chairman was whether there was not a greater risk in Irish land than in the best gilt-edged securities to-day?—Nobody likes to be turned out of a property which has been in his family for many years.

47480. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How do you account for the depreciation in Irish land stock?—That I cannot tell you. It is a Government stock.

47481. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Sir Francis Mowatt has pointed out to you the contingencies averse to holding Irish land, and Mr. Sutherland has alluded to the fall in land stock. Is there not another set-off to Canadian cattle, and that is that the recent fall in what are called gilt-edged securities may continue, and although the income may remain the

apital value of the landed property is depreciated?—The landlord's stock may fall. Then on the other hand it is always possible that the price of land may go up. Some people believe in fair trade as against what is called free trade. That may come in, and it would make a very different business. Personally, I am myself a fair trader.

47482. Mr. O'Kelly.—Rents have been paid regularly?—Yes.

47483. They have been reduced by from 20 to 40 per cent.?—Yes.

47484. They can hardly be regarded as equivalent to a gilt-edged security when they are subject to a third reduction at the end of the second-term of fifteen years?—The same applies to securities.

47485. Chairman.—Irish Land Stock has got nothing to do with Irish land—that is, that the payment of interest on the stock has got nothing to do with the value of Irish land?—It has not.

47486. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The ultimate security is the State?—Yes.

47487. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am sure that you would allow that the point put by Mr. O'Kelly is also a factor to be considered. There might be a third-term reduction of rent?—I quite agree with you. Still, if you make a calculation as to the sale of land now you will expect your present net income, so as not to be at a loss.

47488. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is really all that you suggest?—I only quote this to show that we are not being better treated than other people. In no sense can it be said that the grazing lands are insecure property, as I am in a position to say, after inquiring into the matter, that grass rents in the County of Mayo have been at least maintained for a period of many years; while at the present time there is a better demand for grass land than for some years back; so much so, that instances can be given of enhanced prices paid for grazing lands. I am of opinion that, if it can be shown that for a period of fifteen or twenty years a particular rent has been paid for a grass farm, it is strong evidence of the letting value, and affords strong reason for holding that the landlord should be compensated for such land on the basis of the income which he has received, and not on a theoretical income, based on the prophecies of the Estates Commissioners as to the future value of land. Father O'Hara suggests in one part of his evidence that a landlord in Connaught should receive 20 per cent. bonus upon the price of his estate, and in another that he should receive a sum which, when invested at 4 per cent. would give him his net income. If these two suggestions were carried out together I am in a position to say the great majority of owners in Mayo would be quite willing to sell their grazing lands (simultaneously with their tenanted lands), save and except their demesnes and any purely home farms. My reason for saying that is that with the bonus the 4 per cent. would make it nearly as much as the 4½ per cent. in the other case. The prices, however, which have been offered, and indeed paid for grass lands, will not yield to the owners the estimate put upon them by Father O'Hara.

47489. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You refer to Mr. Doran's standard. Do you know, as a matter of fact, in the purchases that Mr. Doran is suggesting there has been no fixed number of years adhered to?—They work out at twenty-seven years.

47490. That is an average?—Yes.

47491. But there is nothing definite that is fixed?—It really came to that.

47492. I don't think you will find that Mr. Doran suggested that any definite number of years' purchase should be applied in every case in the event of compulsion?—No; but I think that is what it worked out at. It has been also suggested that Mayo rents are not well secured, or at all events that the security is not of high class, and in this connection I would like to say that there is strong reason for saying that Mayo estates afford security of the highest character of their kind, and for the following reasons: 1. From enquiry made I am in a position to say that on most estates in Mayo, tenanted and grazing land, a year's rent has been paid regularly within the year, and this for the last twenty years. That is a point that I have been talking about already.

47493. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The insecurity lies in the possibility of some estates not paying. You don't say all estates, but most estates. That is the difference between a gilt-edged security and a certain amount of speculation?—Possibly.

47494. Chairman.—You would not go so far as to say that the rent for the last twenty years has been paid off the holding itself?—Not in the case of the small holdings held by harvestmen, who earn money in England.

47495. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Even in some of the cases where they don't go harvesting I suppose it is true that a great proportion of the rent is paid by remittances from America?—I don't know that at all. I would not say that.

47496. At any rate, wherever it comes from, it is not derived from the produce of the land?—I think in the greater number of cases that it is. I don't say so in the case of these very small holdings.

47497. What we call the uneconomic holdings?—Yes.

47498. So it is true to say that in the great majority of those cases rent is not paid from the produce of the holding?—It would be impossible to pay it from some of those.

47499. Therefore the security for the payment of the rent in future is based upon something quite apart from the value of the land; if anything happened to the person who occupied that holding, if he were prevented from harvesting in England, if it happened that he had no relations in America, he would find it exceedingly difficult to pay his rent?—It is possible. The reductions of rent under the Land Act of 1881 and the amending Acts, in the County of Mayo compare favourably with the reductions in other counties supposed to be in better circumstances, and I think I am accurate when I say that only two or three counties in Ireland have a smaller average of rent reductions than Mayo. This shows that the lands were not rack-rented, and further it is abundantly evident from the prices which have been realised at sales of small holdings that the tenants' interest in these is of very substantial value, fetching from ten to twenty years' purchase. The value of the tenants' interest makes the rent absolutely secure, and the Treasury acquire the security of the tenants' interest as well as of the landlord's when advancing the purchase money, so that it cannot be said they are lending upon a poor security. The Congested Districts Board have done a great deal for the country, and their good work is evidenced in many districts, and I congratulate Mr. Doran upon the good work that he has done; but I am of opinion he has not given sufficient effect to the reasons which go in favour of the contention that the landlord should be compensated upon his net income, and not upon the basis of his estimated fair rent. It appears from his evidence that the average prices paid for first term and yearly tenancies since the passing of the Act of 1903 is 18½ years' purchase, and on second term 21 years' purchase, while these figures cover the arrears of rent which were due to the landlord at the date of the sale.

47500. That is under the voluntary system?—That is quite true.

47501. Chairman.—That is a considerable increase on the average before 1903. He showed that on the same table?—Yes, but he was dealing with people who were very much involved, and who were obliged to sell.

47502. He gave us three periods—prior to 1896, between 1896 and 1903, and since 1903, and there was an increase in each of these?—I am only talking of the 1903 period.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I don't know why it is said that only landlords who were involved sold before 1903. It would look as if owners of all classes of land sold before 1903. In the County Donegal the Duke of Abercorn and others sold.

Chairman.—It has not been said that only involved landlords sold before 1903, but it has been said, I daresay, by responsible people in public, that there were two great classes who sold before 1903—involved landlords and landlords who had sources of wealth in other countries, and who could afford to sell at a loss.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But the owners to whom I refer have retained quite large sections of their estates.

Sir John Colomb.—It was stated in Parliament in introducing the 1903 Bill as the reason why

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it was necessary to have new legislation and new inducements to sell that the number of broken-down landlords had been exhausted, and that they were now dealing with more or less solvent landlords, who had to be induced by offering them new inducements to sell their land.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I believe that you are quite right in saying that that argument was used. Statesmen make the most of such arguments to carry their measures.

47508. Chairman.—At any rate, there is no doubt the fact remains that the applications for purchase were decreasing before 1903?—Yes. Taking these figures as a basis, it is abundantly clear that they are insufficient to yield the landlord anything like his present rent. I have made a calculation here taking a certain rent—first term at 18½ years and second term at 21 years, allowing half the bonus to clear costs—it is about half the bonus, as a rule, on large estates; on small estates it is rather more—his loss would be £27 10*s.* on every £100 of income at that rate.

47509. Sir John Colomb.—Have you had much experience of sale transactions?—No. There have not been many sales in this part of the country.

47510. Because you surprise me in what you say about the bonus. To my knowledge, practically the bonus is eaten into altogether by the expenses of sale?—In the small ones, but I am told that in the large cases half the bonus is generally taken by the expenses, but in the case of small sales they absorb the entire bonus. The greater the scale on which the sale is carried out the more cheaply it can be done. Some of the most important witnesses seem to think that the problem which it is desired to solve is chiefly confined to Connaught, and if this be so there is some reason for the suggestion that an enhanced bonus should be assigned to the landlords in this province, if they are to be made the special object of attack in order to capture their grass lands. Either this or else the attention of the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board should be directed to the propriety of going elsewhere in Ireland for at least some of the land required to satisfy migrants from Connaught.

47511. Chairman.—I must protest against the particular phraseology in which you refer to landlords being made the special object of attack. You would not call it attack to suggest that the landlord should be asked to sell his grass lands at a price that would give him his net income?—Not on those terms, in which case I would be very pleased to alter the words if they do not meet with your approval. I believe Mr. Doran and Sir A. MacDonnell to be in favour of this plan. It is unsatisfactory and unprecedented that the purchaser should be the person to fix the price, and this appears to be in practice the result of prior dealings.

47512. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Whom would you consider to be the purchaser in this case?—I am speaking chiefly of the Estates Commissioners.

47513. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would not find anything objectionable in that under a voluntary arrangement?—These people are people absolutely driven to it; but if it is really a voluntary arrangement and they come to bargain together it is not compulsion. It would be only fair to have a tribunal set up for the determination of such an important question as the value of a landlord's estate. I would suggest that the tribunal should be composed of the most independent and impartial men in the country, and that they should hear evidence on both sides, and fix a price based on such evidence according as it impresses them. The highest tribunal of the land would not suffer in dignity by taking upon itself this jurisdiction, and I can suggest none better than a tribunal composed of the judges of the High Court.

47514. Sir John Colomb.—Does that apply to both tenanted and untenanted land, or do you mean it to be taken merely in reference to untenanted land?—I should apply it to all.

47515. Because you have already suggested a common basis, and that is the net income, and I don't see exactly if you accept that basis why this suggestion is necessary?—It is almost superfluous if that is actually given, but my idea was that there should be a Court of Appeal in the event of any dispute as to net income.

I could understand the tribunal being appealed to where there was a difference of opinion as to what was the net income, but if you take the standard of net income and abide by it I hardly understand the application of this suggestion.

47517. Chairman.—May I ask why you consider that judges of the High Court are specially qualified?—Because they are the most judicial minded men we have.

47518. What do they know about the value of land?—They can hear evidence. They don't know anything about a murder case, but they hear the witnesses.

47519. The assessment of the value of land is a very technical subject, and they would have to depend on the information given them by inspectors or assessors, or people appointed by them to inform them as to the price of land?—The price it fetches in the market is the great and almost only certain element, and should be regarded in this light, and effect would be given to it by any impartial tribunal. In the case of these grazing tenants it is the rent that has been paid, say, for from 18 to 20 years. If a judge considers that that has been satisfactorily proved it is very fair evidence of the value of the land.

47520. Sir John Colomb.—Would not you say appeal instead of tribunal?—It is in case that the other was not made an absolute basis to go on. It should be fixed by judges and not by Commissioners.

47521. That would be in the case of appeal?—Yes.

47522. Mr. O'Kelly.—Why do you suggest judges?—Because I consider that they are the most judicial men we have; the fairest men.

47523. Do you think that they are sufficiently versed in the present value of Irish land?—I should think that they would hear evidence.

47524. Don't you think that those who are trained to a knowledge of agriculture would be more competent to decide?—No; I am not a believer in experts in that way. I think that the only way you can find out the value of a thing is to find what it will bring or has brought.

47525. Are the best people to ascertain the value of Irish land those who know nothing about it?—No, but they would hear evidence.

47526. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you in your mind the immense expense of a suit in the Supreme Court to fix the value?—Would it be much more expensive than the Estates Commissioners?

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Much more expensive.

47527. Mr. Sutherland.—The judges are gentlemen whom we all knew before they were judges?—Yes.

47528. Going on the Bench does not change their nature?—It is impossible to get anything perfect in human nature. We must only try to get the best we can. It has been suggested that the poor law valuation plus one-third thereof should be taken as a minimum basis for compensation in the case of grass lands, but this would be a false basis to take in the County of Mayo, considering that the valuation was completed in or about the year 1857, when prices were at such a low ebb, and considering also that substantial improvements have been made on grass lands by the owners since the valuation was made. On reference to the reported prices furnished by the Land Commission it will be seen that the price of produce and of cattle have become largely enhanced even since the passing of the Land Act of 1881.

47529. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you sure of that?—I have got the report issued by the Land Commission.

47530. Let me call your attention to a return that we have got. In 1880, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, beef, butter, mutton, pork and flax sold at higher prices than in 1905?—I have got here the prices from 1886 to 1905. I could not obtain the earlier ones.

47531. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would you say that the cost of labour has not increased at least as much as the price?—No.

47532. Is labour as cheaply paid now as it used to be?—A great deal of the labour is done by the people themselves on these small farms and does not cost them anything.

47533. But of course the value of the labour whether given by the man himself or hired in any other form is the same thing. It is the fact that the wages of labouring men have increased?—Undoubtedly.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—From that return it would appear that all the products of Irish land were at a higher price in 1880 than they stood at in 1905.

Sir John Colomb.—That is a contradiction of returns already handed in.

7533A. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think that our urns compared an earlier date than 1880 with 1905? To show the uncertainty of the principle underlying value of grass farms I may refer to the evidence en by Mr. Stuart, Chief Inspector to the Estates mmissioners.* In reply to question 17571, and in- d to other questions, he suggests his principle to be, offer 27 years' purchase on the gross fair rent for zing lands, but here again is a great danger to landlord, for everything depends upon the judg- nt of one or two men, as the case may be, as to at is a gross fair rent. Does it not appear absurd say that in a rental of £3,000 a year which has n regularly paid for grass land for a number of rs a gross fair rental would be £2,500, or £2,000, any lesser sum. Mr. Stuart deals with a specific e, and as there has been some confusion over this tter I have taken the pains to secure the exact ires. I find the rental which the owner was eiving for years to be £2,992 (say, £3,000) for an a of 3,188 acres. For this estate the estimated r was £49,671. Mr. Commissioner Bailey in his dence suggested that the Estates Commissioners red 27½ years' purchase to a western landlord and t the latter in refusing said the offer was in- ded as a *bad joke*, but it now appears the offer of years' purchase was not upon the net rental eived by the owner, but upon an estimated rent as d by the inspector. By investing the amount red by the Estates Commissioners, say, £50,000, s half bonus, £3,000, total £53,000, at 3½ per t., it would only yield an income of 855 as compared with a gross income of ,000 and a net income of £2,503, the loss ng £648 on net income, while the offer really ounts to 16½ years' purchase on gross rental, and years' on net rental. Can it be urged that a dlord who refused such a price was unreasonable, ecially when it is admitted, even by Mr. Stuart nself, that by accepting his figures the landlord uld lose at least £500 a year on this one trans- ion. It is suggested no argument can be drawn favour of compulsion from this instance of re- al, but rather that the Estates Commissioners had put themselves in a position to expect a favour- e reply from the landlord. I have also documen- y evidence to show that an offer was made to ther western landlord of £68,000 for his estate, which sum no less than £62,350 was for permanent anted holdings. This offer only amounted to 16⅓ rs' purchase of the average rents actually re- ved during the previous three years. The inade- acy of the offer becomes still more apparent, as it ried with it a condition that all arrears of rent the period after the previous May were to be in- ded in the sale; the arrears of rent were estimated produce over £1,900, so that attaching this con- ion practically reduced the 16⅓ years' purchase by lf a year. The rents were mixed, first term, second m, and non-judicial. The full particulars can be duced for private information of the Commis- ners.

47534. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In these cases u know the circumstances?—Yes. I have actually n the papers myself.

47535. Are they largely mortgaged?—I should not so.

47536. If they were largely mortgaged these prices ght leave the owner his net income?—I have no in- mation to that effect. I had to get the information self. I was shown the papers about it and can tell u.

7537. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why do you say half the aus?—Because I am informed by people who have d a good deal of experience that in the case of ge estates the costs amount to about half the bonus, d that in the case of small estates they nearly amp the entire of the bonus.

7538. In the case to which you have referred do u think they would be justified in losing a great l?—I don't think if the estate has to be bought and d to improve the congested holdings that the dif- ence between market value and the amount at ich it is necessary to sell to the tenant should fall on the landlord. It should be on the State.

7539. Would not you generally agree that the tates Commissioners would be right in being very umspect as to the price they would pay when there uld be a possibility of considerable loss on re-sale?—I think that that has nothing to do with the landlord. I think it is most necessary that the small holdings should be enlarged, and that properties should be bought, but I don't think that the loss should fall on one particular class.

47540. Was the income of £3,000, to which you refer, for one year or for a number of years?—For a number of years.

47541. How many years?—I could not say for certain.

47542. CHAIRMAN.—In your view, if the State embark on remedial policy, they must pay for it themselves?—The landlords pay their own fair share along with the other taxpayers. Why should they pay for it twice over.

47543. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You agree with the previous witness, Rev. Father Kelly, that no man should be injured in carrying out a State policy?—Yes, except to the extent of his fair share as one of the general public.

47544. But no individual class or individuals should be made to lose by carrying out a policy for the good of the general public?—That is my view.

47545. CHAIRMAN.—No class should be injured except the taxpayers?—Everybody pays that equally.

47546. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you say is that nobody should pay except everybody?—Yes. It should be fairly distributed.

47547. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Mr. Corcoran said that the re-settling of the land would lead to an increase of population which would immensely benefit the shopkeeping class and the commercial community, so that at all events one class would be benefited?—They would be very fortunate.

47548. Your contention is that whoever benefits no class should suffer?—Yes, especially suffer more than their fair proportion.

47549. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is rather a new principle in the government of Ireland?—We are always having new principles in the government of Ireland.

47550. Mr. O'KELLY.—Don't you think that getting £2,500 a year from gilt-edged securities as Mr. Stuart offered in the particular case to which you have referred, would be a safer investment than if invested in what I should call a fluctuating income?—His actual loss is £648 a year on the one transaction. If you had only £2,500 a year you would not like suddenly to have £648 a year taken away from you.

47551. Do you suggest that the landlords should get 27 years' purchase of their grazing rents?—No, but Mr. Stuart said he had got 27 years' purchase of the net rental. I say he should get a sum which if invested at 3½ per cent. would not result in a loss.

47552. Can you conceive circumstances in which a £3,000 income would drop to £2,500?—It is a very unpleasant thing to happen.

47553. Let us assume that we had Canadian cattle coming in. That would mean a considerable drop in the market?—It might possibly. I can only go on what is happening at the present moment. Suppose that foreign importation were stopped we should get better prices for everything; and some people think that this may happen. I am not in a position to compare the prices which have been given by the Commissioners for grass lands in order to draw a conclusion as to the effect of same upon a landlord's income as the particulars do not appear to be given; *i.e.*, the grazing rental which they have acquired, but if their prices are on all fours with the offer made for the estate abovementioned, the loss to the owners must be appalling. I specially refer to Question 17630,* in reply to which Mr. Stuart suggests that the annuity is at least 15 per cent. less than the average fair rent, as this will show that grave injustice is being done to an owner who has no desire to part with his estate, but who yields under pressure, and then is asked to make such an improvident bargain that he is involved in a very serious loss of income in the future. In the case that I have been recalling they have been paid for twenty years.

47554. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was that grass land?—Yes.

47555. Do you know was it heavily mortgaged?—I don't think so.

47556. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You recognise the importance of the consideration as regards loss of income where an estate is heavily mortgaged at 4½ and 5 per cent. The man who gets that paid off may not have his income reduced?—I don't think that has

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], p. 225 *et seq.*

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anything to do with anyone else except a man and his creditors.

47557. You speak of great sacrifices and men losing their income. I am pointing out a case in which there would be no sacrifice at all. I don't say that it was in that particular case?—The owners object also to the practice of preventing a sale going through to a tenant where the parties have agreed to a price, either for a tenanted holding, or for a parcel of land, carved out of the landlord's grazing land. It is submitted that, where the landlord is willing to give parcels of land to his tenants, and where the tenants have agreed to a price, the matter should be allowed to proceed without the intervention of any third party, as each of the parties to the contract is quite well enough able to decide for himself as to the value of his bargain, and yet we find instances in which such a bargain is actually arrested, on the ground that it is not sufficiently equitable from the tenant's point of view. There is such a thing as giving too good a bargain to a tenant at the expense of a landlord, and this is one of our chief objections to the practice which has been prevailing.

47558. CHAIRMAN.—It is not that it is not sufficiently equitable from the tenant's point of view, but that it is not sufficiently equitable from the State point of view?—But it is practically coming to the same thing as far as the landlord is concerned.

47559. Assuming that the authority through which the purchase is carried out is a perfectly just and impartial authority it is no concern of theirs theoretically what price is paid. The question of price is a matter between the landlord and tenant. All they are concerned with is whether the money that is advanced by the State, of which they are for the moment trustees is sufficiently secured on the property sold?—We argue that they have very excellent security, and that they are crying out unnecessarily under this head.

47560. I would only point out that it is not correct to say that the sale is arrested because the tenant is making a bad bargain, because the money that is asked to be advanced is more than the State ought to be called upon to produce?—I rather think that what I said before comes in, that if the difference between the two prices is to be found, as it may be possible that they cannot give the landlord a fair price without making the annuity for the tenant too high, then the State should pay the difference.

47561. That is demanding a bonus or grant which will be paid straight off and which will not be regarded as part of the mortgage, as it were, upon the estate. The State has bought an annuity which the property can be expected to pay. The difference in your case is made up by a grant from the State, outside altogether the question of equitable annuity—is not that so?—If it is decided that it is necessary to acquire land, and sell it to the congested population at a low rate, the difference between this rate and the market price should be paid by the State. It is most unjust to expect one class only, namely, landowners, to provide this money, particularly as they, in addition, pay their fair share in common with the rest of the taxpayers of the nation.

47562. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you seriously suggest that the tenant is able to hold his own in negotiating with the landlord for the purchase of his holding?—Yes.

47563. That an unsophisticated tenant is able to hold his own with men learned in the intricacies of negotiations?—I think that the tenants are just as clever as the landlords—many of them.

47564. I differ from you in that. Why should not a third party intervene?—The State advances a certain sum to the landlord, and it is right that it should see that it got sufficient security for the repayment of that sum. The third party must intervene, because in the last resort the rates of the country are security for the advance, and other parties besides the landlords and tenants are interested in provident bargains being made. You know yourself that even this year certain sums have been stopped out of the grants to local authorities in connection with land finance. Suppose that improvident bargains were made, and that deductions were made from our annual grants in aid of rates, would not that work a great deal of hardship to all classes in the community, landlords, farmers, artizans, shopkeepers, and so on. Do you not see that there is something to be said for the suggestion that third parties should intervene to see that provident bargains are made, so that by and by the ratepayers of the country shall not be involved in great financial loss?—I thought that the object of putting in the zones was to prevent that, to simplify matters, and to have it settled that as long as prices fell within the zones the security was sufficient, and that the price was not too high or too low.

47565. I may refer you in answer to that to the case of an estate in the County Galway which, prior to the 1903 Act, was offered under the Ashbourne Act for eight or nine years' purchase. The Land Commission sent down inspectors, and they refused to say that the estate was security for eight or nine years' purchase. After the Act of 1903 was passed, the landlord proposed to sell at a price within the zones, which represented twenty-four and a half years' purchase. Do you seriously suggest that there should be no revision of a sale of that kind—twenty-four years' purchase under the Act of 1903 in a case in which the Land Commission refused to certify for nine years' purchase under the Ashbourne Act?—It seems a most extraordinary case.

47566. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You admit that bargaining between the landlord and tenant is only possible by the State supplying the ultimate security. If the State supplies the security, is not it fair that the State should have a voice in the terms of the bargain for which it is supplying the security?—No doubt there is something to be said on that side. I am of opinion that powers should be given and the practice should be observed of scheduling congested areas by townlands rather than by electoral divisions or any other unit, and I am of opinion also that the Congested Districts Board should have the power to buy land outside congested districts, for the purpose of settling the poor people who are residential in non-congested districts, and I also am of opinion that the Board should be more representative of classes than it is at present. What I mean by that is that there should be more people. There are very few from Connaught on it at present.

47567. When you say classes, do you mean counties?—Both classes and districts. I suggest that there should be a resident agricultural instructor in each district with a fair-sized farm under his control. I suggest that sporting rights should be reserved in the interest of the estate and of the community, and that where an estate has been sold with the sporting rights the Estates Commissioners should take precautions to conserve such rights, and to apply the income derived from the sporting rights in relief of the annuities payable by the tenants on such estates according to some equitable adjustment.

47568. CHAIRMAN.—I presume you cannot get money for the sporting rights from the Government; there is no advance made in respect of sporting rights?—I don't think so. I suggest that where there is turbary bog upon an estate which has been sold direct to the tenants the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board should take upon themselves, having regard to the machinery they possess, the function of striping and mapping the bog, so that it may be equitably allocated amongst the tenants, and I also suggest that a fair price should be paid for turbary estimated upon a basis of its value for fuel.

47569. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In your opinion the Congested Districts Board should have power to buy land outside congested districts for settling poor people who are resident in non-congested districts?—If a man is a poor man on an uneconomic holding not in a congested district land may be bought in that district alongside his holding, and while the ills of one man may be put an end to the other man cannot be helped.

47570. The result is a little illogical. You would make the Congested Districts Board do its work in congested districts, and when you advocate purchasing land outside congested districts for the purpose of assisting residents outside congested districts you extend the application of their operations all over Ireland?—It is very hard lines on a man living outside a congested district on an uneconomic holding if he sees property bought alongside him to help others while he himself cannot be helped.

47571. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think Sir Francis suggests that you might limit the statement in your paragraph to those poor people in non-congested areas who are on the fringe?—That is what I am driving at.

Right Rev. Monsignor O'Hara examined.

47572. CHAIRMAN.—What are the particular points that you wish to bring before us?—I do not wish to repeat evidence already given. What I wish to call attention to is a concrete scheme here at home. It has been stated already that there are ten electoral divisions congested in the Ballina Union. Four of these congested electoral divisions are practically in the parish of Crossmolina, of which I am parish priest, and the four electoral divisions are in one group, and just on the fringe of them, to the east where we are sitting now, there are two non-scheduled electoral divisions. I made it my business to look up the figures for the Ballina Union in the office of the clerk of the union, and I find that in the four congested divisions of Crossmolina there are 320 holdings of the value of £5 and under. On the fringe of these four divisions there are two non-scheduled divisions running from north to south. In these two divisions non-scheduled and a portion of the Deal division which is scheduled there are, according to the union records, close on 5,540 acres exclusively in grass, and on which there were small farmers before the Famine and down to the 'fifties who have since disappeared. 5,540 acres in these two divisions would afford 27 acres each to 200 migrants from the other four divisions, and afford 18 acres each to 300 migrants. If even 4,000 acres of these could be secured by any authority, such as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, it would afford 20 acres to each of 200 migrants from the other divisions.

47573. Would not you in your distribution of grass lands be disposed to think that it would be a mistake to block out every holding into 20 acres? Would you not be disposed to vary it a little?—I am only making a suggestion as to what division might be made. A man of experience like Mr. Doran might make other arrangements. I am only referring to the capabilities of the district for migration, which I am told in other districts is a very difficult question to solve. Here you have the people at home on the spot, in their own parish, living on thoroughly uneconomic holdings of from £5 valuation down to 30*s.*, and they have at their very doors the means of affording relief if the broad acres which lie at their very doors could be secured, and the land which they would vacate could be used to relieve the congestion of the small holders who would remain.

47574. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You take 20 acres because you consider that a family could live on 20 acres?—Yes. These lands around Crossmolina, North and South, are good lands, but would certainly be rendered much more useful if tilled, for the simple reason that some of them have been in grass for the last 50 or 60 years, and are deteriorating. They would be splendid land—typical land for small holdings. Twenty acres would be a very nice holding for the man I speak of, who should certainly be migrated if that were possible.

47575. You would not mind from what quarter these migrants came into the parish?—After all the congests in the parish were relieved I would welcome migrants from outside, even in preference to sons of tenants already relieved in congested districts in my own parish. They are in the parish already. In the four scheduled divisions there are 320 holdings under £5 valuation. They are most miserable holdings over in the mountains.

47576. So that in the parish already you have persons on uneconomic holdings who would require all the grass land?—All, and more if we could get it.

Captain ANTHONY MAUDE.

47577. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to make a statement in reference to some evidence that has been given today?—Yes. Mr. Corcoran in his evidence gave returns of certain landlords in this barony and stated that they refused to sell their estates. I, on behalf of the Earl of Arran, a very large landowner in this barony, wish to refute that evidence. Lord Arran took an active part in passing the Land Purchase Act of 1903. He was perfectly willing to sell his lands, including those on his own hands, with the exception of his demesne, on such terms as would give him his present income when the capital was invested at 3½ per cent. I may also state that for the purpose of arriving at the principle he would have no objection to the inspection of his rentals for the last 15 or 18 years, in so far as it showed the gross rental and the estate outgoings.

47578. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I might refer to the statement, which does not seem to be quite met by what you have said: regarding sale by landlords to tenants, there are not many landlords within this union who have sold to their tenants; the largest landlords are holding out for an exceptional price, such as Mrs. Saunders Knox-Gore, Mrs. Pringle, Sir Roger Palmer, and Lord Arran; these landlords are insisting on 24, 24 and 26 years' purchase of second term rentals, together with the bonus, or from 33 to 35 years. What I put to you is this, that the witness did not state that Lord Arran had refused to sell?—I clearly understood that he said Lord Arran had refused to sell his estate.

47579. Mr. O'KELLY.—Negotiations a few years ago were going on, I understand, between Lord Arran on the one hand and his tenants on the other: is that so?—Yes, it is. I was negotiating a sale of the estate at the time.

47580. Would you kindly state why the sale fell through?—I was meeting various deputations from various parts of the estate, which is scattered over North Mayo, three years ago. But when I thought that terms had actually been arranged the tenants informed me that they would not buy on any terms unless the estate was handed over to the Estates Commissioners. What happened in this part of the county at that time I do not know, but the tenants had a meeting, and declined to go any further with the matter unless the estate was handed over bodily to the Estates Commissioners. This, Lord Arran refused to do; but I went so far as to say that if they came to terms with me I would then ask Lord Arran to hand over his estate in bulk to the Estates Commissioners, but that before this was done they would have to come to terms with me as to the number of years purchase that they would give.

47581. I thought you said that the terms had been arrived at?—Practically. I sold one townland.

47582. And suddenly the tenants said they would have nothing to do with it unless it was handed over to the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

47583. You say that Lord Arran had a good deal to do with the passing of the Act of 1903?—He had. He was most anxious that it should be passed for the benefit of the tenants.

47584. One of the objects of the Act, in fact the chief object in the West of Ireland, was to have the grazing land distributed among the people?—Yes.

47585. Do I take it that the tenants were anxious that the occupied land and the untenanted land should be handed over bodily to the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

47586. The tenants, I understand, suggested that the fixing of the price should be left to the Estates Commissioners, and said that they would be willing to agree to whatever price the Estates Commissioners after inspection decided was fair and equitable?—I believe that that was the case.

47587. Speaking as a sensible and experienced man do you suggest that that was not perfectly reasonable?—I do not think it was.

47588. Do I understand you to say that what you wanted was to sell the occupied land direct to the tenants, and afterwards to have negotiations in connection with the grass lands?—No. I gave a guarantee that if the tenants came to terms with me as to the number of years purchase they would pay that the untenanted lands would be sold to the Estates Commissioners.

47589. Then I ask you this: what particular objection had you to negotiations with the Estates Commissioners?—Lord Arran thought, and I agreed with him, that we were quite able to negotiate a sale of the tenanted lands as well as of the untenanted lands to the tenants without the intervention of a third party. A number of the tenants had agreed with

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me at the time, until whatever came over them they suddenly declined to go any further unless I got Lord Arran to hand over the estates.

47590. Then the negotiations broke down?—Yes; except in the case of one townland.

47591. Has any attempt been made since then to re-open the negotiations?—Very lately I was approached, but not by the great bulk of the tenants.

47592. Have you been approached recently?—Within the last eight or ten months.

47593. What reply did you make to the request of the tenants?—I wanted them to give me the names of the tenants who wanted to buy, because it would not be worth while having the whole of the estates surveyed unless the great bulk of the tenants on any one of the particular estates agreed to the terms. Lord Arran has six separate estates in Co. Mayo.

47594. But you still persist in your original decision—that you were not going to sell to the Estates Commissioners, but to the tenants themselves?—If the Estates Commissioners said to-day that they were willing to give a sum which, if invested at 3½ per cent., would give his net income to Lord Arran, I would agree to their offer at once on behalf of Lord Arran.

47595. Do you mean to say you want to get the grazing rents also?—Certainly. Since the Act of 1903 was passed I have sold over £1,000,000 worth of property in all parts of Ireland.

47596. You are aware that it was generally understood that one of the conditions of a general settlement of the Irish land question was the restoration of the evicted tenants?—Yes.

47597. Lord Arran took part in the passing of that Act with that object in view, yet Lord Arran has consistently voted during the last few days against the Evicted Tenants Bill?—I do not know anything about that. I am perfectly willing to sell on behalf of Lord Arran, and the Estates Commissioners can reinstate evicted tenants, split up grazing lands, or do anything else, provided we get our terms. I asked the names of these tenants who were willing to buy to put before Lord Arran.

47598. To whom did you send that communication?—To Mr. Purdue, of Mullaghafarry, near Killala.

47599. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You stated a moment ago that the owner of the property was prepared to transfer the grass land to the Estates Commissioners provided that the tenant and the owner had first agreed about the purchase price of the tenanted land?—Exactly.

47600. Did you consider what would happen if you, as representing the owner, and the Estates Commissioners did not agree about the price of the untenanted land?—I gave a guarantee that we would sell it.

47601. I quite understand that. What was exactly the meaning of that guarantee?—That I would leave it to them to fix the value of the untenanted land.

47602. To the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. It is a very large estate, and the untenanted land only amounts to 640 acres of good land; and I thought that for that amount of land it would not be worth while fighting about £1,000 or so.

47603. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Assuming you came to terms with the tenants as to the tenanted lands, you were prepared to leave the purchase price of the untenanted lands to be settled by the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

47604. Sir John Colomb.—That was because the amount of untenanted land was so small as compared to the size of the estate?—Yes.

47605. This difficulty never would have arisen had it been the custom and practice of the Estates Commissioners to give such a sum as, if invested at 3½ per cent., would represent the net income of the landlord when the whole transaction was completed?—Certainly it would not. There would be no need for compulsion or further legislation if they did that.

47606. You have vast experience all over Ireland. You have sold a million's worth of land?—Over a million.

47607. May we take it from you, with your experience, as your opinion that if the rule of the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board was this that when they wanted land they said: "We will give you such a sum as when invested at 3½ per cent. represents your net income," there would be a general transfer of land, as much as the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board wanted to get?—I have not the slightest doubt of it. Of course, they should be left their demesnes.

47608. Is not one of the deterrent influences on landlords against dealing at all the great uncertainty that prevails when they agree to sell, and when inspection takes place, and the enormous difficulties that they are placed in if there be any difference in the end?—That is the whole difficulty. If the Estates Commissioners would say, "We are prepared to give you such a sum as, if invested at 3½ per cent., would give you your present income—let us go over your accounts," if necessary to ascertain amount of rental, they would at once fall into line, and every difficulty would disappear.

47609. Mr. Sutherland.—Have not you said you would consent to this because it was not worth while to dispute over it?—I would consent on behalf of Lord Arran in the case of the untenanted lands, provided terms were arranged for the tenanted lands.

47610. Mr. O'Kelly.—If you were willing to trust to their justice with regard to the untenanted land, why would not you trust their justice with regard to tenanted land?—Because there are only 640 acres of untenanted land.

47611. You would like to get for Lord Arran the full value of his property?—Yes.

47612. The 640 acres is part of his property: you would like to get the full price of that for him?—Certainly.

47613. You are willing to trust the discretion of the Estates Commissioners in determining the price of that 640 acres?—Yes.

47614. Why, if you are willing to trust them with regard to 640 acres, do you hesitate with regard to the occupied portion?—What I meant to imply was that the grass lands in hands need scarcely be taken into account in comparison with the entire size of the tenanted estate.

47615. Then really Lord Arran would say this: "Get me the best price possible for the occupied portion, and you can do what you like with the unoccupied portion"?—We are all anxious to get the best terms possible.

47616. Sir John Colomb.—And Lord Arran was so anxious to sell that he would not raise any small points about his untenanted land?—Yes. He did not wish to stand in the way of benefits to his tenants.

47617. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you have sold some land to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

47618. In selling that quantity of land, which cost more than a million of money, did you, in demanding a price from the tenants, ever put forward a standard of net income to the landlord?—In some cases I did.

47619. Have you got more or less than the net income?—Just about the net income. I have sold a great deal in Donegal, in your lordship's diocese, on the terms which I would have sold this estate for.

47620. The Arran Estate?—Yes, and Lord Templemore's Estate.

47620A. Did you sell any land in Donegal before the Act of 1903?—I don't think I did. I am not certain that I did not sell part of the Connolly Estate before the Act of 1903.

47621. With your knowledge of the Arran property and of what the Congested Districts Board would have to do when it bought the property before transferring it to the tenants, don't you think it would be a good thing that this Arran property here should pass through the hands of such a body as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners doing like improvements before it is sold to the tenants?—I don't know how to answer that exactly. I know that the Congested Districts Board have made enormous improvements where they got these estates.

47622. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Even if you agreed with the tenants as to terms would not it be a good thing if remedial processes were applied by a public body like the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners before the tenants became tenant purchasers?

47623. Chairman.—Surely there would be no objection from the landlord's point of view?—Not a bit.

47624. Would you agree with the tenants as to price, and then allow the Congested Districts Board to come in and say: "Don't sell this direct, because if you sell direct it will be almost impossible for these people to improve and re-stripe, but when you have

rranged with your tenants we will take it over"?—hat would meet our case exactly.

47625. Mr. O'Kelly.—In negotiating with the tenants did you ever demand a price for Lord Arran's roperty?—I don't think I demanded a number of ears purchase, but said that Lord Arran would have have his present income.

47626. Would not the first step be to say: "Lord rran's income is so and so; I must get so many ears purchase in order to secure for Lord Arran his et income": did you do that?—I cannot say positively that. I had a great many interviews.

47627. Might I suggest that from the beginning to ie end neither Lord Arran nor his agent ever asked price of the tenants on the property?—I am perctly positive that I stated the terms on which his rdship would sell; that was to give him his present ıcome.

47628. The tenants did not know what Lord rran's net income was?—I said that Lord Arran ould sell on such terms as would give the tenants a duction of four shillings in the £.

47629. Then my memory is at fault, and I apolose. Two witnesses mentioned Mr. Pratt as having ffered to sell his estate at 18 years' purchase, and a onth afterwards increasing his offer to 27 years' urchase. Here is documentary evidence to show that this is inaccurate?—He made his offer in 1899 when Land Stock was at 112, and he would receive his present net income. His rent had not then been reduced for a second statutory term. He was not approached again by the tenants until October, 1903, when he told them that he would sell on such terms as would yield him his present income. Some of the rents have been reduced on a second statutory term since 1899, and it would work out that he would be getting less than if he had sold at 18 years' purchase in 1899.

47630. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you say that the increase in the number of years purchase is represented by the reductions in rent?—In 1899 the landlords were paid in Land Stock, which was then equivalent to 112, and then the rents were reduced by the second statutory term. Even if you arrange terms with your tenants you cannot hand the property over to the Estates Commissioners. They won't take over the estate. If I had fifty tenants on an estate now and arranged terms with them, and asked the Estates Commissioners to take over the estate they would not take it over from me.

47631. Chairman.—The Congested Districts Board might?—Yes. If that could be done it would simplify the sale of estates here very much.

Rev. Patrick Kevany examined.

47632. Chairman.—You wish to make a statement reference to the evidence of Mr. Maude?—Yes. e has referred to deputations of tenants to him. 7e never got so far in the matter of the sale of the rran Estate. No deputation of tenants ever waited ı Lord Arran or on Mr. Maude.

47633. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What did haphen?—It leaked out through some means that Lord rran was prepared to sell his estate. A meeting of ie tenants was called in the Boardroom, Ballina, nd the clergy of the several parishes were notified lso. I happened to be a curate in the district, and attended at the request of the tenants in the dis-ict. I think Captain Maude was there. We adourned the meeting for a fortnight, and appointed number of delegates to ascertain the views of the nants and what they were prepared to give. We et on a second occasion and a third occasion. aptain Maude was present on all these occasions, ut no deputation ever waited upon him. He walked a to the meetings of the tenants as if he was a nant himself.

47634. Did you formulate any terms?—We did not et that far. We did at the last meeting. We reolved in the parish in which I happen to be Adinistrator—the district of Shraheen, which Mr. Telvin referred to, which is cut out into rundale two idges wide—that it should never be bought direct by the tenants, as it would be useless to them with a ridge here and a ridge there. It was resolved that the congested portions of Lord Arran's Estate should be purchased through the Congested Districts Board and that the non-congested portion of his property and the grazing lands should be purchased by the Estates Commissioners, but it was not proposed either to hand over the estate as a whole to the Estates Commissioners as a bulk sum or as a going concern, or as Captain Maude demands to have offers made by the tenants and then have the price bid up as it would at an auction.

47635. Is there much rundale on that estate?—I understand that there is some at Ballycastle, but we have some at Shraheen.

47636. Chairman.—What do you mean by that reference to auctions?—At an auction a man bids a certain sum, and then another bids more.

47637. Is it unreasonable for anybody who is asked to sell property to ask: "What are you prepared to give"?—I think it should follow the purchase and sale of any other article, and that the man should be asked "what are you prepared to accept?" We have heard to-day for the first time that the net income is acceptable, and that is not a matter of bidding up.

47638. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You had no statement to that effect before?—I don't think so.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-FIFTH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Courthouse, Belmullet.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (Chairman); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Aug. 23, 1907,

Mr. John O'Malley.

Mr. JOHN O'MALLEY examined.

47639. CHAIRMAN.—You are appointed by the County Council?—Yes. The evidence that I propose giving is practically about the parish of Kilmore and the cases of congestion in the parish of Kilmore.

47640. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What union?—Belmullet Union.

47641. What is the electoral division?—Binghamstown North and Binghamstown South.

47642. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Altogether in the Erris peninsula?—Yes.

47643. CHAIRMAN.—Very well, go on?—The population would be 2,876, and the valuation of both would be £3,440; and in those two electoral divisions nineteen people hold 10,028 acres 3 roods 4 perches, almost all non-residential holdings and all the best grazing land inside of Mullett. Now, the valuation of those 10,028 acres that those nineteen people hold would be £1,531 9s., or, roughly speaking, 50 per cent. of the value of the whole two divisions. I have the names of those people, with the acreage they hold, if it is necessary to give it.

47644. I think we have got all those figures, but you can put it in?—Well, as you have all these figures there is no necessity for going over them, I am sure. All I would say in reference to that particular grievance is that the main causes of congestion in these parts are the number of large ranches held by these nineteen people and the small uneconomic holdings that the poor people are driven out of. Those are the main reasons, and any figures that I could give would not give you the slightest idea. If you see for yourselves where the bullocks are and see where the people are placed it would be more than if you got all the figures in the Blue Books in reference to it.

47645. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you got any knowledge of Ardmore Point?—Ardmore Point would be fairly difficult to get at, because there is hardly a road going there, but it is one of the worst places.

47646. Living in the district, I daresay you have a knowledge of Fallmore?—Fallmore—a bad bit.

47647. And do you think that is a place the Commission might visit with advantage?—Yes, Fallmore and all round to the left of the road that you, Mr. O'Kelly, have a knowledge of. You have been once out there before, but it would be well if the other members of the Commission also went to see all this and visit this district. It is certainly scandalous to see the state of affairs that exists.

47648. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the grass land conveniently situated?—Just across the road, and you will see traces of tillage where those large grazing ranches were all tilled some years ago. You will see the marks of the ridges there, the marks of the tillage.

47649. I suppose before the Famine that district was under tillage?—Oh, yes, and a long time after the Famine, a long time after. That would be 1846, but long after that the population of Mullett was double what it is now, for very many years. Of course I have statistics here to show, but I am sure you have them all in the Blue Book.

47650. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Quite so. What you are mentioning is that there are a number of very small farmers and a number of very large grass holders, and your suggestion for the relief of the small holdings is the acquisition of some of the large holdings and their division amongst them?—Yes; quite so.

47651. And then I suppose any more figures will not help?—Ocular demonstration will show you the whole thing if you will see for yourselves.

47652. CHAIRMAN.—The Board have not bought any property in Mullett?—No. They have bought some islands out in the sea and a few little places like that.

47653. Have they approached any of the landlords of the Mullett, do you know?—Oh, I think they have. I am sure they have. In fact there are very few tenants in Erris that have not approached the landlords.

47654. I do not mean the tenants, but I mean the Board. Have they taken any steps to acquire the land?—I have not heard so.

47655. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have there been any direct sales from landlords to tenants in this district?—No, none whatever that I know of.

47656. I do not mean only under the Act of 1903, but have there been any such in the last twenty years?—None that I know of.

47657. Mr. O'KELLY.—The owner of the island of Inniskea, I understand, was a Mr. Walsh?—Yes.

47658. Inniskea was sold to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, through the Congested Districts Board.

47659. Sold to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

47660. I understand that Inniskea is only part of a large property?—It is part of Mr. Walsh's property.

47661. Inniskea is owned by Mr. Walsh?—Yes.

47661A. The island of Inniskea was sold to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

47662. Did Mr. Walsh refuse to sell the mainland portion of his property to the Congested Districts Board?—He did. That is what I am going to explain.

47663. Do you think it is a wise policy to purchase a detached portion of property as in this case?—I do not think it is of much use to the people to purchase these little patches.

47664. The land on the mainland, I understand, is grazing land?—All grazing land, non-residential too.

47665. And Mr. Walsh refused to sell the mainland portion of his property?—He refused to sell the grazing ranches in the vicinity of Aughlian.

47666. Do you think it is wise of the Congested Districts Board or any other body to declare a detached portion of a property an estate in circumstances of this kind?—No, I do not.

47667. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be much better if the Congested Districts Board, besides acquiring the island, had been able also to acquire this grass land which is on the same property?—Yes.

47668. And not being able to acquire the grass land, do you think it was good to acquire the island and set afoot the process of bettering the condition of the people?—Oh, it has much improved the islanders, but these are a very small fraction of the population of the Mullett.

47669. So far as it goes you think it was a good scheme?—It is about four miles from the mainland.

47670. If a public board like the Congested Districts

oard has failed through causes not under its own ntrol to acquire the grass land on this particular operty, the Walsh property, is not it a good pro- ct to acquire an island like Inniskea with the object improving the fishing population?—It is very good, t it will take another century to get along to quire the whole of the lands if they are to be got bits. I would suggest myself and any reasonable an, I am sure, will agree that the main point is to ve compulsory powers of purchase to the Congested stricts Board to buy up all Erris.

47671. You would like to buy up the whole land?—es.

47671A. Do you think if it were bought up by the ngested Districts Board that within the boundary the peninsula a sufficient amount of grass land uld be found to make economic most of the hold- gs that are now uneconomic?—Certainly. The ures show that there is 50 per cent. of the whole of e land in the hands of 19 men out of a population 2,876. It is quite evident.

47672. Would you look at Erris as a whole?—Yes.

47673. Would not you say this, that if Erris, which cupies a very unique position, is to be improved e whole of it should be bought up at once?—Yes, d drained.

47674. And great improvements in the shape of ainage should be carried out in it?—Drainage is the xt thing.

47675. You think there is no hope for Erris unless d until all this waste land is acquired?—None natever, and if I were dying and on my oath I uld say I believe there would no reform otherwise. is year by year going in fact the other way and e youth of the country are all leaving. They can- t live on these patches of land, and a number of em go across to England for the wages they get ere, where there is something to be earned, and the xt thing is America.

47676. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would strike e that with Erris jutting out to the ocean as it es there is another source of livelihood, that is e fishing?—Yes.

47677. Do you not think that the coast population ight, to a large extent, be provided for by fishing velopment?—That is quite so, my lord, but like her things, unfortunately in Erris there is no arket to be got for the fish. Fish to the value, I lieve, of £100 in one day has rotted on the shores Belderig for want of a mode of conveyance. The h is taken in here and there is nothing but this ng car to drive forty miles to Ballina, and there is means of sending the fish out of here, though there abundance of fish round this coast. In fact it is a gular gold mine. Some have been caught by the en from Scotland here to the extent of 8 to 11 ns at one time.

47678. What you state leads to the conclusion that r the development of the fishing transport facilities e necessary?—Quite so.

47679. Is there a boat service at present towards igo?—Yes, there is that boat service, but bringing sh fish to Dublin is a farce. You could not send That service is inadequate, inasmuch as it does t meet the train and the fish lies over there all ght, and three days is enough in hot weather to ruin e fish.

47680. It is some improvement, but not sufficient?—a, not at all. The Congested Districts Board, at r. O'Kelly's special request, added one extra trip in e week, but even that did not do. The fish would bad when it would be landed in England. Black- rn, I believe, was where it was usually sent to.

47681. Mr. O'Kelly.—You have got an extra trip the week?—No; it was taken off the moment the hing dropped.

47682. I meant to say during the fishing season. nd there was a man who come over from Scotland?— r. Murgatroyd.

47683. And the Board of Works gave guarantees?— es; so I believe.

47684. And you had the extra service?—Yes.

47685. And did that assist?—Oh, it did. It sisted him in particular.

47686. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Whom?—This ntleman in particular. He had ice specially and ed to ice the fish.

47687. Chairman.—What extra service was this you d?—The boat only made two trips in the week.

47688. The Sligo boat?—Yes, the Sligo boat, and on account of the quantity of fish that was lost the year before owing to having only two trips he got on this extra trip, which assisted him materially, as every other day he had the fish iced and sent in time for the train next morning.

47689. And after that you got a three times in the week service instead of two?—Yes.

47690. And where was the ice kept?—He kept an ice boat. He got the ice in Dublin.

47691. Where was the ice kept?—On board the Tartar, on board of the steamer; the steamer Tartar that plies between here and Sligo.

47692. Having caught these fish, and having got them on board the ship, he put them into ice on the ship?—On the ship. That is it.

47693. Sir John Colomb.—You have seen that done?—Oh, yes; they were iced on board.

47694. He had not them iced on shore?—He took the fish out of the different stations between here and Sligo. There are four or five stations. There is Belderig and Porturlin and Portacloy and Ballycastle. Those are the four stations the boat usually puts in at.

47695. Chairman.—Does this vessel call at those places now?—No, not frequently. It only calls in at Ballycastle and Portacloy on its journey up.

47696. How often does she call there now?—It depends on whether or not she has stuff there for the merchants.

47697. Was it part of this gentleman's contract that she was to call at those places?—Yes.

47698. On every trip?—On every trip, weather permitting. If the weather was bad, or a squall came, I do not think she could put into those places, and the fish would be left there.

47699. Where were they caught?—Off the coast here.

47700. Where were they brought to principally?—Belderig, as a rule. The greatest takes were at Belderig, I should think.

47701. You say she called there every other day and the fish was put on board and put into ice-boxes on board?—Yes.

47702. And then taken to Sligo?—Then taken to Sligo, but if there was a gale she could not put in anywhere, and returned here, and in that case the fish had to be taken by carts to Killala station. On several occasions they had to take the fish on to Killala station.

47703. That rather shows the ice was on shore?—They had no ice on shore. They just chanced sending them on to Dublin.

47704. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where were the fish put on board of the steamer?—They were put at different stations—Ballycastle first, Belderig next, and Portacloy and Porturlin, and the fish at those stations were taken on to the boat and put on board.

47705. Besides the two runs in the week were there exceptional arrangements made on several occasions to suit this fishing?—Yes, there were.

47706. If the railway were carried on to Blacksod Point it is contemplated that it should touch the deep water at Broadhaven Bay also?—Yes.

47707. That is contemplated?—Yes.

47708. And touching the deep water at Broadhaven Bay would be a very great advantage to the fishing?—A very great advantage entirely, my lord.

47709. Would not it be one great means of developing that fishery?—It would, certainly, all along the north coast; but one thing that would have to be secured would be a permanent service.

47710. Chairman.—Are the people very much more in favour of a railway by the north coast than by the Mulranny route?—Well, we came to the conclusion in Belmullet, some eighteen months ago, that we would never advocate any particular route, as we were told by the Government on one or two occasions that they could not diagnose what we wanted. We fought amongst ourselves in the past, but now we simply advocate a line, leaving it to the Government to fix.

47711. But you must know which you would prefer?—The people?

47712. Yes?—It is supposed that the greater population is to the north coast side and a greater number of people would be served on that side.

47713. Is not it the fact that the fishing at Broadhaven and round the northern coast is far better than the Blacksod fishing?—It is.

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47714. And the population is very much more there?—The population has improved.

47715. Therefore, from the fishing point of view, is not it the fact that the northern route would be of much more use than the Mulranny route?—Oh, yes, it would; it would serve a greater number of people, fishing people.

47716.—But the northern route is critised sometimes because there is an idea that it might take trade aside?—Well, I don't know anything of that. I do not think so. We are not very particular about which we get, or at least we are quite indifferent; but I believe what they call the All Red Line would be the best of the two.

47717. Mr O'Kelly.—You have got a number of fishing stations along the north coast?—We have, sir.

47718. And to develop those fishing stations, and to make them a source of profit to the people a railway is necessary?—Without a railway there is no salvation for Belmullet. You are quite aware of that yourself, from the number of journeys you have made here. It is the only part of His Majesty's dominions so far from a railway station—forty-two English miles.

47719. I will not ask you to offer any opinion, or say whether you favour the route by Mulranny or from Killala by the north coast to Belmullet?—I would not be prepared to offer any opinion. We are prepared to take a railway, and we are pressing to have one, and can show we have a grievance in not having one, but we are not going to quarrel amongst ourselves again about any of the routes. Let them settle it finally for us and we will have it.

47720. Sir John Colomb.—When you say that you are prepared to take a railway I suppose you mean to take it for nothing. Are you prepared to say that the general feeling of the country is that the district ought to be taxed to make the railway?—There is no tax. The Midland Railway, at their recent meeting, had the matter before them.

47721. I am not asking you what is the actual position, but I am asking you a general question. When you say that you are all prepared to take a railway do you mean to say you are prepared to pay for it?—No.

47722. Now, what is your business—are you a farmer?—I am a farmer's son. I am a shopkeeper in town.

47723. Do you hold land of your own?—No; a few patches round the town here.

47724. Now, what is the acreage of your father's farm?—It would be eighteen, I should think.

47725. It is a considerable farm?—No, it is not. It would be about twenty acres at the most.

47726. Is it thoroughly drained?—Well, it is not very well drained indeed.

47727. Can you tell me why it is not well drained?—Well, it is in a low-lying place. What I mean is that it is along the flat of a river, and what drainage is required is naturally drained out in the summer time into the river, and in the winter time it gets those floods you see in the low-lying swamps and draining would be of no use.

47728. And I understand that on this farm of your father all that can be drained is drained?—All that can be drained is drained. But the fact remains that for miles all along that river through which, or beside which, our farm is, in the winter season, with the water swelling, it would be about the level of the land, so that there would be no possibility of an outlet.

47729. Quite so. That is enough. But you spoke, in a part of your evidence, of landlords refusing to sell. Do I understand you aright that the landlords have refused to sell?—Yes.

47730. Do you deliberately state that the landlords have refused to sell?—Yes, almost all of them, except they get fabulous prices, prices of course that the Estates Commissioners would not pay, and that the Congested Districts Board would not agree to either.

47731. You do not mean that they refused, but that they would not accept the prices offered to them?—Yes.

47732. And who offered the prices?—Well, the tenants round the district held a meeting and committees were formed and waited on them.

47733. And the tenants did not offer enough to induce the landlords to accept the offer. Is that the position?—That is it.

47734. It was not that the landlords refused to part with their lands?—There were some landlords that did refuse.

47735. And I want to know who?—Mr. Walsh is number one. He sold the island of Inniskea, but refuses to sell large grazing ranches.

47736. Mr. O'Kelly.—On the mainland?—On the mainland. And there is Mr. Charles M'Kyne.

47737. Sir John Colomb.—How do you know that?—I know it from what I heard from the people

47738. You are not in the secrets of Mr. Walsh's property, and you now say that when you say the landlords have refused to sell you mean that you have heard that they refuse to sell?—But I am in a position to say what I know.

47739. That is my point. I want to know whether you are giving direct evidence of a fact of which you are perfectly cognizant yourself of your own knowledge, or whether you are making a statement that you heard. I want to know which is it?—Well, there is this much about it, that we have proofs. Of course I have not them here now, but I can find proofs for you of where those landlords have been written to, and one of the reasons why they would not sell is because their estates have been encumbered, and they would not be entitled to the bonuses that they would in inland districts, or in non-congested districts. Those estates have been encumbered, and they wanted twenty-four and twenty-six years' purchase for land which, if you travelled about the place and saw it, and how the tenants have to live, you would be inclined to say they could not afford to pay more than twelve or fourteen years' purchase for instead of twenty-six.

47740. What I want to know is this, when you make a statement, whether you are making it from your own knowledge or from hearsay?—I have made it from what I heard, but I can give you proofs of it, too.

47741. You said it was not wise for the purchasing authority, the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, to purchase part of a property, but that when they purchase they should purchase the whole of it?—Yes.

47742. And, therefore, you agree that the purchasing authority, taking part of the property, should be bound to take the whole of it?—I believe that the whole of Erris should be purchased out and compulsory powers given to the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board to purchase the whole of it out, and finish it. What I do complain of is the purchasing in patches of uneconomic land at a fabulous amount of money instead of adding to these poor tenants.

47743. And you have given a reason for it. that if they were to buy in patches that way it would take a century to settle it?—I mean at the rate they have gone on in Erris up to the present.

47744. But remember that the Congested Districts Board has to-day an enormous tract of country. and that the policy of the Board is to buy all property straightaway. Do you not think that it must take an extremely long time for the Congested Districts Board to settle those properties, or do anything with them—do you not as a business man and shopkeeper see that in altering the face of the country by the action of a public authority, whether that public authority has compulsory power to acquire the property or not, it must take years and years to deal with that large tract of land?—I quite agree with that, but how is it that in non-congested areas where the lands have not been encumbered as in Erris five times as many purchases have taken place, and at a very reasonable number of years' purchase than on estates where it is more necessary that they should.

47745. You are now talking about the grievances of landlords and tenants?—Yes.

47746. This question of a public authority is a different question. Now I want to take this district of Erris and ask you a question. I understand you to advocate that the policy of the Congested Districts Board, the public authority charged with settling matters, should be to buy the whole of that peninsula and drain it—is that what you say?—To drain it where necessary. There is not so much drainage required inside as outside. The district where you travelled between here and Ballycastle, which is a mountainous district, is what would require it mostly.

47747. Mr. O'Kelly.—I understood you to refer to the whole barony of Erris?—Yes.

47748. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I will take the whole barony. A considerable amount of drainage is necessary?—Yes.

47749. Now, is there labour enough in the barony to do all the drainage that is necessary—supposing you were dealing with a congested district and going to carry out this policy of yours, to buy the whole of the barony, which requires drainage, I want to know is there labour enough in the barony to carry out that policy?—Certainly.

47750. Plenty of labour?—Plenty of labour. It is very easy to find a number of young men, able-bodied men, that pass from here every year to Scotland to work six months at harvesting there, and if we had an industry of that sort in the barony of Erris we would have the labour of these young men at home, and there would be a certainty that they would work at very much less than they get across the water, and you would have more than you would want, in fact.

47751. What is the current rate of wages of the labourer here—supposing I am a farmer and want to get half a dozen men for drainage work?—One and sixpence a day.

47752. Do you mean to tell me that in the barony of Erris there would be labour enough at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day to drain the whole of the barony?—Certainly.

47753. Now, if there is so much surplus labour for half the year, why do not the farmers drain it now?—They cannot.

47754. I am very much struck with the weeds everywhere. If there is that surplus labour available, at all events for half the year at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, why is so much left undone, and why is the country covered with weeds, even up to the doors of the houses?—I will explain that very soon. The very day they put the crops down the boys, and girls too, had to say, have to go. Immediately the crops are put down for their parents, for their father or their mother, these youths are off to England or Scotland. They have to go across there to earn the rent and to provide also for the sustenance of the household. They have, in addition to paying the rent of an uneconomic farm, to provide Indian meal, for that is what the unfortunate peasantry have to live on here for the balance of the season if the crop fails. Then how can they be here weeding the land when they are earning the rent across in Scotland?

47755. What time are they away?—They are away from about the 1st of May to August—three or four months in the year.

47756. What is the surplus labour doing here between September and April, the time they are here?—Well, at that time, six months of the year round here is the winter season, and the places are all flooded, and you would be for weeks through rain and storm kept to your hut, and there would be no chance of draining the land in that season, when it is lying flooded, and there is not dry weather.

47757. Is not it the case that draining is never done in the harvest time or summer time, but that it is always done between the months of September and April, and do you know of drainage work carried on at any other time of the year but that?—I am aware.

47758. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I wanted to ask you a question about those estates in Erris, and the purchase of estates in the barony of Erris. Owing to the migration to England the land probably has not received from the labouring population the amount of attention that would be required?—That is quite true, my lord. They cannot give it the amount of attention that is required, for I think I have described that they have to go over to earn the rent. That is common knowledge, and then if the year is bad they have to take home as much money as will buy Indian meal, the staple food for poor persons living here.

47759. Now, if the Board bought a block of estates in a portion of the barony of Erris, and wished to improve the agricultural methods as well as to enlarge the holdings, and drain and to some extent fence the holdings, do you think the people would be content to remain as tenants for a period of three or four, or even five years if necessary, in order that that remedial process should be brought to a finish before the tenants became peasant proprietors?—I am quite certain they would remain for a long time, much less three or four years.

47760. Do you not think that if this work is to be done it ought to be properly done in the way I suggest? Do you not think that the land ought to be held, and not transferred to the tenants, till the main drains are made, till the people have learned a good deal from agricultural instruction as to the cultivation of the enlarged holdings, and so on?—Quite so. I am quite certain even that the sons and daughters of the poor tenantry round here, if they had this land purchased here and little enlargements and better land, would come back from America to work here for a lifetime, and that they would all come from England to work here, and that there would be no such thing as going to England at all. One and sixpence a day would be better for them here than 2*s.* 6*d.* in England, or whatever they might earn.

47761. That is quite interesting, but I want your attention to a slightly different matter. You began by stating to the Commission that for the improvement of a district like this purchase should be made on a large scale—in other words, that estates should be bought *en bloc*?—*En bloc*, and right off; immediately. Because if it is to go on as it is going on, my lord, the people here will become quite disgusted. There are four years of the time passed now, and nothing done for Erris, out of 68½, a fraction of the time for paying up.

47762. Suppose we agree about that, is not it necessary that an improving authority, like the Congested Districts Board, having got a block of estates in a place like Erris, should retain them on its hands for two or three, or possibly five, years, putting them through an improving process before it transfers them to the tenants as tenant purchasers?—Well, my lord, the only solution for that is this: there are four years passed; why did not they formulate a scheme four years ago if they wanted to take them over for a few years?

47763. I only wanted your opinion, if you have one, on this matter. I will put it to you in a way you will perfectly grasp. Supposing the past is past, and that the Board has authority to deal with a block of estates, and that it makes up its mind that for the good of the people themselves the improving process is not one that can be gone through in a year, and that it must necessarily take two or three years, would the people on whose behalf that remedial process is being conducted, and who during it will have remunerative labour on their own lands, be content to remain as at present for two or three years or more while the process is being conducted, with the prospect at the end of it of being peasant proprietors, or will they insist on forcing the hands of the Board, and demanding an early transfer of the land to the people?—You are asking me the feeling of the people, and I am fairly conversant with the feeling of the whole of the public. I represent the greater division, and my knowledge of the feeling of the people presently, my lord, is that they have got so disgusted, looking at their neighbours across the bog having 8*s.* reduction on non-congested areas, where there is no congestion at all, and paying the full amount to the landlord—they have got so disgusted that nothing will satisfy them in face of this coming winter or coming spring, which promises to be a bad one, but immediate purchase.

47764. Mr. O'KELLY.—The question his lordship the bishop has put to you is one of far greater importance than you fancy, and I would like you to answer that before you become discursive?—My belief is that nothing short of immediate purchase will satisfy them.

His lordship will put it again to you, as it is a question of very great importance.

47766. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps it is a question that I should rather ask of one of the small farmers themselves, who work their holdings in the remotest parts of the peninsula. When a small farmer comes up this is a question I would like to ask him: "Would he be content to remain a tenant of the Congested Districts Board seeing his land improved"?—Oh, he certainly would say he did not mind how long he remained a tenant of the Congested Districts Board so long as he saw his house and his farm were improving, and that he would be earning on it. Why not? The people would be perfectly satisfied for four or five or even six years. The longer the better. As long as the farm was improving he would be perfectly satisfied, I am sure.

47767. Mr. O'KELLY.—The tenant would not care about remaining a tenant of the Congested Districts Board for two, three, four, or five years while the

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process of improvement was going on?—Naturally, he would not; because he would also see his farm improved, and fences made, and he would be earning something himself.

47768. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Provided he is paid for improving his own land?—Yes.

47769. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I will put that to you, just stating the case. He would be paid for the work that he did from day to day, and something would go on the holding in its improved condition to cover, to some extent at all events, the expenditure?—That is what I mean, my lord; because without it is improved there would be no use in living on it.

47770. CHAIRMAN.—I am afraid we must have to get on to the next stage?—I have something else I wish to bring under your notice—another grievance peculiar to Erris. I find that the amount given in parish grants in the County Mayo up to the 31st of March, 1905, for all Mayo is extraordinary. One union gets 50 per cent. of the whole of this county. I do not know if it has come under your notice before, but I have been looking the matter up, and I find from these figures that it is ridiculous on the face of it that Swinford Union should get £10,806 5*s.* 4*d.* out of a total of £21,857 4*s.* 3*d.* meted out to the whole county.*

47771. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Yes; if you go into the question of expenditure on different divisions of the County Mayo you cannot confine your attention merely to expenditure on Parish Committees; you will have to go into every domain of expenditure?—The Parish Committee expenditure is one item; parish banks is another item; and then you have the Agricultural and Technical Board another; but this is one Department now, my lord, with money practically common to all. It is Imperial taxes.

47772. But if you go into the domain of sea work, piers and harbours, you will scarcely find that in the Swinford division?—Because there are no seas in it.

47773. Mr. O'KELLY.—Give us the figures?—I will give you the figures, and they are remarkable to look at. Now in the Swinford division there is £10,806 5*s.* 4*d.*

47774. What is the total for the whole county?—It is £21,857 4*s.* 3*d.*

47775. Go on?—Swinford Union, £10,806 5*s.* 4*d.* You know the heading under which this comes—it is parish grants. Ballina Union, £1,428 4*s.* 6*d.*; Belmullet Union, £1,820 9*s.*; Ballinrobe, £597 7*s.* 6*d.*; Castlebar, £895 12*s.* 6*d.*; Killala, £80 6*s.* 6*d.*; Claremorris, £3,261 10*s.* 7*d.*; Westport, £2,758 1*s.* 1*d.*

47776. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Parish Committee scheme was originally started to meet the condition of things in the Swinford Union, and from the Swinford Union it has spread all round, and it is a necessity of the case that in the place where it was originally started for there would be more expenditure under that scheme than elsewhere. But if you want to test whether this quarter of a million given to the Congested Districts Board is equitably or otherwise expended you should go into other departments of expenditure as well as the important one to which you have referred?—Well, my lord, there are some unions anyhow that seem to be living on grants altogether.

47777. Mr. O'KELLY.—Arising out of his lordship's question, have you got any grant in the rural district of Belmullet for other purposes save the grant from the Congested Districts Board of £450 for a bridge. Have you got any other grant?—We have got a grant from the Agricultural and Technical Board.

47778. I am talking of the Congested Districts Board. You have brought out rather striking figures, and I should like to put to you a question in connection with that. Have you got any other grant to the rural district of Belmullet from the Congested Districts Board—for piers and harbours, or boats, etc.?—Not that I am aware of.

47779. Other than the £450 for the swing bridge?—That woould be all that I know of, if you call it a grant from the Congested Districts Board. And the lace-making. There have been grants, I believe, puny grants of that sort. I could not tell you what they amount to.

47780. That has no relation to the Parish Committees, but his lordship suggested to you that possibly other grants might be given to the rural district of Belmullet that would make up for the apparent discrepancy?—Nothing of the sort. There is no comparison at all.

47781. Now, have any works been carried out Porturlin?—There are some repairs done there to slip.

47782. And at Portacloy?—Not that I am aware I could not say whether it is Portacloy or Porturl but there have been some repairs to a slip there so years ago.

47783. And at Inver?—Not that I am aware There has been no expenditure in the way of pi or harbours round here to my recollection, exc puny sums. There have been now and again, wh there is a slip, a few pounds spent on it; but twenty years there have been no such amounts there have been spent the two years ending 31 Mar 1905, in Swinford Union.

47784. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you ev hear of a parish grant being applied for in this d trict, and the grant being refused?—I believe th was some difference. I suppose we misconducted ou selves in some manner when we were refused a gra some two years ago or twelve months ago. I con not tell you.

47785. Was it for a reasonable cause?—Well, was some difference, I believe, between the Chairm and the people, if I do not mistake. I know in o parish, in Bangor, there was a difference, and heard there was a difference at Glencastle, and heard there was a difference somewhere else, but t amount of the moneys granted is what I look t Those moneys must have been applied for from her and must be common to all.

47786. You do not think it was too much to ha an application made for a Parish Committee gran —Too much to have an application made, my lor I would not think so.

47787. And then, again, would you expect that th work should be done in a proper way by the Paris Committee?—Otherwise they would never get th money.

47788. Have you any reason to suppose that wit application made and the work carried out in th usual way, there is any parish in Erris that could n have a Parish Committee and these grants?—I do n see any reason why any parish in Erris should n have a Parish Committee, and have its share o the aggregate. I see no reason why Parish Com mittee should not be peculiar to Erris as well as i any other union or district. And really the amoun are very considerable. They are Imperial taxes; an I understand that it is a grievance that we, the poore union in the whole County Mayo, should not be en titled to get our just share of these grants as well a Swinford, where there are men, I suppose, more ab than we are to make a claim. And then I do no know how it is.

47789. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I want to ask you th question generally, to clear my mind. If you cann show that applications have been refused by the Con gested Districts Board to the Parish Committee, an that there are sufficient Parish Committees workin in this district, then I suppose you would admit tha it is the fault of the people in the locality, not th fault of the Congested Districts Board?—Well, I can not answer you, but I will inquire into it, or put th question here to know whose fault it is that we woul not get it.

47790. You could not give a concrete case from you knowledge as a public man, of a Parish Committe having been refused, but you have explained that yo do not know of an application by the Parish Com mittee, and therefore, that being so, I presume I ma take it from you that the fault lies, not with th Congested Districts Board, but with the locality i not having applied?—Well, I really think we ar very seldom behind time in asking in this district I do not understand how it is. I think it is th influence, as far as I can make it out, of the me applying in the other unions that accounts for thei giving them so much of these grants, comparatively speaking.

47791. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you applied?—I am sure we have. I am certain.

47792. Have the parishes applied for grants fo the establishment of Parish Committees?—Yes.

47793. And have they been refused?—I believe they have.

47794. Can you give me the names of those tha applied?—Bangor, and some of the gentlemen givin evidence, who are on this Committee would be in a better position to tell you.

* See p. 240.

7795. You make a statement, and I want to get facts on which you really make the statement. I not disputing your statement, but I am asking the facts on which you make it?—What you d me is have we applied.

7796. I want you to give me the names of the ishes that have applied, and have been refused by Congested Districts Board. That is what I want know?—I have no doubt that they have all lied.

7797. That will not do. I am asking for the es of the parishes?—Bangor, I believe, is one.

7798. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Bangor and an- r both had grants. Some that applied did not them, but I think you will find that there was e difficulty about the way the business was done? es; I believe there was some difference between managers, or the chairman, and the committee.

47799. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you got a Parish Committee in Belmullet?—I do not think so. I do not know. I am not quite certain.

47800. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you belong to Belmullet?—Yes, I do.

47801. And you take a great interest in public questions; and, am I to take it, that you really do not know whether there is a Parish Committee or not?—I do not know. I am not quite certain. Yes, I hear now there is a Parish Committee here. I was not quite certain. The interest I take in this matter is purely in reference to the enormous amount of this money spent in one union compared with another, which you cannot dispute is quite correct.

47802. Your idea of policy would be to divide the Congested Districts Board money equally among the different districts. Is that what you advocate?—Yes, that we are entitled to just as much as Swinford, being as poor, if not a poorer, union.

Mr. FELIM SCANLAN examined.

7803. CHAIRMAN.—You are appointed by the Rural rict Council of Belmullet?—Yes, my lord.

7804. Tell the Commission what you have got to ?—I am a small tenant farmer, my lord.

7805. Where?—Glencastle. I have been Vice- irman of Belmullet District Council for the last t years, and Chairman of the Board of Guardians the last two years, and I have been bred and born Erris.

7806. Is Glencastle in the Mullett?—On the road veen here and Ballina, within four miles of the n on the Ballina road.

7807. What is the valuation of your holding?—5*s*.

7808. What is the acreage?—The acreage is about rteen acres, with a few acres of mountain land ed to it.

7809. Fourteen acres of what?—Of reclaimed cut- y bog, most of it.

7810. But the bog having been cut-away, it is all l which you can till?—Well, there may be a few s more. There are a few acres more reclaimable.

7811. But of those fourteen acres that you say e been reclaimed, all can be tilled if you had an portunity of tilling them?—No, my lord, there is reat part could not be. All the ingenuity of man ld not make it yield.

7812. What use do you make of it?—Let the cattle on it. There could not be any other use made it.

7813. Why is not it capable of being tilled?—It is good enough. There is nothing in parts of it gravel for twenty years.

7814. Does it grow grass of any kind?—Spots here l there.

7815. Not fit for cattle to feed on?—Oh, poor ding for a goat, part of it.

7816. This land is not of much use?—One part of I do not mean the whole holding, or anything e it, but part of it.

7817. What is the extent of the portion that is less?—About an acre, or an acre and a half.

7818. Out of fourteen?—Out of fourteen acres.

7819. You have got at least ten acres of land ich can stand tilling?—Well, I believe there are ween eight and ten acres. There is another part my holding which is not reclaimable, but still it is so bad for grazing purposes, because it is land t has been torn away by a river, and as the river ved to one side it has left behind it a bed of nes that very little skin has grown on, and it is possible to till that.

7820. But of those fourteen acres that have been laimed you think ten could be tilled?—I think ten ld be tilled and meadowed.

7821. Go on?—Well, I believe owing to the small s of the majority of the holdings in this union t compulsion is necessary, and I believe, for the fortunate state of the people that it could not be tered much unless the whole union is bought up the Congested Districts Board, or some other body powered to do so, and then the holdings enlarged ere possible. And where there is not a possibility of larging the holdings I would suggest that anywhere re is reclaimable bog adjacent to the small holdgs the Government should in some way assist the people in draining, reclaiming, and liming this mountain land, and that would in fact increase the value of those small holdings very much. My lord, if you allow me to make a general statement I shall endeavour to answer any questions put to me afterwards. There is another reason why I think that the Congested Districts Board should have power to buy out a large tract of land. Now, for instance, there has been a small estate sold here in this union called the Carey estate. That estate was made up of two patches of land, for they are nothing more than patches. The tenants used part of it as grazing land with the exception of what one tenant occupied. It is within quarter of a mile of Belmullet here. The other part of it is away in Rathhill, and it is thickly populated. Well, the holding of the tenant that resides adjacent to the grazing land has been enlarged without a penny expense to the Congested Districts Board, or to anybody else. Now, just alongside of him there is a very congested townland called Anticollaun, and if the Congested Districts Board had the power of compulsion they could have bought out Anticollaun, and they could have changed every holding in Anticollaun by the addition of a few acres of this grass land without a penny expenditure to the Board. Well, what has occurred now? If they gave Mr Noan a few acres they would enlarge his holding. They have to go to the expenditure of building two cottages, and that, I believe, will cost a couple of hundred pounds, or perhaps more—and will not the tenants have to pay this? And if they had the power of compulsion, the road runs through the very centre of this grazing land, and they could cut out a little patch for each of the adjoining men and change their holdings from uneconomic to economic without a penny expense to the tenants, and that would be a great matter to them.

47822. That is very interesting, but I should like to understand it completely. You tell us that there was a small property bought by the Board, as I think on the road between here and Glencastle?—Part of it, and another part of it six miles distant.

47823. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—To the east or west?—South. It is called Duyork.

47824 CHAIRMAN.—Is that near Lisshall?—Within a mile of Lisshall or so.

47825. Upon the Carey estate?—The Carey estate.

47826. You say on a little patch by the side of the road there lived one tenant?—One tenant, and the rest of it was grazing land.

47827. And the Board added some grazing land to this tenant?—To this tenant.

47828. And enlarged his holding?—Yes.

47829. And the rest of the land they divided into two holdings?—Yes, and they have to go to the expense of building two houses on it.

47830. They have brought in two tenants?—No, not as yet, my lord, because they have not the houses built. The Board occupies the land at present.

47831. They mean to bring in two tenants?—I understand so.

47832. They have created two new tenancies for this land which they purchased?—They have not as yet, but it is in the hands of the Board, and they intend to bring in two people.

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47833. It has not been settled where the people are to come from?—Well I am not in the secrets of the Board.

47834. What do you say that they ought to have done?—My contention is that they ought to have bought the adjoining townland. Anticollaun I think is on the Short estate. I do not exactly know, but I think the landlord is Mr. Short.

47835. Is that grazing land too?—No, it is tenanted. You have not understood me, I am afraid. I have stated that adjacent to this grazing land there was a congested townland, owned by another landlord, and if the Board were empowered to buy this landlord out, to use compulsion and buy this little estate out they could add to those holdings without having a penny of expenditure by giving each of them a little strip of this land that the road runs through, and it is within half a mile of each of them.

47836. And it comes to this, that you disagree with the policy of the Board in having created two new tenancies?—I do not, my lord; I do no such thing.

47837. Is not this what you object to, that you think that the balance of this grass land ought to have been given to the congested portion?—Living adjacent to it; for the sake of economy.

47838. And that if they bought that townland and added parts of this grass land to the holdings on that townland, that would have been a better thing than creating two new tenancies as they are doing by building these two new houses on the grass land?—I believe, where possible, that the people should not be disturbed, and I believe where possible, that the holdings should be enlarged without disturbing the people, because it would not be so expensive. And these improvements of course and all that are very good, but I may tell you that they are not so good for the farmer when he looks forward for 68½ years and has to pay it back.

47839. Yes, but it really must amount to this, that there were two ways in which this grass land could have been used?—Yes.

47840. One way was to do what the Board have done, create two new houses?—Yes.

47841. And the other way was to divide it among the congested population which you speak of who occupy land which of course would also have to be bought by the Board?—Yes.

47842. And I suppose what happens now is that those congested people see regretfully that the land which they hoped to get added to their holdings has now been used for the creation of two new tenancies?—No doubt they would be anxious to get it.

47843. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The witness's point is that the Board should have compulsory powers. The point you have put to Lord Dudley, I think, is that the Board should have had compulsory powers to acquire that estate of small holdings so that they would have been enabled to carry out this process which you recommend?—Yes, my lord.

47844. Sir Francis Mowatt.—And so save the cost of building two new cottages?—Save the price of building two new cottages, and build those cottages on some extensive grazing ranch that the Board might purchase.

47845. Chairman.—Now, tell me another thing. This is very interesting. These congested people that you speak of on this townland that the Board ought to have bought are very poor at present?—They are very poor.

47846. I suppose a great many of them are migratory labourers?—Yes, my lord, very many of them.

47847. Do you imagine that if the Board had been able to purchase that property, and distribute some of this grass land amongst them, it would have so improved their position that they would no longer have had to go to England as migratory labourers?—Well, it would be a great attraction to them to stop at home.

47848. Do you think that the addition of this grass land would have enabled them to do so?—I believe that an ordinary-sized holding of £4 or £5 rent, if you add to that holding five or six acres, or even less, of good land it will be changed in its aspect altogether.

47849. Would it change it to such an extent that it would make them independent of wages earned in England?—Well, I cannot go that far, but I believe it would go a good way in doing so.

47850. And in your opinion still, although it would improve their condition, and make them more comfortable, it would not so improve their holdi that they could live on them without having to and earn money?—Well, I believe in the case o large family, with three or four grown sons, that, course, one might go away to assist the others earning when he has not earning to get at hom

47851. Some of them would remain on the holdi and the others go to England?—Certainly.

47852. I suppose it is an uncommon thing to f a family with two or three grown sons living at hor —No.

47853. Now, in cases of that kind, would not n of the grown sons go away?—The people are anxious to go away if they could live at home.

47854. But, as a matter of fact, do they not d at present, under present conditions?—Under p sent conditions they cannot do otherwise.

47855. They have to go?—Yes.

47856. And under present conditions it is rather uncommon thing to find a family with three gr sons at home?—It is rather, I believe.

47857. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The balance of land on which those two new cottages have b built, and on which two new tenancies are now be made, how much is that?—The thing is sm altogether. It is only a mere patch of grazing la The acreage I do not know.

47858. But about what?—Well, it may be ab forty acres as far as I know.

47859. And what is the number of small holdi amongst which you would divide it?—Well, I car exactly say, but I think there are, perhaps, thir or fourteen.

47860. Well, this additional land would not g them an acre a piece?—Oh, yes, forty acres woul

47861. Well, two acres at best among nine families?—Well, even so. Two acres of an addi to a poor man makes a great change in his fa Now, there are in the union of Belmullet 1,800 h ings of £4 valuation and less. Well, on very m of these holdings the little patches that are suit for tillage are in tillage, I believe, since time memorial. Well, that is a terrible state affairs. I call it an unnatural state of affa because land, to get the benefit that nature inten out of it, must get a rest. That man's holding miserably small, and he has to keep it in til year after year. He cannot give any part of i rest. He cannot practise modern farming or r tion of crops. He cannot lay it out in grass gather more strength, and that accounts very m for the weeds we see growing throughout the len and breadth of the country to-day, because if t man had fresh land to break in every few years, leave out the acre that he had in tillage for the four or five years, no weeds would appear because land would grow clean. In like manner on the g majority of our little holdings we cannot farm i advantage for this reason. Take a man with a level stretch of a farm, and with his horse plough, and modern farming implements. That r could get through as much work for the year ro as four of us together with our pick and sho And what is more, on some of the hillsides, as might see in taking a look through the countr which I would much recommend you to do—on s of the hillsides, even if we had them, we could work horse, cart, or plough. The people have carry the manure up to the land in many insta on their backs in creels like beasts of burden, they have to carry the scanty produce of the fa home to the stackyards in the same way. And t is a terrible state of affairs, and many of th people, I am aware, have to live for the most of year on Indian meal. Yes, gentlemen, without e a drop of milk. And a landlord would not even f his dog with that.

47862. Chairman.—Just let me on that point you this—the fact that ploughs and other agri tural implements cannot possibly be used on th holdings, I suppose, in many cases is due to nature of the soil, is not it?—Yes, the character the holding.

47863. The character of the holding?—Well, th are a good many townlands in this union built what is known as rundale, if you know anyth about it. Well, now, a man might occupy seven eight acres of land, and that seven or eight acre land might be scattered here and there in pat

he number of twenty-eight throughout the length breadth of a village. That poor man might only the one cow, and he has to stand up at that to prevent her from eating either his own patch otatoes or his neighbour's patch of potatoes that n the other side of it, watching her on what is wn as the path, and if he does not do it himself as to keep his child at home to do it.

7863A. When an estate is bought by the Congested ricts Board and reconstructed the rundale comes n end. Do you know any case in which a man , because of the rundale, was formerly unable to the plough, was then able to use the plough?—I w very little about the operations of the Con- ed Districts Board as far as land purchase is erned. They have got little patches, and that is only thing. I never knew about the purchases he Board.

7864. Now look at that map there of the barony Erris. All that yellow colour represents estates chased by the Board, so they have done a good deal re?—Well, most of that is in the union of house.

7865. You do not know anything about those perties?—I know very little.

7866. In your opinion, if the properties that you k of are in rundale were reconstructed that would ble the people to use the plough?—That depends he character of the land. I have already described t the construction of the land is such in places t a plough could not be used, or any farming lements but the shovel, spade, and creel.

7867. And, therefore, when you complain that the ple are forced to till the land with the spade and y the manure on their backs, and the produce of r holdings back again on their backs, that does necessarily mean that it is from any lack of on by the Board, but it is due to the nature of soil itself?—Oh, certainly; I never thought, my l, of accusing the Board of the construction of the

7868. But I say that in pointing that out you not suggesting that?—I am not in any way sug- ing it.

7869. Well?—I would also point out that the land Erris, I believe, for the most part is lime, and ainly every man of intelligence must admit that e on a soil properly drained makes a great change the better. There is a limestone quarry at Glen- le, where I live, and the people are prevented by landlord from carrying away this lime and king use of it.

7870. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The people are pre- ted, you say?—Yes, sir. I do not blame him. I ld suggest that the Congested Districts Board uld build a limekiln, which would not cost very ch. There is any amount of mountain land ad- ent to the place, and there could be any amount turf got, and very cheaply, to burn this lime and tinue quarrying it and burning it for the year nd, and selling it out to the tenant farmers at a ninal price, or at a small price, and, failing that, would suggest that the Board, or the Government, some other Department, should approach the land- d—it is called the Atkinson Estate—and purchase people's right to go there and carry away the ne and burn it to lime the land.

7871. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where is that ate?—Glencastle, my lord. As a proof that the l is deficient in lime we can hardly grow a turnip p, but it is attacked by a very destructive disease wn as "finger and toe." There are, I believe, er insects in the land that are very injurious to ps, and I believe the lime would kill them.

7872. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you speaking of re- imed bog land?—I am speaking of the land gene- ly, for I believe the whole of it, with the exception patches along the seashore that have been manured th sea manure is deficient in lime. I do not be- ve that part is deficient in lime, but any land that is sea manure has not been used on is, I believe, ficient in lime. Now we are, I am sorry to say, in e present year, face to face with what threatens to one of the worst years that I remember, and it is ther humiliating to have to refer to these things often as we have, unfortunately, but the potato op in my opinion is going to be a worse failure an last year. The people were advised to spray tensively, and they did so. Some of them even rrowed the stuff in order to spray and save the op that they were depending on for their livelihood. But the potato has been attacked by another disease known as Ball Bân. I suppose you do not understand Irish.

47873. CHAIRMAN.—I think it would be, perhaps, for the general convenience of the Commissioners if you would speak in English?—I am sorry you cannot speak Irish, for I would prefer to give my evidence in Irish.

47874. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There are two of the Commissioners who speak Irish—Mr. Sutherland and myself?—I am glad to hear it, and what is more, I hope that you, my lord, also will set about learning the Irish language, and that the next time you come round you will be able to take my evidence in Irish.

47875. CHAIRMAN.—Go on?—Well, the potato crop is attacked by a disease known amongst the peasants as Ball Bân or White Spot. It attacks the stalk. I do not know whether it is produced internally or attacks it externally, but in any case it is attacked by a worm. There appears a white spot on the stalk within a few inches of the soil, and the result is that the stalk si poisoned and it dies, and whatevr chance you have of getting potatoes under a blighted stalk you have no chance whatever of getting them under a stalk with Ball Bân. That disease has played havoc this year I believe owing to the wet. In any case if the potatoes continue to fail as they have been doing for the last few years, I believe the people must resort to something else for a livelihood. Now, what I suggest, and I suggested it four years ago I believe, to six members of the Congested Districts Board, who happened to visit this little isolated spot of ours, the building of a corn mill in some central district of the union for an experiment. Now, we look upon the potato crop as the most important part of our tillage, and we use almost all old manure on it, except what we use to top-dress meadow. What I suggested to the Board was that if they built a corn mill in a central district we would set less potatoes and grow more grain and apply the manure that we used to buy to the patches of the grain, and that we would force a grain crop, and that we would not be so much dependent upon the potato for our food. I am sorry to say that Father O'Hara of Kiltimagh, was my chief opponent on that occasion. I think in any case that it would be a very wise thing to do. It would entail only very small expenditure, and it would be a good experiment, and now, with the prospect of having prime land given to the people back once more, we could have introduced into the district spring wheat, and the poor man would be able to grow a crop of spring wheat, and it would save on the average £4 or £5.

47876. Do you recollect on what ground did Father O'Hara oppose it?—I do, my lord. Of course he almost convinced me at the time, because I am rather easily convinced. He told me that in other parts of Ireland where mills were working satisfactorily some ten or fifteen years ago they were, to-day, useless. Well, times have changed here a little since, because at that time Indian meal was not within a few shillings—I think four or five shillings—of being as dear as it is at the present time, and as the Indian meal is the most thing we purchase and live on, and there is a prospect of it not being much cheaper I think than what it is at present, I think that if we had the mill the people would make a shape to grow corn, and have it ground, and it would be a very good food for both man and for beast.

47877. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that if we could find a substitute for the potato for convenient use it would be better to go in the direction of grain crops than to cultivate parsnips and other root crops?—I believe in the grain crop, my lord.

47878. I want to ask you a question about that. Is there a natural disadvantage to the districts that are much exposed to the sea breezes from the fact that the wind sometimes destroys the grain crop?—Well, some years it occurs, but not very often. Very often the corn is shaken, but still and all we have to run those risks.

47879. There is nothing of a peculiar disadvantage in the district in that way?—Well, I believe there is on account of it being so much exposed to the gales of the Atlantic.

47880. CHAIRMAN.—Were there corn mills here in former days?—I do not remember one.

47881. Mr. O'KELLY.—What would be the probable cost of that mill?—Well, you have put me a question that it would take an expert to answer.

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47882. There is a good deal of common sense in the suggestion. It would solve a great deal of the Western difficulty if you could find a substitute for the potato?—There is another thing that occurs to me, that the smallness of our holdings is in great part, if not chiefly responsible, for the recurring of distress that takes place. I believe that the small and miserable character of the people's holdings is chiefly the cause, at least of a great part of the distress, that so often occurs here; because I am more or less interested in the matter myself, and being so I have striven to take stock of things as we move along in this weary world, and I have noticed that those with the very smallest fields were the people who year after year had to be employed on the relief works started by the Government. There is no chance of a man with a few acres of land getting on. No matter how industrious he is he cannot. But if a man has a reasonably-sized holding, and that he has a hard struggle to rear all his family, by and by when his family grow and are able to assist him in the farm work that man will often turn out to be independent in a small way.

47883. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You put it strongly a while ago when you pointed out very truly that the addition of two or three acres to the holding of an industrious man made an enormous change?—An enormous change, my lord. Even one acre of prime land added to a man would make a terrible change.

47884. Chairman.—Apart altogether from the question whether the holding is good, bad, or indifferent, the smaller the holding the less the time of the holder would be occupied in tilling his holding, and looking after it, so that it is not presumable that if the Government start works in a locality the people who would be naturally most free to work upon those works would be the people who had to spend least time on their own holdings?—And had the smallest holdings.

47885. And had most free time. I suppose a man who has got a holding of considerable size, a man like yourself, for instance, will have his time pretty well taken up by looking after his holding, and it might therefore be a little difficult for a man who has got a considerable holding to devote his time to anything else, such as works which the Government started?—That might be, but at the same time, in a house where there are two or three men, we will say a father and a son or two, one of them could go to the work, and the other two could attend to the farm.

47886. But have you noticed that where relief works are started by the Government there are not men working at those relief works whose fathers or other relatives have holdings of considerable size?—Very seldom you will find a father or son from one of the larger holdings working on them.

47887. No representative of that family working on the relief works at all?—Well, very seldom it occurs, as far as I know—very seldom. Another thing I think the Government should undertake to do is the afforestation of the large mountain tracts we have here in the West.

47888. And how do you propose they should do that?—Some Government Department should take it up, and be authorised by the Government to do it, and expend some money, and afford the people some earning in years of distress like what this is going to be. It would be a great advantage to the country in every way, compared with the form of relief which has been given in past years.

47889. You would like to see those mountains in the barony of Erris planted?—I would like to see great patches of them here and there planted. In the first place it would change the aspect of the locality, and it would have other effects that I have not eloquence enough to describe.

47890. Do you think it would help the grazing of Ireland to have the mountains planted?—I do not mean to plant the whole of them.

47891. But I suppose the prospect of any profitable return depends to a considerable extent on the fact of being able to plant a large tract?—A fairly large tract here and there.

47892. If the Government were to plant with any prospect of getting their money back or any return for the money spent it would mean that they would have to plant a very considerable tract. Do you think if they did that there would be any trouble?—To what extent?

47893. I suppose the whole mountain side. Do you not think that that would cause trouble to the grazing?—Well, it would interfere for a time with the grazing, no doubt, because cattle could not roam the mountain. What I would suggest is that where th is a thousand acres of mountain land I would the Government fence in 20 or 30 or 40 or 100 a of that and plant it.

47894. That would be all no good. They wo never get any profitable return from 20 or 30 acres Twenty or thirty here and twenty or thirty th and so on.

47895. Sir John Colomb.—That would double treble the expense, and, as a matter of fact, noth less than a thousand acres block will ever bring real remuneration and make it profitable?—You m a thousand acres in one block.

47896. In one block?—I understand.

47897. That is what is done in other countr when there are patches of forest, and it has been s gested to us. But I want to know from you as local man whether if they began to do that it wo cause great trouble with regard to grazing, and t people who have the grazing now would say: "H is this Government turning us out of our grazing —Well, the grazing of a good part of the mountain of very little value on those elevated hills. Th may be some little places that are fairly good cattle, but on the elevated parts the grass of it almost valueless.

47898. Do you not think that if the mountain w taken away the value of the grazing would be ve much enhanced?—There is very little value left a great deal of it, I assure you.

47899. Mr. O'Kelly.—There could be planting provide shelter?—Yes, to provide certain shel belts. But it would be different from planting on extensive scale.

47900. Could not trees be planted without in fering with the grazing?—I believe they could, b not to the extent of a thousand acres in a block.

47901. But you are of opinion that a great deal good results would accrue from reasonable plantin —That is my belief.

47902. And without injurious effects to the stoc —Yes, or to the people either.

47903. And no interference with grazing?—Ve little.

47904. Sir John Colomb.—I have listened with t greatest possible interest to your evidence, and th are just one or two questions I should like to ask y in order to see whether I really understand yo points. Now, is your own valuation £4 5*s.*?—Y

47905. And the acreage fourteen acres?—Yes.

47906. And what is your rent?—£5.

47907. And out of fourteen acres on the avera what do you find it profitable to work in tillage- do not press you for details, but roughly?—We that is a rather complicated question, because I ha no help but myself, and I till what I possibly c of it, and I would till more if I could have help.

47908. But taking the rough and the smooth, wh do you say on an average you think you have in t lage?—Well, between tillage and meadowland, whi I class as tillage, because I have to manure it.

47909. It is a rotation crop?—I have betwe six and seven acres. Well, that I could not keep tillage if it was not that I use half a ton, and so years over it, of artificial manures every year, alo with what manure I make on the farm.

47910. I presume you would not do it otherwi and you find that by treating your land in that w it pays you to use artificial manure?—I believe does, although it is very expensive here in the We so far from where it is manufactured.

47911. May I take it that you are an exception, would you say that the mass of holders of valuati of about £4 or £5 use artificial manures also?—Th do. It is extensively used. There is a ton of it us to-day to the hundredweight that was used thir years ago.

47912. Have you got any other business besid your farm?—Do you mean any business that wou be of a remunerative nature or bring me in money?

47913. Yes?—No, sir; nothing but the shovel a spade and the creel on my back.

47914. And have you been in England or el where or in America?—Yes.

47915. You will understand I do not want to pr you to give information?—I have been both in En land and America, and I have laboured hard in bo places.

47916. Yes. Now, you told us about tillage. Wh is the average of the stock on your farm—I ask y because I take you to be an exceptionally intellige man, who has given us admirable evidence, and

to get information?—Well, I generally keep or ten cattle, and graze them for half the time neighbouring farm.

917. That is, in addition to paying rent you have ke grazing?—No, but I graze these cattle and or them on a neighbouring farm.

918. Yes; in addition to your rent?—Yes; in ion to my rent.

919. And you keep about nine or ten?—I keep or ten on the average.

920. Can you tell me how many of these are —what is the general average nature of the stock w many of the nine or ten are cows?—Well, are, of course, a few of them milch cattle, and a two-year-olds, and a few calves; and what is I have to hand-feed these cattle almost the round. I force a crop, a grass crop, and I cut the summer time, and throw it to them. Of e they would not live or thrive if I did not do At least they would not thrive on the grass.

921. I take you to be a type of what I should to see more of generally in Ireland. With a ed holding like yours, you work your holding on nixed system?—Yes. My holding is too small, I have lost. I am both a sober and industrious and my parish priest will bear me out in that, I am a very hard-working man; and I am eighteen or twenty years married and living in this holding eighteen or twenty years and I have noney in it rather than have made.

922. You put capital into it, I suppose?—Yes. I some of the capital into it. In any case the le means disappeared, whether it is in the land-s pocket, and I believe there is a good deal of it, here is very little of it in the tavern.

923. Did you inherit the farm from your father? s; both from my father and grandfather. It held by my grandfather's people for generations.

924. There is only one other point I want to ask about—the two cottages on the Carey estate. said that if your view had been carried out it ld have been without a penny expense to the gested Districts Board?—Yes, or to the people that d get the land afterwards.

925. I do not exactly understand that. Do you h at much less expense?—I say they would have xpense, and I will prove it to you. Now, the runs through the very centre of this grazing h, the mail-car road to Ballina, and on this road congested plot is situated, right adjacent to this e grazing patch. The fact of the road running ugh it could be taken advantage of, and they d give each of the adjoining tenants three, or , or five acres as the case might be, and stripe ut, and let themselves fence it, and there would be one penny to pay for it afterwards. I am not plaining. Do not understand me as complaining he Congested Districts Board creating two new ings. I am not. I wish they did it on a larger e.

926. I do not suggest that at all. You have been t fair and most liberal indeed; but I only want now this. To carry out your policy the Congested ricts Board would have had to buy the property, egin with?—Yes, with compulsory powers.

927. But how do you make out that would involve a penny expense?—The only expense it ld involve would be the striping of it, and that ld cost very little. I call it no expense, in fact.

928. Now, you say that if you had a small hold-such as you have entirely in tillage you could not a rotation of crops?—I could not.

929. I should think that would be the very place which, if it was all in tillage, the tillage must be otation, and I do not understand it?—Now, I will and explain it to you. On very many of the small dings there are a good few acres of land that could possibly be tilled except at great labour and ex-se. Well, the few acres that could be tilled are ays kept under tillage or in tillage. Well, I do call it a rotation of crops when I set potatoes on patch one year and oats the following year, or ley or rye, as the case may be, or a turnip crop third year. I should be situated in such a way t I would have sufficient land to allow me to lay t down in grass seeds for two or three years more.

930. Now I understand what you mean, that the d being so limited you cannot have a rotation of ps of grass?—Quite so.

931. Now I understand. I did not understand fore. Now, you have talked in a very clear way about the difficulties of working where you could not employ horse labour?—Yes.

47932. Now, you have been in America and in England, and you have evidently kept your eyes open and thought a great deal about the matter. Do you state that any holding can really be classed as an economic holding that cannot rely upon horse labour —would you draw the line between an economic and an uneconomic holding by the fact that a horse can be kept and must be kept for the purpose of the farm? —No. I believe a holding could be economic even though a horse or cart or plough could not be used on it. If it is sufficiently cheap a man with a little family could work it to advantage with the spade and the shovel.

47933. Then, the Commissioners take your opinion as this—for I may put it in this way—that a farm may be economic where, as you describe, the manure has to be carried on people's backs like beasts of burden, and everything that has to be done is done by employing men and women, as you describe it, as beasts of burden. You think, nevertheless, that the Commissioners may consider that an economic holding?—No; I would not go that far.

47934. Now, would you clear it up, because I am very anxious to get your opinion?—No; I would not go that far. What I mean to convey is this, that although a farm could not be worked by horse labour, still that that farm can be economic by the farm being sufficiently large and the rent or annuity sufficiently low. On farms where there is a difficulty in working, in the fixing of a fair rent, or in the fixing of the purchase annuity, that farm, or the holder of it, should be given a substantial reduction to assist him in some way in coping with the difficulties that he was confronted with in the working of his farm.

47935. Now, taking a £5 farm, do you mean to say that it would be made economic by cutting it down by 50 per cent.?—I never suggested that. That is a question I do not understand.

47936. What I gather from you is that the question of whether a farm is uneconomic or not depends on the rent?—What I call an economic farm is a farm that a man can live on in some form of respectability and bring up his little family as they should be brought up, in some sort of respectability, and not be forced by circumstances or by bad years to bow and bend and crave from Government or anybody else.

47937. Now, take a £5 holding and apply your own principle. You consider that the circumstances may be such that a holding of a valuation of £5 may or may not be economic?—It may or may not.

47938. And can you picture to yourself a holding of £5 valuation that is not economic becoming economic by the rent being cut down to £2 10*s*.?—Well, yes. I say £2 10*s*., although it is a very small sum, makes a big difference to the farmer. Very often a man can purchase a little calf for £2 10*s*., and if he has that calf it may, in a few years time, be worth treble the money; and in like manner he might purchase with £2 10*s*. artificial manure, and if he uses that on the land along with dung it might be terribly better in a few years, and the £2 10*s*. might be worth £7 to him.

47939. There is only one other point I wish to ask you about. You told us of your proposal to the Congested Districts Board about mills, speaking of corn mills?—There were a few gentlemen from the Congested Districts Board. The Rev. Mr. Green was one of them, and Father O'Hara was there, and the other gentlemen's names I do not remember.

47940. Now, when his lordship the Chairman asked you to develop that idea you went on to explain about this country growing spring wheat?—Yes.

47941. And you have been in America, where spring wheat is grown?—Yes, and winter wheat.

47942. And with your experience, do you really think, taking the climate into consideration, that it would be possible to grow spring wheat in this district of Belmullet?—Yes, I believe there are patches where it could be grown. I do not mean to grow it generally, but that there are patches here and there that would grow a fairly good crop of spring wheat by being forced with manure.

47943. But patches of spring wheat would not surely keep a mill going?—But if you have two or three thousand inhabitants or occupiers, or owners, as we will be, I hope, in the course of time, and every occupier or owner grows from half an acre to an acre or more, say, an acre of wheat and an acre of

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oats, barley, rye, and so on, I think that would keep the mill going.

47944. Does anybody grow wheat?—What would they grow it for when they have no means of grinding it?

47945. Do you think that is the reason they do not?—I believe so.

47946. Am I to take it from you that in your opinion, from your knowledge not only of this district, but of other countries, if you had the means of grinding wheat in a mill here, you would yourself devote any part of your land to the growing of wheat?—Yes, I believe I would force a crop of wheat by a proper method.

47947. I am extremely obliged to you for all the information you have given so clearly?—(The witness replied in Irish).

47848. Mr. O'Kelly.—The position of Erris is not altogether a very enviable one at present?—Indeed it is not.

47949. It needs attention and reconstruction from end to end?—Yes.

47950. And that is a work that cannot be accomplished in a day or two?—Well, it would not take very long to do it—a few years.

47951. You heard the question put by his lordship the Bishop to Mr. O'Malley?—I did.

47952. I want to get your view upon that point. His lordship asked Mr. O'Malley whether the tenants would be willing to remain tenants of the Congested Districts Board for three or four years while a remedial process was going on. Do you think there would be any objection on the part of the tenants to remain tenants of the Congested Districts Board for three or four or five years, during which time money would be expended by the Board on general improvements?—I believe the people would object to it, and I myself would strongly object to it for reasons I will give you.

47953. I should like to know the reasons?—In the lands held over by the Congested Districts Board for years there is to be an enormous lot of money expended upon those improvements. The people believe that they have to pay this money back, or at least the most part of it, and is not that the fact?

47954. I suppose you heard something about the Dillon Estate?—I know very little about it.

47955. But you have heard of it?—Yes.

47956. And would you be willing to see a repetition of the methods of the Congested Districts Board on the Dillon property in Erris?—Well, I speak for myself. What I would like to see is this. Let the people get the ownership of the land as cheaply as possible, and the minute you create a man the owner of the land, that minute let that man set to work determinedly to improve the land. For, give an industrious man the ownership of a rock, and he will convert it into a garden, and all those improvements that are so necessary will be effected by the people themselves in the course of time. Where is the use if I am employed by the Congested Districts Board at eighteen pence or a shilling a day for improvements on my land—have I not to pay that money back?

47957. I put it to you like this. Theirs is an exceptional position. It needs to be striped, drained, fenced, reconstructed from top to bottom?—I might agree with that.

47958. I put it to you as a man of great commonsense that that will take some time—is not that so?—That is so.

47959. Bear in mind that the Dillon Estate was far and away better off when it was purchased than Erris is at this moment, and it took some time, and the work that was done was well done. And you want to have Erris drained and reconstructed from top to bottom?—Yes.

47960. I put it to you, would not it be a wise thing to have the rents of the tenants going to the Congested Districts Board afterwards spent in improvements, whereas now the rents go to the landlord and are not spent on any reproductive works at all?—Yes, provided the tenant had not to pay that back again.

47961. Always conditionally on that. I suggest that he has not?—But it is my impression that he has.

47962. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Take this case, Mr. Scanlan. Suppose there is a man in a remote part of the barony of Erris with a large tract of water logged land. Is not it better for him, ev if he did not get labour in draining that land, have his land given to him in a drained conditi provided the expenditure were properly made, th given to him in an undrained condition with charge for expenditure?—I believe with the exam set by the Congested Districts Board already that the lands are bought and the people given ownership of the land the people themselves will fect those improvements. That is my contenti and I prefer that, my lord, to having gangers a bosses and the mischief knows what sort of me going round visiting, and having the poor people pay this back again to the Congested Districts Boar or to the Government.

47963. Now, let us understand one another. The are two classes of cases. On the one hand you ha farms which might be transferred to the occupie with advantage, because, subject to the occupiers b coming tenant-purchasers they themselves are qu capable of improving them, and they will impro them under the spell of ownership. But on t other hand, you will find districts where the land saturated with water and where the people have u to this done very little to improve it, and where n one man is quite capable of addressing himself the situation at all, and where the country side ca not, in fact, be improved unless under a gener system of improvement. Drains cannot be made b one man without the co-operation of others, and eve if he could do that he has not labour and capital enable him to drain his holding thoroughly. I put to you that it would be for the advantage of th man to have his holding drained. I say if it drained it would be an advantage to him, because drained holding with an addition to the annuity is better bargain than an undrained holding with smaller annuity. And the next point is this, that i the draining process he would himself be employe And the third point is that whatever addition is p upon the annuity because of the expenditure on t drainage that man gets the money at 2¾ p cent. interest?—Well, you see, my lord, on the farms that I have described as held in rundale t land is fairly well drained, and as I have stated ov and over again, the moment you give a man t ownership of the land he will proceed to improve it

47964. We are agreed about that?—Well, what would suggest, my lord, in cases like that is this. would suggest that the Congested Districts Boa where they have taken over the land and where th have aided peasant proprietorship, and where th have invested the land in the people, should empl a few engineers and send them round to the reco structed farms to mark out those lines that the drai should be made on.

47965. Possibly, although your experience is wi in this district, the class of land to which I have ferred has not come under your observation, and shall have an opportunity of listening to other wi nesses from the barony of Erris who will say that t remedial process should be conducted before the tra fer to the occupiers?—Yes, but what I object alt gether to is this—placing a future tax on the peop that would perhaps handicap them afterwards life, if you expend £30 or £40 in improving a far and that has to be paid back by the future owne That is what I want to clear up and understand.

47966. Why is that a difficulty? Is not it to paid back, not out of the original farm, but o of a farm three times as good? Where is the dif culty? Is not it as good as giving a man a seco farm, improving the farm in this way?—But is not better yet for the man to improve it by his own labo and not have to pay for it?

47967. I will answer that for years improvemen would be carried on which would give ample occup tion to an improving tenant and his family, b there are other improvements which an improvi tenant and his family will not be able to face themselves, and which can never be done unless th are done on a broad scale?—Perhaps you mean, m lord, the large drains that might run, say, betwe two villages or in the centre of a village, or t planting of fences. Do you mean that as part it.

47968. That is part of it, but I also include reclamation of land that should be reclaimed in d tricts where men have not been accustomed to reclai much, and do not know much about it?—I belie

elf that the question has been dealt with as I e it will be in the near future, and I long for it elf, for I long certainly to see the day when this rian dispute will cease, when landlords and nts can shake hands, and join in one great d of Christian brotherhood for the uplifting of people. I long for that day certainly, but when question comes to be settled I would suggest that he case of any holding that could not be enlarged on which there is reclaimable mountain land, the ernment should come to the assistance of the le, ad encourage them to reclaim this land. By ning and liming it could be easily done. Now, friend, Mr. O'Malley, spoke about some mistakes r the Parish Committee Scheme. Well, it ht be right for me to state, as one connected with Committee, as a member of it since its inception Erris, that the Congested Districts Board could point to one irregularity in its administration us in the last nine or ten years. I think it is t I should state that. At Belmullet, of course, nave been made a small grant of £100 annually. l, we generally have some of the £100, a small of it sometimes unexpended, and it may appear he Congested Districts Board that "This grant of 0 is sufficient for these people because they did succeed in expending the £100 we gave them last ." Well, it is right for me to explain that. are, my lord, a member of that Board. I hope will remember what I say.

7969. I am paying every attention?—We made a grants of £100, and we have applications for the le of the £100. Some of the applicants, although have applied, and are made grants, declined he end of the year to perform the work, with the lt that they withdrew their applications, and it ny contention that the committee should make nts to others who would be willing to apply for grants in time provided they had the opportunity loing so.

7970. The fact that you did not expend the whole 0 is no argument that you could not expend a h bigger sum?—We could expend £300.

7971. It is not a bad grant?—I am not complain- of it. I would like it to be more, although it is enefit to myself. I cannot take advantage of it, rtunately.

7972. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Just to go back to the t that we have been arguing already. You ct, I understand, to the Congested Districts Board ling an estate while they improve it. Is that so? hat I say is that they should invest the land as n as possible.

7973. First you object to their holding it while r improve it?—I object to that, certainly, and I ngly object to the Congested Districts Board hold- land over five or six years. It is all a humbug.

7974. But would you object to them holding it as as five or six years?—I would object to them ling it any longer than at the outside a couple of s, and I think that would be ample time for them ffect improvements.

7975. How could they carry out large improve- ts in two years?—By plenty of labour.

7976. Could they get sufficient labour in the ntry to effect large drainage improvements in two rs?—Have they failed in succeeding in getting ur in any place where they have started their ks?

7977. I cannot tell?—Neither can I.

7978. Mr. O'KELLY.—Suppose it was perfectly r to you that it would take three or four, or five rs on the part of the Congested Districts Board to nstruct the barony of Erris, would you object to Congested Districts Board having the land on r hands for that period of time?—If it was ually necessary for them to hold the land for a iod of three or four years, I could not grumble.

7979. You would not grumble?—I could not mble, but I would prefer that the tenants should given the ownership of the land as soon as possible, I left them to themselves to effect the improvements the land which they would do when you make m owners of it.

7980. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I can quite understand ir effecting improvements on their own farms, but ld they effect a large drainage improvement on the ate?—You mean untenanted land?

7981. No, the tenanted land. How would they carry out a large scheme of arterial drainage?—Well, I suggested a while ago that in cases like that the Government should appoint an engineer or two to go over the country and, if necessary, build these main drains by labour. And could not that be done although the people had the occupation of the land.

47982. And charge it to the improved area?—I would not be for charging it to the tenantry. For, listen, now. The Government or the Congested Districts Board want to do something for the uplifting of the people here. We are every other year crying out, and we have good reason, that there should be something done to put an end to this, and that the people will then become more self-respecting and we will not be forced to be craving as we have been in the past and having those demoralising relief works.

47983. Now, take an estate on which there is rundale. How could that be sold direct to the tenants?—That is an exception. I think I suggested the striping of that to the tenants of it a while ago in my evidence.

47984. And that would mean the Congested Districts Board holding that till they had striped it?—Yes, sir.

47985. And you do not really object to its being held—you only object to a very prolonged holding of the estate?—Yes.

47986. And not while they are carrying out improvements?—Yes, and where possible giving the people the ownership of the land.

47987. CHAIRMAN.—You have given extremely interesting evidence, and I will not keep you more than a minute or two longer. We have understood from you that it is your opinion that the ownership of the land should be vested as quickly as possible in the tenants because, in your opinion, and I am not disagreeing with it, where the tenants obtain the ownership of their land, they are disposed to make considerable improvements themselves?—That is my belief.

47988. And then, I think also, in answer to Mr. Kavanagh, you have stated that although tenants will improve land themselves, once they get the ownership of it, there must be certain things like reconstruction, main arterial drainage, main roads, and main fences, and the reconstruction of holdings which are very necessary?—That is so.

47989. Which have to be done by the Government before the estate can be properly transferred to the tenants, and, therefore, in answer to him, you agreed that while that is being done, it is necessary for the Government to hold the land?—I believe it is; where the works are really necessary, I believe it is.

47990. There is only one other point that I wish to trouble you with on that. You have said on more than one occasion to the various Commissioners that in your opinion it would be a great mistake to put on an additional annuity or an additional sum on the holding for those improvements, and thereby, in your own words, to saddle the tenant with a responsibility that he might find it very hard to bear in the future?—That is so.

47991. And now I want to point out the problem which the Congested Districts Board have to consider when they are doing these things. We admit, of course, that to carry out main drainage or re-construction, or main roads, requires a certain amount of money, and naturally the Congested Districts Board have to consider that while doing these necessary improvements they do not want to lose more money than they need, because that makes it impossible for them perhaps to make improvements in other parts if they spent too much money. Now, there are two ways in which those improvements can be done. The first one is by holding the estate for two or three years, collecting the rents and then spending all those rents on the improvement of the property?—Do you mean collecting the old rents or the future annuity?

Well, I think, collecting the old rents.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They used for some time, but latterly it is the reduced rents.

47994. CHAIRMAN.—But at any rate they collect the rents and they spend those rents?—On the land?

47995. The whole amount would go in making those improvements. That is the first way. Now, for the second way?—Then, my lord, excuse me, is not that going to be paid back? Will it not be a future tax on the tenant?

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47996. No. Wait a minute. I will try to explain it to you. If you hold a property for three or four years, collect the rents, and spend those rents upon the improvements you will then have at the end of the three or four years to re-sell the holdings to the tenants at the original annuity without having put any additional annuity upon them. If, on the other hand, you do what you suggest, namely, that the Board should purchase an estate, should spend out of its own money certain sums on the improvement of the estate and transfer the holdings as quickly as possible, then if the Board are not to lose a large sum of money, they have got to get back some of the money they spent by increasing the annuity to the tenant?—I understand you now, my lord.

47997. So that you see, Mr. Scanlan, from your point of view it comes much cheaper to the tenants themselves if the Board hold the property for three years, because they give back the biggest part of the revenues of the estate. If they transfer the holdings at once and make the men owners, then, in order to get back money which they spent they have to get it back by putting an increased annuity on the holder?—Well, the increased annuity is what I object to.

47998. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But would you object in the case Lord Dudley has mentioned?—No, if I understand him, and I think I do.

47999. Lord Dudley does not suggest that the holding should carry an increased annuity except something that would increase the agricultural value is put upon it?—Yes.

48000. Chairman.—From your own point of view, you are desirous of getting the ownership of the holdings at as low an annuity as possible?—Yes, my lord.

48001. I would ask you to consider whether that process is not best accomplished by the Board holding the land and spending the revenues rather than by spending money out of their own pocket and getting it back by an annuity?—Quite right, provided they spend the rent that is charged to the land and that the future tenant is not bound to pay back any of it.

48002. That is it. That is the whole point?—I did not quite understand. In fact it was not put clearly by——

Mr. O'Kelly.—By me?—Well——

48004. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think I was the culprit. It is well to be clear now?—I quite understand it now, my lord, I think.

48005. Lord Dudley had pointed out that if the process of re-construction is conducted for two or three years the expenditure will be expenditure of the rent on the property?—Yes.

48006. And that you distinctly wish?—Yes.

48007. But you are not to understand that if a farm, owing to main drainage being conducted on a large scale on the estate, has its agricultural value doubled, through that expenditure, no increase will be put upon the annuity in consequence of the improved value of the holding. It will carry a higher annuity, but one that it can much more easily carry than the lower annuity in the improved state?—As far as I am concerned that puts a different construction on my understanding of it. I understand I am a small tenant-farmer paying £5 a year rent. The Congested Districts Board buys the property and then expends the £5 a year on improving my property. I understand, my lord, that this is what you mean to convey, that although the property was held, and this money expended on it, I was not going to pay anything as a future annuity for that money expended.

48008. Chairman.—It is much easier for the Board to spend money and to make improvements on the estate without having to put an increased annuity on the tenants, for they can have the advantage of collecting the revenues on the estate, and spending those revenues for three or four years on the estate. But now your objection is removed. I remember that you told us you were easily persuaded. You told us that you have some cattle. At what age do you sell your young stock?—At different ages.

48009. Generally at what age?—Sometimes at three years old.

48010. You do not sell them younger than that?—I do, sometimes at two years old. I have not many to sell—one or two at a time—three at most.

48011. You never sell them so young as six months or a year?—No.

48012. You find it pays you best to keep them till they are two or three?—Well, it does.

48013. If you sell a two-year old or a three-year old have you any notion where it goes when you sell it?—I do not know.

48014. Who is the buyer?—He may be a local man or he may be a stranger.

48015. If it is a stranger, do you know at all where the stranger comes from?—Very often I make no inquiries.

48016. It has never interested you to inquire?—No.

48017. Do you think if your farm was a little larger that you would keep your animals longer than you do?—I might be able to keep them longer than I do, but my animals would be much better if there could be a couple of acres of good land in addition to what I have. I would call it a fairly nice holding because a couple of acres of good land would make a terrible change.

48018. That would be obvious?—Yes, they would have a pick of condition. A man would have a corner to put a pick of condition on them before selling.

48019. Suppose there were two or three more acres to put a better condition on them would you be inclined to keep them longer?—We generally keep them as long as we can possibly keep them. Circumstances force farmers to sell.

48020. Because his holding is so small that he can not get the condition that he would like on them?—Not that, but he is often pressed for money, and then when he sells a beast he has often the price of it borrowed or the value of it in stuff, or to pay rent or taxes or seed loan. There are so many calls on the poor man that he cannot afford to keep a beast long.

48021. Most of the young beasts are sold not because the owner of them thinks that a judicious moment to sell them, but because he is pressed?—I believe in a good many cases that is so, my lord.

48022. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Assuming that a man can afford to keep his cattle for three years, do you say it is a better bargain for him to keep them three years and sell at three years or to keep them two years and sell at two years old—which is the best bargain?—It depends on how a man is able to feed his cattle for the two years. A good deal of it depends upon that. If your farm is such that you can keep a beast growing gradually from its birth till it is two years old it might pay the rent.

48023. Is that the best time to sell it?—Yes.

48024. Sir John Colomb.—You have described to Lord Dudley what you do for keeping beasts. Could you do that if you did not hire grazing? If you had no grazing to hire at all would not your position be entirely altered, supposing you could not get grazing?—But there will be grazing till the end of time. I will explain to you how. Suppose you had not a farm in Ireland to-day larger than £30 worth of land, we will have extremely poor people and a good many better-off people at all times, and a man with a holding of £20 might not be able to stock it, and his better-off neighbour with a small holding could afford to get grazing from him.

48025. I want to make this clear—what you are able to do to keep cattle depends on getting outside grazing. You actually do pay for outside grazing?—I could not feed the number of animals that I do feed if it was not for this mountain grazing that I have from a neighbour.

48026. And therefore you would be more forced to sell—you could not feed them so long?—No, owing to the smallness of the holding.

Rev. J. J. Hegarty examined.

Rev. J. J. Hegarty.

48027. Chairman.—You are nominated by the Bishop of Killala to give evidence before this Commission?—Yes. The Belmullet Union has an area of 179,245 acres and a valuation of £10,942. The population is 13,835, and the poor law valuation per head is 15*s.* 10*d* The lands under grazing in Erris are valued at £1,378, and if the valuation of these be deducted the valuation per head of the population is only 13*s.* 9*d.*

48028. Is there anything lower in any part of Ireland?—For the whole poor law union this is the

est in the whole of Ireland. There may be individual electoral divisions lower, but for the whole on I think that this is the lowest. The district ot congested in the sense that we have not enough land. There is quite as much land in Erris as ld give 15½ acres to every person in Erris, but the l is extremely poor. The population is almost rely agricultural, and along the seaboard there a mixed fishing and farming population. We e a coast line of 336 miles in the barony of Erris. whole barony is larger than the County of th by 46 square miles, and larger than the nty Carlow by 10,000 acres. In reference to the ous classes of houses, there are 512 houses in is with only one room, there are 1,086 with two ns, 91 with three rooms, 41 with four rooms, and houses with five rooms.

3029. In your opinion is valuation any real test poverty?—I give the valuation to point out the gested condition of this district in present circstances. I think that in Erris the valuation and ulation are a test of the poverty. The people e to live by the land.

3030. I suppose that the valuation was originally d when a good deal of the land now cultivated unreclaimed?—Yes, but I really think that the uation in Erris is relatively high and that the ds in Erris are valued high.

3031. Might not you have a holding which has practically created since Griffith's valuation, ch at that time was valued merely as mountain d, and since that time by the work of the tenant been turned into a holding; it may not be very d, but still it is a holding which, if it was reed, would bear a totally different value from t at which it at present stands in the books?—re is no doubt that if there were a revaluation e would be a modification, but some holdings e deteriorated. Before 1848 there was more land ivated in Erris than there is at present.

3032. Which at that time would have borne a ner valuation than now?—Cultivation has gone k.

3033. Even so, it shows that valuation which has an existing state of things for the last fifty or y years is not invariably a true test of the pre- condition of the people?—It is not, but it is the liest as well as the roughest test that we can ly.

3034. It is the only test that many of us have got? es. There are 2,297 holdings in Erris. Of these 52 are valued at or under £4, 272 are valued been £4 and £8, 76 at between £8 and £15, 25 been £15 and £20, and 62 over £20. Since 1878 we eight seasons of acute distress in Erris, during ch the Government had to come to the relief of the ple by establishing relief works or public works some kind.

3035. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Those were the times which the relief works were established?—Those e the specially bad years in which the Government ught it necessary to establish relief works in order enable the people to live.

3036. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That would be year in three or four?—Yes. The first matter that ould wish to deal with is the price of land before since the passing of the Act of 1903. Before 1903 e were a few small properties purchased. There e two cases of property purchased by one landlord n another. One of these properties passed at ut four years' purchase of the valuation. This perty was bought for £450, and is valued, I think, £120. There was another small property bought ough the Landed Estates Court about the same e at 9½ years' purchase. The Congested Districts rd bought two properties in my parish, one at and the other at 10 years' purchase. There were or three other properties that were offered to the d Commission, at, I have heard—I have no direct fidence, but I have heard it on very good authority 0 years' purchase, but the sales fell through ng to the fact that the Commissioners did not sider the lands sufficient security for an advance 10 years' purchase money.

3037. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Ten years' purchase ney on the rent?—Yes.

3038. And not on the valuation?—No; these e on the actual rental.

3039. Chairman.—I understand you to say that or to 1903 you had experience of four cases in which property was sold. One was from one landlord to another at four years' purchase; the second was also from one landlord to another, but at 9½ years' purchase—of the valuation or rent?—I think the valuation.

48040. Then there were two more purchased by the Congested Districts Board, one at 10¼ years' and the other at 10 years' purchase of the rental?—Yes.

48041. In addition to that there were some properties the sale of which fell through because the Land Commission did not consider that 10 years' purchase was secured?—Yes. In one case the Land Commission was asked to advance 10 years' purchase, and refused.

48042. Mr. O'Kelly.—What property is that?—A property in the neighbourhood of Bangor purchased at 19½ years' purchase.

48043. What is the name of the property?—It was, I think, the Blacker property. It is now in the hands of the purchasers.

48044. Before the Act of 1903 the Land Commission refused to regard that property as security for 10 years' purchase?—Yes.

48045. Since the passage of the Act the property has been sold at 19½ years' purchase of the rents?—Yes, directly to the tenants, with the game reserved.

48046. Are the rents the same?—I think they are the same rents.

48047. Sir John Colomb.—In each case was it second term rents?—In neither case. They were all first term rents.

48048. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you think it is good business from the point of view of the State that land that a few years ago was not regarded as sufficient security for an advance represented by 10½ years' purchase should be sold for 19½ years' purchase?—It is because I think it is not good business that I have brought the case before the Commission.

48049. Sir John Colomb.—The lower offer that was refused by the Land Commission was before the Act of 1903?—Yes.

48050. You don't know what Land Stock was then: did not a man get £12 or £13 per cent. more than was represented by the stock which he got?—114 was the highest it went to. It was not so high at that time; but even so it does not make up the difference.

48051. Mr. O'Kelly.—Can you give any explanation of why the value of the land should go up from 10½ to 19½ years' purchase?—To my mind, the intrinsic value of land has fallen, and the only reason that I can see for the advance in the price is the difference in the annuity under the new Act as compared with the old. There was £1 5s. sinking fund under the previous Act, and there is only 10s. under this. That enables a very considerable advance in price to be made.

48052. Can you give any justification in the enhanced value of farm produce for the advance that has taken place?—I think that farm produce has not advanced in any way in price. It has fallen.

48053. Mr. Kavanagh.—Have you ever compared the difference between ten years under the old Act and ten years under the new; what difference does it make to the tenants?—Ten nine-sixteenth years under the old Act was the same as thirteen under this. It produces an identical initial annuity.

48054. Chairman.—That is assuming that land stock was at par and that they get cash now?—Yes.

48055. If the land stock was at 13 per cent. premium that would mean an addition?—Yes. I have looked at it from the point of view of the tenant who has to pay the annuity.

48056. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Viewing it from the tenants' point of view, what figures have you got?—The property offered formerly at ten years' purchase I would consider value for that. It was sold recently at nineteen and a half; but I say that ten nine-sixteenth years' purchase under the Act of 1896 would be equivalent to thirteen years' purchase from an annuity point of view under the present Act without the bonus.

48057. Under the Act of 1903 the annuity goes on for sixty-eight and a half years?—Or more.

48058. Under the preceding Acts it was no longer than forty-nine years?—Under the 1896 Act it was to terminate in forty-three or forty-four years.

48059. Mr. Kavanagh.—Was the ten years' purchase on first term rents and the other on second term?—Both are first term.

48060. Are you quite sure of that?—That is my belief. Recently the Board bought two other properties

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in Erris. The lowest price that they have paid for them is seventeen years' purchase. I approached a number of landlords myself—I think all the landlords who have land in the parish—and asked them if they would sell and on what terms; a number of them replied stating that they would sell. The principal landlord in Erris asked twenty-six years' purchase, on first term rents, the same price he said that he was asking for lands in Westmeath. Several landlords have not stated any price. In a few cases they have asked to have offers made to them, and in other cases they have answered questions that were not put, but they have stated their willingness to sell.

48061. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Does not the difficulty simply arise on the question of price?—I do not see how a price can be arranged when the landlord does not specify his price.

48062. But you are aware, I suppose, that in the question of sale the landlord really has to consider how he will stand after the sale?—Certainly.

48063. I presume you would not expect the landlord to sell if in the result he is to lose some income?—No.

48064. Therefore, if there is a gap between what the landlord can take and what the tenant can give do you think it is the landlord should bear it or the State?—To the first portion of your question should the landlord suffer in consequence of the sale, I say no; but I know that in several cases the landlord would benefit considerably by the prices that would be offered by the tenants.

48065. Am I to take it that in your opinion, with reference to you own experience, although the landlord will benefit by the terms offered by the tenant, he will not accept them?—Yes. He expects to benefit still more by holding out.

48066. Then it is a question, in your mind, of the amount of benefit?—It is a question in his.

48067. Do you think if the principle was established that the price to be given by the purchasing authority when the transaction is completed should leave the landlord exactly as he was as regards income, no difficulty at all would arise in respect of these questions of transfer of land to the tenant or the public authority?—I am certain that the landlord who asked twenty-six years' purchase would be as well off with eighteen years' purchase as he is at present.

48068. CHAIRMAN.—Is his estate held under a mortgage?—To the extent of £40,000.

48069. The whole of it is fully mortgaged?—The whole of it.

48070. Then it is a fact that an estate that is mortgaged up to the hilt can be sold more cheaply than an estate that is not mortgaged?—Yes; still that landlord asked twenty-six years' purchase.

48071. When you say that it could be sold to give him his present income of eighteen years' purchase that is only because that estate is mortgaged up to the hilt; if it was not mortgaged it could not be sold at that price?—No; but the rent is first term, and if it were properly revised the equivalent of eighteen years' purchase, twenty-one years' purchase, would certainly pay him.

48072. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The rents are revised by a constitutional authority?—Most of the rents here unfortunately are still standing as first term rents.

48073. A great number of these first term rentholders must be entitled to go into court for second term rents. That rests with the tenants and not with the landlords?—Yes, but when you are dealing with a class of tenants who find it very hard to get enough money for food and clothing, there is a difficulty about going into court. They have small holdings of only £2 10*s.* and £3 rent, and have nothing to sell, and very often the expense of taking a case into court would be far greater than anything that these poor people could lay hands on.

48074. You think that that is the deterring cause which has prevented several of these men from taking advantage of the Act?—I think it is the cause why several of them have not gone into court.

48075. Mr. O'KELLY.—That is a very important statement which you have made, and I would like you to elaborate it more. You say that landlords now asking twenty-six years' purchase would be able to secure their income from eighteen years' purchase?—The landlord in this case is very heavily mortgaged.

48076. Who is the landlord?—Mr. Carter. I have liberally allowed for expenses of a sale, and investing the money at 3¾ per cent., he would have a better income than he has at present.

48077. Have there been any negotiations on h estate for the sale of his property?—He was appli to several times.

48078. What was his answer?—His answer w twenty-six years' purchase, the same terms he w asking for his lands in Westmeath.

48079. What was the reply of the tenants to th demand?—The reply that I made on behalf of the te ants was that he would be very fortunate if he ev got twenty years.

48080. You say that if Mr. Carter got eighte years' purchase of his lands he would secure his n income?—More than his net income.

48081. He asked for twenty-six years' purchase?- Yes.

48082. In addition you have to give Mr. Carter t bonus?—I took the bonus into account in making th calculation. The bonus on twenty-six years' purcha is 3·12 years' purchase of rent.

48083. That is equal to over twenty-nine years' pu chase. Then there is the additional bonus owing the state of the money market. He gets cash instea of depreciated stock?—Yes. I will refer to that late

48084. In any case your view is this, that althoug the landlords all over the country have said that the are willing to accept their net income, here is a co crete case in which the owner is not satisfied with h net income?—His terms show that he would not b satisfied with his net income.

48085. Have you any means of ascertaining wha the net income of Mr. Carter is?—I made it m business to come as close to it as I could witho getting a statement of it from Mr. Carter. know a great deal about the property, knowing ho it is mortgaged and how it is managed, and i coming to the conclusion at which I have arrived made a liberal allowance for sale and agency ex penses.

48086. Of course you are aware that the landlord representatives have been saying all over the countr that they are willing to settle this land question o the basis of their securing their net income?—I sa it stated.

48087. Is that your experience of them?—The state ments that I have made show that it is not.

49088. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—This property is heavil mortgaged?—Yes.

48089. Is it in the court?—No.

48090. Presumably the landlord is solvent?—Yes the landlord is solvent.

48091. Have you made allowances in your calcul tion for paying off of all mortgages out of the pu chase money?—Yes.

48092. Suppose the books of the landlord showed th case to be somewhat different from what you state, suppose you would not expect him to reduce his offer —I would expect him certainly to reduce his offe because I am positive that the books could not sho that he could require twenty-six years' purchase t produce his net income.

48093. This calculation of yours is based upon suc information as you have been able to collect, whic after all, is not authoritative?—No, not quite.

48094. I merely put this hypothetical case. Sup pose on an examination of his books it transpire that twenty-six years' purchase would only give hi his net income, would you then say that that landlor ought to sell at less?—In every case where I or re presentatives of the tenants approached a landlor in Erris the first statement was that we wished t give such a purchase price as would give him his ne income. We never asked for anything else.

48095. Did he or those acting on his behalf contra dict the statement that you have made and explai that your offer would not be suitable?—We did no actually make that offer as a body, because we saw that we could not come within touching distance a all.

48096. Finally, do you or do you not consider that if for the public good a policy is put in force, n class in the country, whether landlords or tenants should suffer as a result?—Certainly not.

48097. Therefore, if the State adopt the policy tha they want this land from the landlord to re-settle i they must give him his net income—would you con sider that a correct policy for the State to enforce?— Yes.

48098. Do you consider that if the result of th adoption of that policy causes any loss the loss ough to fall upon the State rather than upon any class?— certainly, upon the State.

8099. Mr. O'Kelly.—Why should the loss fall on the State?—The individual should not suffer.

8100. Individuals suffer collectively, as represented the State?—In this case there would be no suffer-, whatsoever.

8101. Mr. O'Kelly.—The sale and purchase of d ought not to differ from the ordinary processes general commerce—why should the State suffer, be-se when you talk of the State suffering you talk out everyone of us suffering?—Why should the ndlord get more?

Sir John Colomb.—My whole basis is that the ndlord should be left exactly as he is.

8103. Mr. O'Kelly.—But you open up a big nomic question by that—why should the State fer?—If I were asked should the State suffer I uld distinguish. If the landlords' net income is ely to decrease in the immediate future I would e that into account, and I would not place that rden on the State, but if it were reasonably sup-sed that his net income would not decrease, then he ould get it either from the tenant or from the ate.

8104. If the present state of agriculture goes on, all probability the landlord will have his rents duced still further?—I presume that that would be ken into account in considering the amount of dge that would be necessary. Already the State s by establishing the bonus adopted the responsi-lity of supplying the deficiency.

8105. Do you confine the probable loss to what the nus represents?—I do not know that there is any obable loss at all.

8106. You are willing, of course, in common with friends of the tenants all over the country to give the ndlords their net income?—Certainly, net income on ond term rents or their equivalent.

8107. How do you arrive at the net income?—After the legitimate outgoings in connection with the rking of the property as it ought to be worked are ducted, the balance I look on as the net income.

8108. What percentage should be deducted from e gross rental to make it net?—It varies very con-derably in Erris. I know some cases in which the ndlords have not been getting 50 per cent. of their oss rental.

8109. Generally speaking, what percentage would u say represents net income?—In sales 20 per cent. rtainly ought to be deducted.

8110. Don't you think that in negotiations for sale d purchase between landlords and tenants the books the landlords should be submitted to representa-ves of the tenants?—I think it would be a very asonable way of doing business.

8111. Have there been negotiations for sale and rchase between the representatives of the tenants d the landlords in Erris?—Every holder of land Erris has been approached over and over again.

8112. Why have these negotiations failed?—Be-use the landlords have been asking more than the lue of the lands, and in the second place because e landlords are not willing to sell to the Estates ommissioners or to the Congested Districts Board, t want to make bargains directly with the tenants.

8113. Irrespective of the advice of the Estates ommissioners or of the Congested Districts Board?—es, irrespective of the interests of the locality.

8114. Who are these landlords?—Mr. Carter in ne case, Mr. O'Reilly in another.

8115. Did you approach Mr. Carter?—Yes, he is ne man who asked twenty-six years' purchase.

8116. What did you say in reply to that?—I said he got twenty years' purchase he would have got ne full value of his land, and that, in my opinion, e would never get twenty. I approached him on ehalf of the tenants, and he was written to by the District Council, and he gave the same terms to both, think.

8117. When you approached him he said he would ot take less than twenty-six years?—He stated that hat was his price.

8118. Did you say that you would not be able to ffer more than twenty?—No. I did not make any ffer at all.

8119. Did he approach the Congested Districts Board?—I am not aware.

8120. Did you approach him afterwards to ask im whether he had approached the Congested Dis-ricts Board?—All the replies given by the landlords were sent on to the Congested Districts Board, and it is my impression—I cannot speak with authority—that the Congested Districts Board wrote to every landlord and asked him to send on the usual application or schedule.

48121. I understand that after you had approached Mr. Carter you referred him to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

48122. Have you any idea what happened afterwards; did the Congested Districts Board do anything?—I heard that the Board wrote stating that they had received this letter from the District Council, which was sent to every landlord in Erris. In reference to Mr. O'Reilly's property, I wrote to him, as the major portion of his property is situated in my parish, and he stated that 4*s.* in the £ would be the highest deduction he could make—24½ years' purchase on first term and non-judicial rents. The valuation per head of the population on that estate is the lowest in my parish, being only 7*s.* 4½*d.* Some of the tenants afterwards went into court and got reductions varying from 4*s.* to 5*s.*, averaging, I think, about 4*s.* 6*d.* There are two other small estates that I would like to refer to. They are in the Land Court. One is the Dominic O'Donnell and the other is the William Burns' estate. The tenants on the Burns' estate were approached fifteen years ago. They then had judicial tenancies. They were asked to give their permission to have their land striped, with a view to sale of the place to them. They consented; the place was striped, and some of those tenants have not yet been restored to their tenancies. They have been kept there as con-acre tenants on the place since. They have been paying in a great many cases the old rents on new holdings, and of course the place has not been sold; but the principal mortgagee on that property has been trying to negotiate a sale privately, stating that this property is now more valuable because it has con-acre tenants instead of judicial tenants. That has happened under the management of Judge Ross's Court.

48123. Chairman.—What is the meaning of that reference to the fact that the tenants hold in con-acre and are not judicial tenants?—That there is no dual ownership in the property, and the landlord can therefore sell the tenant's interest as well as the landlord's interest.

48124. Sir John Colomb.—I understand you to start from the point that the tenants were judicial tenants?—Yes.

48125. How did they cease to be judicial tenants?—The land was re-striped, as it was concluded that there could not be any sale until the holdings were consolidated. They were asked on behalf of the Court to consent to the striping on the understanding that it was to be in the interests of the tenants. They consented; and this has been construed into a surrender of their judicial tenant-right, although they never meant it. But whether they meant it or not, it was an extraordinary thing that it could happen under the management of the Land Judge, that an estate was being offered as more valuable on account of that consent.

48126. This illustrates what you consider a hardship on the tenants not inflicted by the landlord at all, but under the Court?—Yes. The O'Donnell property has been offered again and again. It has been offered to the Congested Districts Board and to the Land Commission. It has been valued and revalued, and a sale has not come about, because the Land Judge is insisting on getting more than the place is considered to be worth. The tenantry on the O'Donnell estate are, as a rule, the most needy. Whenever there is a bad year they are practically the first to be in need of relief.

48127. But this was done under the Land Court, not in the interests of the landlord at all, but in the interests of the mortgagees?—It is not in the interests of the tenants, at any rate.

48128. But the Court has got control by reason of the action of the mortgagee, and its action is determined, not by the interests of the landlord at all, but by the interests of the mortgagee. I am not arguing that it does not affect the case of the tenantry?—With regard to the price of land, there is a suggestion that I should like to make before passing from that section. Owing to the discount at which Land Stock is being issued at present, the cost to the nation is entirely too great for the transfer of land, so that there should be some alteration

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in the law in connection with the issue of capital. £100 in cash paid on behalf of the tenants is costing at the present moment £136 11*s.* 8*d.* That is more than the price of a perpetuity at 3 per cent. Taking Land Stock on the present basis of £82, there is a discount of £18. The Land Stock that is issued for that costs £21 19*s.*, and the bonus of 12 per cent. requires £14 12*s.* 8*d.* in stock. These sums represent the amount of stock that has to be issued to enable the tenant to pay £100 cash to the landlord. I would suggest that the interest on the Land Stock should be increased to 3 per cent., leaving the sinking fund as it is at 10*s.*, and that the landlords should get two-thirds of their purchase money in Land Stock rather than in cash. If that were done the country would not suffer from the terrible discount rate from which it is suffering at present.

48129. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I would merely point out that if you increase the rate of interest which the country must pay then it is merely increasing the debt in another way. If the country is to pay ¼ per cent. more on the issue of the stock of course the result is to make it identical with the present issue?—The farmers would have to pay then.

48130. It would fall equally on the farmers—it would affect the amount of their annuity?—To the extent of five shillings in every £100.

48131. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is in contemplation, then, that the farmer would not give so many years' purchase—is that the inference you are coming to?—Yes. That is why prices were not so high under the previous Acts, because they had a 4 per cent. payment.

48132. A 4 per cent. annuity would cause a considerable number of farmers to hesitate before giving it?—Yes. Twenty-five years' purchase would represent the gross rental.

48133. CHAIRMAN.—That system was practically done with when the Act of 1903 came into force?—I believe that there would have been more land sold in Erris had the 1903 Act not come into force. Landlords who were willing to sell at fourteen or fifteen years' purchase then are asking twenty-three years now.

48134. Mr. O'KELLY.—Suppose that the bonus were added under the Ashbourne Act without the Act of 1903 at all what would have been the result?—In the poorer districts you would certainly have had more sales than now.

48135. Why do you say poor districts?—Because in the poor district the prospect that the landlord has in view now is to make a fortune, not his net income at all. He sees that it is possible to get such a high price under the new Act that he is trying to get it. He saw that he could not get such a price under the old Act or anything like it, and he was willing to a great extent to sell.

48136. Suppose that there was a bonus of from three to five years' purchase added on to the old Ashbourne Act?—It would hasten sale under the old Acts immensely.

48137. Do you think in that case would there have been any necessity for the Act of 1903?—Not in congested districts.

48138. I mean anywhere?—I cannot say.

48139. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is not it a fact that the reason of the introduction of the 1903 Act was that the previous Act had ceased to operate by reason of the unwillingness of the landlords to sell on the old terms, that the field of landlords in a state of insolvency had been exhausted, and that therefore additional inducements had to be provided in order to make purchase effective?—I think that sales were going through up to the very last moment. Even in 1902 there was a very considerable amount.

48140. Are you not aware that that was the reason given by the Government?—I know it was given. I am speaking for congested districts. I know properties that were being offered.

48141. CHAIRMAN.—You suggest that two-thirds of the purchase money should be paid to the landlords in stock?—Yes.

48142. With stock at eighty-two?—If there was 3 per cent. on it it would then be at ninety-four, according to the price of Consols.

48143. Your idea is by increasing the interest to enhance the value of the stock?—Yes.

48144. But if it was at any discount at all the landlord, in order to get his net income, would have to have a larger number of years' purchase than he would if he were paid in cash?—He would, but it is expected that gilt-edged securities will not alwa keep so low as they are. Possibly in five or s years it might be even above par, which would hast the sales. The state of agriculture in Erris is v backward. Much of the land is in rundale. course before selling they require striping, fencin draining, and some reclamation. While that being done, the people would be more or less ed cated to the management of their holdings. Aga there should be a considerable effort made for t improvement of live stock in Erris. Since the C gested Districts Board gave up supplying the breedi animals to Erris, Erris has suffered very considerab But even under the Congested Districts Board. t horse-breeding scheme was not a success in Erri Instead of the horse-flesh of Erris being better th it was before they commenced, I think it is co siderably worse.

48145. Mr. KAVANAGH.—To what do you attribu that—to the class of animals sent here?—Yes.

48146. Have you any hackneys here?—Unfo tunately, we had.

48147. They did not improve the breed?—They a not suitable for Erris.

48148. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Before passi away from draining and fencing, it would be interes ing if you would state whether, in your opinion, would be an advantage, that land needing improv ment should be held in the hands of the Board for certain number of years pending the improvemen rather than given over at once to the tenant pu chasers?—I hold that it would be absolutely necessa for the improvement of the district for the Board, some similar body, to retain it for from three to fi years, according to the amount of work to be done.

48149. Would you say what class of work y contemplate as being the best class of work to do?— The land has to be re-striped, and the holdings ma as compact as possible, and there is some fencin of the tillage land, and draining, and these thin cannot be carried out by the tenants themselves.

48150. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are speaking arterial drainage now?—Yes, but that is necessa before we have drainage of any kind; because all t grazing lands are held, and will be held in c tenancies and they should be utilised too for th draining. I know this from experience that I ha myself—I think it was in 1897—when I had a co siderable amount of relief money in hands, g through the people of Manchester. I was laying out on draining. I found that in several cases ev the tenants would not agree to drain their own lan though it was needed very much. Before one ma could drain it might be necessary to pass through th whole townland, and one crank might upset the who arrangement. One man under the direct purcha system could do the same thing. Their interes might not be identical, and even people more intell gent than the poor unfortunate farmers of Erris c not always see what is best for themselves to do. So think that it would be absolutely necessary to do th striping and fencing of the tillage lands and the mai drainage and some reclamation before the land wou be handed over. There would also, of course, rema the question of the improvement of the houses.

48151. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you consid that the reclamation should be of such a class as t be a model and a lesson to the farmers in carryin out works for themselves?—Yes. I know that the Co gested Districts Board has done a little in that wa on one of the properties that is sold down my way t the tenants; because it is a rather difficult class c reclamation and took a great amount of labour. Th tenant would never be able to do it himself and h would not do it. It is the best plot of land he has and it is adjoining the public road, and is a lesson t all who pass that way.

48152. Has it been sold out to all yet?—Yes.

48153. Has anything been put on to the annuit for the expenditure?—The Congested Districts Boar dropped a considerable amount. They did not put o what would recoup the expenditure.

48154. What view would you take in this case. Sup pose that there were a very big drain constructed a considerable expenditure and that in consequence o this expenditure the agricultural value of the hold ing was considerably improved, would you, in such case as that, consider it equitable to expect from th annuity a considerable proportion of the expenditur

has produced this great improvement?—Cer-ly. Speaking on behalf of the tenants, they ld like as little as possible to be put on them; I think it is highly desirable that these improve-ts should be effected and something put on for because if they are improvements of the proper they will much more than pay for themselves.

155. You consider that it would be very much r for the tenants to have their farms drained in way, and something put on for drainage, than ave them transferred quickly and in an unim-ed condition?—Yes, I think certainly that some-g should be put on, and the four bones of the should be done by the improving authority.

156. But you would leave an ample field for the ner and his family afterwards?—There will al-s be an ample field in Erris for as much labour an possibly be found in Erris if they know how to it to account. The lands are poor and will al-s require labour to keep them in condition.

157. What view do you take of reclamation by family; do you consider that there is land in s which can be reclaimed with economic advan-?—Probably the tenant or his sons would earn e if they were somewhere else, but as things are rris they employ their time well in a great many s by improving or reclaiming the lands.

158. And is not value consolidated on the hold-on which the family grows up of a higher class value in mere money?—It is.

159. From the human and social point of view is it a useful thing to have the family engaged in ding up their own conjoint interests?—I should h prefer to see the people of Erris working on r own lands than working in England and Scot-l, where though they earn considerable wages for uple of years it is never satisfactory in the end.

160. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Just explain that. s a very important question. What do you mean aying that the result is never satisfactory in the ?—A great many young boys get into bad habits in England and Scotland, after they have been g there for three, four, or five years. Some of them their health, and come home invalids or paupers, you rarely find one of them who has spent a con-rable time in England or Scotland coming home turning out respectable.

161. You consider that to remain the class of ple you desire them to be it is good for them to re-n once a year or so to their native homes?—It is ssary.

162. On the same principle don't you consider t it is the greatest advantage to the family who have uired the habit of working on their native farm, putting all their spare labour into the improve-nt of it?—I certainly look upon it as an ideal e to see the people employed on their own land, roving it and upraising their status.

163. Once the improvement of the farm begins member of the family is afterwards in a position ay that there is nothing for him to turn his hand —He has something there to look to always and ething continually to improve. Once a tenant into the habit of improving his land he sticks to

164. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Before we pass away n the question of improvement, assuming that policy is carried out that you suggest of the gested Districts Board acquiring land, draining and all that, what is your view on the subject of maintenance of those improvements? Let me put oncrete case. The Congested Districts Board, in rying out the re-settlement of an estate makes an rial drain and encourages the tenants to use that rial drain, and drain their own land into it re possible. Who is then to keep the arterial inage in a state of efficiency?—It should be the iness of the people benefited by it.

165. That being so, and what is everybody's busi-s being nobody's business, you would be in favour a regulation that when an estate was sold by the gested Districts Board they should have power to orce the maintenance of the arterial drain?—I uld certainly very much like to see works of that s provided for, so that they would be looked after rwards..

166. The Congested Districts Board in dealing h holdings puts up very good fences and puts the ce in thorough order. If in process of time, owing neglect of business or some other unfortunate habit, annuitant does not keep the place in repair, and by degrees he leaves the place in a worse position than it was when he was put in, and he has to sell the farm, would you in such a case give the Congested Districts Board the power of pre-emption or any power at all to deal with deterioration caused by neglect?—Did the deterioration happen while he was sub-tenant to the Board or when he was owner?

48167. When he was owner?—There is no walk of life that men do not fail in, and when he fails it is to his own loss, and he is forced to go to the wall. He should not, I think, be punished again. He has been punished enough by his own foolishness.

48168. We have it in evidence that no other tenant proprietor should be allowed to purchase the farm; what would you do with that farm?—That depends. Unless the adjoining holdings were very large I think there would be every reason for permitting a neighbouring tenant to buy, and in any case I think that the owner should have a free market.

48169. And all purchasing owners should have a free market?—Yes. There should be a free market.

48170. Therefore you do not agree with the proposition that one purchasing owner should not be allowed to purchase a farm the owner of which had come to grief—you would leave it free to be bought by a peasant proprietor?—That is an aspect of the question that I have not given any attention to, and I cannot give a definite answer to it; but, speaking generally, a tenant-purchaser should have a free market. That is quite a different statement from the one that would imply that there is a free market at present, because the prices that are being offered and paid for land are not free prices. There is no free market. The first cases I gave were cases where there was a free market, where the landlord bought from another; in the first case there were only four years' purchase, and in another the figure was 9½. But between landlord and tenant there is no free market in land.

48171. But between tenant and tenant?—I consider that they should be more or less on the same standing, and there would be certainly a considerably larger margin of free market in their case than there is in the case at present between landlord and tenant.

48172. The Congested Districts Board having bought a considerable estate and spent a considerable amount of money on it, re-settling it, and putting it on a proper basis, do you or do you not think it necessary that there should be somebody in the locality, for some time to come, at all events, to act as instructor or adviser or helper for the tenants?—Yes, I was coming to that later on. I was about to suggest that there should be an agricultural instructor placed in every district.

48173. And where there are obvious cases of waste and neglect by the tenant would you arm the Congested Districts Board with special powers at all to deal with the question—do you think it necessary?—Of course, if there was abuse and the people were not able to manage as it should be managed, but the case should be an extreme one. If a landlord mismanages his property at present surely the land is not going to be taken out of his hands unless the case is an extreme one.

48174. Mr. O'KELLY.—Sub-division of holdings is a great evil?—It is if the holding is not capable of being sub-divided.

48175. Consolidation of holdings is just as great an evil?—Where the holdings are too small it is highly desirable to have consolidation. Where they are too large sub-division is also desirable.

48176. You admit that undue sub-division is a great evil, and that consolidation may be as great an evil. Don't you think it might be well that some authority representing the State, when the holding is given up, should take possession of it and hand it over to someone who would work it economically rather than have it sub-divided or added on to a holding already sufficiently large; I think that that is the system that prevails in Germany?—If the holdings in the neighbourhood are sufficiently large then of course it would be better, from my point of view, that there should be a new tenant placed on it.

48177. If a tenant wished to dispose of a holding, say, of thirty acres, is it not better that some authority representing the State should pay the full market value for it, and let the State afterwards hand it over to a new tenant, and not allow it to be added on to a holding already suffciently large?—Certainly. The State should prevent sub-division where it should not

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take place, and should prevent consolidation, too, where the holdings were large enough.

48178. Agreeing, as we do, on that point, don't you think that the State ought to intervene in cases of the kind?—It ought to intervene if there were a crying evil.

48179. Won't you admit that consolidation, generally speaking, is an evil as between the grazing ranches, and that sub-division is also an evil, as we know, from experience, in this part of the country?—Yes.

48180. That being so, don't you think it would be wise that some authority representing the State should intervene when a farm is being sold, either through the improvidence of the owner or some other circumstance and take it up and let it out to some person who would be able to work it?—Certainly; there should be some means of preventing sub-division, and also as a consequence of that to prevent consolidation. I have mentioned that since the live stock schemes passed from under the care of the Congested Districts Board Erris has suffered very considerably. I need not refer again to the horses, but the Congested Districts Board supplied a hardy good class of animal, and supplied a good number of them. The Department supplied one or two very highly fed and bred animals for the whole district. They were too soft and not at all suited to the boglands of Erris. I consider that a hardy half-bred animal that could be got for from one-third to one-tenth the price paid for some of these thoroughbred animals would be more suitable for Erris than the thoroughbred shorthorns which have been sent by the Department. It is better to raise the price of 1,000 calves by five shillings per head than to raise the price of 100 by £1 a head.

48181. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say that the Department's scheme was not successful what, precisely, do you mean?—The calves were too tender.

48182. Sir John Colomb.—They were unsuited to the nature of the district?—Yes.

48183. Mr. Kavanagh.—There are seventy-six cross-bred bulls in this county?—Yes, but they are not in Erris, as far as I know.

48184. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I saw one very nice bull passing on the side of the road?—That is the only one in my parish, and that has been only supplied within the last six months, whereas there used to be four or five in the time of the Congested Districts Board, and a farmer told me some time ago that the people suffered £1 a head in the calves since the change. There is a considerable amount of grass lands available for the relief of congestion. Of course all these lands should be cut up and given to the people in the neighbourhood. I think that about 200 new holdings could be made out of all the grazing lands of Erris. That would be on a basis of from £5 to £7 per holding.

48185. You state in the précis of evidence which you have sent in that it requires some inducement to get a considerable number of tenants to migrate outside of Erris and that the grass land in Erris is not enough to produce the necessary increase?—Not enough to give all the people in Erris economic holdings, so that after dividing the grazing lands of Erris among the people here you will still have a number of tenants in Erris on uneconomic holdings. Those it will be difficult to migrate. Some of them may be induced to go but they will have to see what they are getting.

48186. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you take in the fishermen in your calculations?—No. I think that the fishing population would not move under any circumstances.

48187. But in coming to the conclusion that there is not enough of land do you include the fishermen?—I do not.

48188. How do you exclude them?—I say that even omitting the fishing population there is not enough to go round.

48189. Chairman.—You have had considerable experience of the operations of the Board in your district. Can you tell us whether, in your knowledge, there is any one single case of a man who before the improvement of his holding was obliged to go to England as a migratory labourer, who now, owing to the improvements of his holding has been enabled to earn his living at home?—I know that the tenantry have been considerably improved.

48190. I daresay, but is there one single case that you know of such as I have referred to?—I cannot, except by inference, answer that in the affirmative, but if there has been a general all-round improvement, it is a natural consequence that there must be some who have passed from the state of migratory labourer into that of permanent resident, because there are some who migrate who are on the borderline already, and a good season might leave them at home. They have been improved through the means of the Congested Districts Board. I have not before my mind any particular individual, but I have in my mind several men whom I know to be much better off than they were before the Board improved their condition. I know of men who in days gone by did go to England and Scotland, and who do not go now, but I cannot say that that is due to the action of the Board.

48191. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would these new farms that you would portion out of from £5 to £7 give enough employment to keep the family at home without migratory labour?—They would give plenty of employment, that is, the average class of holding, mixed land.

48192. The grass land that you suggest cutting up into £5 and £7 holdings?—Yes, but it is, as a rule, surrounded by a fringe of moor or bog. In almost every case they give some bog along with it.

48193. That amount of land would not give enough employment to keep them at home?—Where there would be about half of it bog, I think so. Where the holding would be entirely clay I should say that a £10 holding would be required in order to give employment for all.

48194. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Assuming the creation of economic holdings which, I think, yourself and preceding witnesses have told us could be managed by a father and his gradually-growing up sons, have you contemplated what is to happen when those sons grow up and become men; if they don't migrate to England, or take themselves off to some other industry, is it not certain that that holding will either be split up, or will become uneconomic from the number of people who have got to live on it—that is the difficulty that is continually suggesting itself to my mind?—Unfortunately, there is a tendency to sub-divide, especially the poorer class of holdings. Where the holding is above £10 valuation, I should think that there is no desire to split it up at all.

48195. But I want to follow out the difficulty. A man has three grown-up sons, who grow up to manhood. Surely, if the holding is divided among them it would cease to be economic. My difficulty is that *ex hypothesi*, the holding must become uneconomic as the next generation grows up?—I don't agree with that, because if that were a universal principle, every holding in Ireland would become uneconomic. Farmers' sons have in many cases to take to some other business or walk in life. I notice that the tendency in the case of holdings of £10 and upwards is not to sub-divide at all. No matter how numerous the family may be, they have all got to look out for a place to live in, except one or two, and they will have either to buy a holding or go to some business or emigrate.

48196. Then you do not contemplate the entire family permanently living on the soil?—No, I never did.

48197. Chairman.—I suppose that the land is not the only source of livelihood that that might be set about? Take a shopkeeper, he has a business which is large enough to support his wife and family while the family is growing up, but which is obviously not large enough to support his family or grown-up sons and daughters, and their wives and children, and the result is that when the sons grow up they have to go off, and it is not true to say that that business is uneconomic because it is not large enough to support the whole of his family after they have grown up?—Certainly not.

48198. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It has not been suggested that the young shopkeeper, or tradesman, or solicitor should not go off to some other business for which he is suited, but I think that the great object that a great many of the witnesses have put before us has been that the men born on the land should remain on the land, and should not go into other industries except as helping them a little while they do remain on the land?—In every country in the world they will go off the land to other businesses.

48199. Chairman.—It is not your view of economic holdings that they should be of such a size as to support indefinitely an indefinitely large family

hat view any holding would become uneconomic me if an Irish husband and wife were planted

00. In your view a holding which is incapable pporting a wife and a young family is un- mic?—Yes.

01. What you mean by the creation of an mic holding is to increase that holding to such xtent that it will support the owner and his and family until the family grow up?—Yes, rdinary average family; and he will be able to one son to follow up the business, and also ve a little schooling to the others, and send to business, into the police, to America, or here.

02. In a large family the bulk of the sons must out for themselves in exactly the same way as shopkeepers' sons must do?—Certainly.

03. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is an in- ting subject, and applies not merely to the le of Ireland?—It applies to every agricultural try in the world.

04. If economic holdings are established on a scale it is a very interesting question what the are going to do?—Yes.

05. Provided that the grass lands that should illed were tilled, you would not object to the ger sons going away?—If there are lands available agriculture those who are trained to agriculture ld get them, because if a man does not get an ing in the walk of life for which he has been ed he has to take to something for which he is suited. But where there is not available land, n Erris, or even if all the grass land in Ireland cut up, the holdings would become uneconomic generation or two.

06. If the people were sufficiently back on the in Ireland you would contemplate the young sons me of the sons of the family looking to something rent from farming for their livelihood either in country or elsewhere?—Some of them should.

07. Chairman.—So far as the splitting-up is erned, is not it your experience that there is not a great tendency to split up the holdings, even ou might say quietly, of those who have bought, here is in the case of the holdings that have not bought?—I have not sufficient experience of chased holdings yet to say that, because they have been purchased during the last four or five years, I think that the tendency will not be so great to t them up as it has been.

08. Won't the spirit of ownership counteract tendency to sub-divide?—That is what I expect.

09. Is not it also the fact that although the may not be all-powerful, yet it does go some way ards preventing sub-division so long as the an- ty is payable to the State?—Yes.

10. So if that law operates at all, at any rate, need not contemplate the sub-division of holdings ny great extent until after the 68½ years has ex- ed?—And I would think that even then when there nothing to pay a man will look upon himself as owner, and not be inclined to split it up. We e a large fishing population owing to the exten- seaboard and the good fishing beds that surround coast. I should think that there is twice the ing population that is returned to you already by Green. There are about 300 currachs that he not given in his return at all. They are not re- ered with the coastguards, and I suppose that t is the reason they are not returned. There are about 100 yawls in Erris. There are about seven eight fishing stations, curing stations, where the gested Districts Board used to buy and cure fish, where the fish merchants now come to buy fish good seasons. Unfortunately the pier and har- r accommodation is very poor. The piers are y small, and in the rough weather there is no lter whatever. It would be desirable then to e a few piers built, and to have some larger boats plied, some boats in which the fishermen could low the fish. All the fish around the coast are not se to the shore, and the fishermen should have ger boats to go far out to sea. I think also, in ler to improve the fishing industry, that it is abso- ely necessary to have railway accommodation.

11. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do I understand at there are none of these large boats of the Zulu pe in Erris?—No, there are not.

12. What are the largest boats you have?—The only boats that I know of that are used by the fishermen are the yawls.

13. What is their tonnage?—About two tons.

14. Chairman.—Have any attempts been made along the Northern coast by the Board to develop fishing?—The Board have brought it to the present relatively developed position which it now occupies. I knew the time in my parish when the fishing was not one-third as good even as it is at present.

15. What have the Board done?—The Board supply loans for getting boats and gear, and in a few cases they have made piers and slips.

16. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is Porturlin in your parish?—Yes, and Portacloy and Inver.

17. The previous witness was not aware of the expenditure on these places?—The Board built a pier at Porturlin and a small pier at Portacloy and one at Inver. But these piers are not large enough even for the yawls in anything like rough weather, and consequently the boats cannot approach these piers in rough weather.

18. Chairman.—The northern harbours, with the exception of Broadhaven, are rather exposed to Northern winds?—Yes.

19. In order to make them good enough for big boats, a large sum of money would have to be expended on them?—I think that Porturlin or Portacloy could not be made large enough for big boats except at large expenditure, but Broadhaven, I think, would be quite near enough for large boats for the fishing population both of my parish, and of the other parish on the Mullet, because the fishing population is confined practically to these two parishes in Erris.

20. Which do you think the better policy—to have small piers all around the coast, or to concentrate expenditure on large works at places like Broadhaven, and make that the great centre on the northern coast?—The Broadhaven scheme would be the one that would enable large boats to be used on the coast.

21. Is not it better to have a certain number of the population encouraged to become what I may call real fishermen by the use of modern appliances of fishing, and the facilities that are possible in a great natural harbour like Broadhaven than to create along the coast a number of people who are half fishermen and half farmers?—It would be better to create a fishing population in places like Broadhaven, who would live by fishing alone. If this were done, then you could establish an industry.

22. Of course that would require a railway?—Yes.

23. Do you think it would be an advantage supposing that Mayo was to have a fishing instructor stationed about here looking after this district alone—do you think that by personal and constant touch with the people along the coast, a man of that kind would be able to encourage people to fish scientifically and constantly?—The Congested Districts Board used to supply experienced fishermen from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland. They were sent here about ten years ago to teach the people in my parish long line fishing.

24. Have you ever had a resident fishing instructor?—Yes. There were half a dozen of them at one time. They were fishermen who came from other parts of Ireland or from Scotland. They went on the boats with the local crews, and resided in the district during the fishing year.

25. Why were they withdrawn?—The long line fishing failed. I think that the fish left the coast for a time.

26. Is there any reason to suppose that the fish are off this coast in such quantities that the fishing may be greatly developed?—Fishermen tell me that all the year round there is fish of some kind to be got.

27. Are there great numbers of herrings?—They don't fish herrings. They have no market except for local consumption. The market is for mackerel. They used to fish cod and ling, but the long line fishing has been practically abandoned in my district. I think the fish are not quite so numerous as they were, and with the boats which the men have to use for these operations they may go out sometimes, and when a sea gets up they are not able to land at the piers, whereas in their canvas canoes they can run on to the strand.

28. Do you believe that Broadhaven could be turned into a second Downings?—I believe that there

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is as good fishing there as in any other place. The herrings may be increased, but the supply of mackerel is very good. The fishermen who fish salmon around the coast reported again and again that the sea was thick with mackerel.

48229. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If you had steam drifters to go around from a safe harbour at Broadhaven they could find these herrings and mackerel?—That is the view that the fishermen recently put before me. They cannot follow the fish. They can only just fish them when they come in close to shore. They gave as an example the case of a Scotch boat coming along there and making a fortune in two seasons.

48230. Is there some reason for supposing that the mackerel and herrings have come to replace the larger fish that used to be caught off that coast?—I really could not say that.

48231. Do you consider that the mackerel are found there every season?—The mackerel were found there when the cod and ling were found also.

48232. Sir John Colomb.—Are there any lobsters and crabs?—Yes.

48233. Is that a very considerable industry?—It is considerable, but not all on the Erris coast.

48234. How do they get the market for the lobsters?—That is really the great difficulty. Frequently lobsters go bad for the want of transit facilities.

48235. Have the cod and ling stations disappeared?—No. The stations are still in good workable condition.

48236. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Long line fishing, I suppose, is cod and ling?—Yes.

48237. Chairman.—I suppose that you would be disposed to think that a railway running along the north line of coast would be better than one coming up from Mullaranny?—Yes, even without the fishing industry the north coast line would be better, but in addition it is the only route to accommodate the fishing.

48238. And would not it be more advantageous to link this part of the world up with Sligo and that district?—Certainly If we are successful in getting the All Red route to come into existence it will uplift Erris very considerably, if nothing else. Supplying provisions for these big boats would give the agricultural population of Erris quite enough to do.

48239. Whether the All Red route goes through or not is a question for the Canadian Government. It has nothing to do with the English Government?—They are expected to give a subsidy. I have seen it stated that the Canadian Government are willing to give a subsidy of £250,000 a year. In connection with the fishing I should like to refer to the evidence given by The O'Conor Don before this Commission. In reference to fishing he described the Geesala population as a sea-supported population. That is the one district in Erris in which, although the population is a seaboard population, they do not fish. They are not a sea-fishing population at all, and the only time that they are supported by the sea is when they are going to the English and Scotch harvests, then they are supported in the vessels. He also referred to Erris as being not at all a congested district. Already I have pointed out that it is one of the most congested in Ireland.

48240. Sir John Colomb.—Has The O'Conor Don got property there?—I don't know whether it is sold. He had a small patch in the Mullet. The crochet industry, as established by the Congested Districts Board has taken root in Erris and been very successful so far. In the agricultural schemes in connection with the county schemes and the Department we have been neglected entirely by the Department both from the agricultural and the industrial point of view. The scheme, no doubt, was supposed to be drawn up by the County Committee, but the voting on the Committee is entirely outside; there is practically no interest in Erris. The active members of the Committee are not people who represent Erris. In Mayo there is an Agricultural Committee of sixty-four. I think that last year they met about twelve times. If we put down £1 a day both for expense and loss of time it is a very heavy expenditure for the purpose of saying yes to a scheme that is practically drawn up in the Department. If the five representatives from Erris were to attend it would cost them a good deal. It would cost me £2 10s. travelling and hotel expenses to go to each meeting in Castlebar. In addition one would lose three days, so that the cost to Erris of the Erris representatives attending would much more than any grant that they could rec Their share of the grant between rates and subs would be only about £100, and they would expe least £150 if they attended every meeting. members of a Committee spending £150 to supe the expenditure of £100 is not a good arrangeme

48241. Mr. Kavanagh.—That is the fault of bad transit facilities and not of the County mittee?—Yes, and also the fault of the system ministered by the Department. Meetings are too quent; the business is hardly ever done at the meeting; everything has to come under the *ipse di* of some man from Dublin. The result is an imm waste of time and money. I refer to this to p out that Erris cannot have a voice in the admini tion of its own agricultural affairs if the pre system is to continue; and instead of the pre system of the agricultural scheme being drawn up Castlebar or by the Department it should be dra up in the congested district itself by the people know the congested district.

48242. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have you a Sub-Committ —Yes, but it is only wasting its time, though not the same expenditure that would be entailed by go to Castlebar. It has no voice in the distribution the money, or the drawing up of the scheme. It met several times, and it has had no effect. It co not even get as much as the information that it as for. I asked, by letter, the Secretary what was expenditure of the Department in Erris since they t up the agricultural work in it.

48243. Did you apply to Mr. Carolan for these ticulars and did he point blank refuse to supply th —Yes.

48244. What was his answer?—I told him tha wanted it for the purpose of giving evidence be this Commission, and he used that as an argun against giving it.

48245. I think that that would be a grave der tion of duty on his part?—Yes, and the Sub-C mittee here passed resolutions time after time as him to supply it.

48246. You have not got a copy of Mr. Carol letter?—I have not got it here.

48247. Did he really write saying that the fact that you wanted to bring these matters b this Commission was sufficient excuse for withhol the information?—That was the reason he gave.

48248. Then I think that that was highly impr and that there should be a question in Parlia about it?—The scheme drawn up by the commi does not at all suit us. There are £290 expende shows this year, £205 on horticulture, £300 on bu making, and whatever little aid we may receive i the butter-making section there is none from subsidies to the shows or the horticulture. Erri not a district for fruit-growing. The horticult visited Erris and reported to the committee there was not sufficient shelter and that they sh plant belts of trees in Erris, and they made a g of £10 for ten shelter belts of trees in Erris. T has been a suggestion that they should make a g of £100 in order to provide shelter for each of t shelter belts. I bring these items before you in c to point out that the county committee will n work here successfully, and that the local advi committee of a few shopkeepers and others in mullet will have no effect.

48249. Mr. Kavanagh.—Did you do better u the Congested Districts Board in the matter of culture?—Certainly. The suggestion that I wis place before the Commission is this, that the pa committees should be relied on now for the uplif of agriculture just as they are relied on for improvements of houses under the Congested Dist Board. There should be a grant of £100, say, to parish, and the committee should decide on givi subsidy of £5 to each of twenty landholders in parish, under the special supervision of a local cultural expert. We have, at present, an agricult instructor stationed in Belmullet. His busines nothing very definite; to wander round the cou looking for what may turn up. If any person sults him he goes to him and he can speak about crops, but he has nothing very definite to do. U the new system all the holdings would be pointed together, and there would be a report as to how holding was to be improved and what it would and there would be a subsidy of, say, £5 to the ten

in the shape of seed, partly in the shape of re, and something for the special labour that gricultural instructor would advise. That would, ik, be sufficient inducement to these twenty ten- to follow the instruction and be guided by mediate supervision of their own parish com- . It would bring the expert knowledge into with the committee and with at least twenty men, and in five years I would expect that these ly holdings would be example holdings for the ty. That is how the distribution of the grants d be carried out. Then the parish committees combine and form one representative body for whole rural district. In other words, there d be an agricultural committee drawing up the scheme in Erris instead of in Castlebar, a com- e representative of the people of Erris through arish committees. If each parish committee will int, we will say, two men, with the four parishes rris there would be eight, and the County Coun- s also under the rules of the parish committee d be eligible as well. These should form the ultural committee for the district.

250. CHAIRMAN.—Would the scheme be in any grafted on to the county scheme or be entirely ate?—I think it has been proposed to you that uld be necessary to have a special scheme in the ested districts if anything is going to be done. ay be worked either in connection with the county hittee or directly by the Department. I think it d not suffer if it went directly to the Department. amount of grants coming to Erris and to all the ested districts could easily be adjusted without ing.

251. Under the county scheme the County Coun- rated in aid of the grant?—Yes, to the extent penny in the pound.

252. If you separated yourselves entirely from ounty organisation you would no longer have the ntage of the rate?—The rate could be levied as it is d at present, and apportioned as it is supposed to ne now, subsidised or assisted by the grant from special aid fund for the congested districts.

253. Your proposal amounts to this, that the ty Council should assess the rates as they do ; that that portion of the rates which is levied for ongested districts should be taken from the juris- on of the county committee and handed over the local committee?—Yes, and administered ugh that body.

254. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What will a penny in pound realise in Erris?—£45.

255. With regard to the improvement of houses these matters, the grants given by the parish mittee are given on condition that the men fited should contribute the greater portion of the ?—Yes.

256. Would you apply the same principle in the cultural work?—I would make it conditional on an's working the holding under the direction of agricultural expert and carrying out the improve- ts asked. He would have to raise a crop of his , and no doubt he would have to expend a certain unt of money, and if he was not a reasonable the committee would pass him by for one who ld be guided by the agricultural expert.

257. Who do you say would make the selection of twenty farmers?—The selection, in the first in- ce, would be made by the Parish Committee; the mate selection would depend on the report of the icultural expert. If he reported that a farm was suitable, or that the farmer was not inclined to the work, then that holding should not be selected.

258. CHAIRMAN.—Where you have a county with ongested area and a great part of the county is -congested it might not interfere with administra- n, but if there were a great increase in the area eduled then it seems to me that the effect of your posal would be that the body elected by your ish Committees would be the chief administering y, and that the County Committee would become a her small thing?—In this county the congested tion seems to be the larger, but the voting power entirely in the hands of the non-congested popula- n.

259. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would re- n the Parish Committees as they exist now, under Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

260. So far as I can see from your precis, the pur- e for which you would suggest this new body would be to conduct agricultural instruction in Erris?—Yes; that they would be an administrative body.

48261. Is it for agricultural instruction?—Jointly. The new work would be jointly with the present Committee work.

48262. You consider that the agricultural instruction as given now by itinerant instructors is not availed of?—It is a waste of money entirely.

48263. Then you want to get the agricultural instruction put under a body that knows the local wants?—Yes. I want to get the agricultural expert to give the instruction practically to the most intelligent men in the parish, and that the Committee will back up the instructor, and get the teaching carried out by the farmers.

48264. It is for agricultural instruction in comparatively remote places like Erris that you wish this special Committee established?—Yes. I am speaking for the congested district of Erris.

48265. You think that Erris requires exceptional treatment even among congested districts?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with other districts, but I know that Erris is exceptionally placed, and requires exceptional treatment.

48266. This Committee would be composed of two members, selected by each Parish Committee?—Yes.

48267. They would work through the agricultural instructor and through the Parish Committees?—Yes. These men would go to the central body in Erris; they would come home to their parish, and report what was done, and what class of work was the better; and in carrying it out they would be in touch with agricultural instruction through the agricultural expert.

48268. That is the composition of the body administering your scheme. Let us see how the funds would be provided. Would the Parish Committee directly provide any of the funds?—No. The funds would come *via* the rate, just as at present; and if it is succeeding, that is only a small portion of what is needed. I think Professor Campbell has already suggested that about £30,000 would be required for the special treatment of the congested districts?—I have not sufficient knowledge.

48269. You would require a large amount for each parish?—You would require for each parish £100, along with whatever grant the Board give for agricultural work under their present schemes.

48270. £100 for a parish would be required from some source in addition to the grants from the Parish Committee?—Yes.

48271. Twenty small holders would be selected in each parish?—Yes. Three of the parishes have about the same population, and there is about half the agricultural population in Belmullet; but the difference in extent and population could be adjusted by the local Committee.

48272. Would the twenty farmers selected for the year 1907-08 be the same farmers as those selected the following year?—I should like to have the scheme worked with the same men until it was put into proper working order. If the proper men are selected the first year they ought to be continued for four or five years. Instead of one example holding you would have twenty example holdings; and at the end of four or five years each of these would be an example for the whole district.

48273. Each of your twenty men would be practically an instructor in the district?—Yes. His holding would be an example and a model.

48274. And he himself then might be looked upon as a local instructor?—Yes; but not a paid instructor.

48275. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How many parishes are there in Erris?—Five in the barony, four in the rural district of Belmullet.

48276. Have they all got Parish Committees?—Yes; and two of them have two Committees each—the parish of Kilmore and the parish of Bangor. My parish, although it has the same population, has only one. Belmullet has only one.

48277. As a broad principle of policy, I understand you to say you rather rely on associated individuals in the shape of Parish Committees to deal with the improvements of agriculture, and giving a proper system than on a system of organisation maintained by paid officials?—We would have to have one paid official, but there is a paid official, a supervisor, attached to each Parish Committee at present, and

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there is also a paid secretary, but the money is merely nominal.

48278. But the broad principle of your policy is to rely on associated local effort for the improvement of the district?—Yes, to get into touch with and work through the people. There is a number of experts sent round the country, but they are only wasting their time.

48279. CHAIRMAN.—Speaking from your experience of the extremely poor properties that exist in this district, are you of opinion that the direct sale of such property from landlord to tenant should be permitted?—It should be forbidden entirely within the congested districts.

48280. Is it your opinion that such properties should invariably pass through the hands of some improving body before being vested in the tenants?—Yes. It should be kept from three to five years in the hands of the improving body.

48281. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that the members of the County Committee come from the non-congested districts?—Yes.

48282. Have you looked into the list?—Yes. As far as the five members here are concerned they don't attend at all.

48283. You say that one committee for the whole county is objectionable?—Yes. The active voting power at present is placed outside the congested districts.

48284. I might suggest to you that the members of the Agricultural Committee of the county come from the congested area?—The congested area in the county, I suppose, is very extensive, but most of the men I know are from the uncongested portion.

48285. Tell me one?—Mr. Corcoran, in Killala.

48286. You may distinguish between areas that are congested and areas that are scheduled as congested. Don't you think that there is as much congestion in Killala as there is in Claremorris or Swinford—in fact I venture to say more?—Looking at it from the rating there may be, but there are only two scheduled districts in Killala.

48287. I would remind you that they are not all members of the committee, because the County Council has allowed the local district councillors themselves to nominate the members, so it is not the fault of the County Council, if what you say is so; because of the great expense involved in coming up to Castlebar, the County Council have appointed a sub-committee. What are the functions of that committee?—I attended the first meeting of the committee with a view to preventing its establishment, because I was of opinion hat the committee was being set up for the purpose of conveying to this Commission that we in the congested districts were satisfied with the existing state of things, and that getting this committee to advise would bring us into touch. This committee has been sitting since, and, as far as I can gather, they have not got anything done, and no advice has been taken from them.

48288. What is its income?—It has no income at all. The opinion in Erris, and my decided opinion is that we have not got back the rate raised in Erris and the 1½*d.* in addition.

48289. You think that the County Committee have not treated Erris fairly?—Certainly.

Mr. DENIS G. B. BINGHAM examined.

Mr. Denis G. B. Bingham.

48290. CHAIRMAN.—You are a landowner in the barony of Erris?—Yes.

48291. You are nominated by the Landowners' Convention?—Yes. I own some 13,606 acres of land in the barony of Erris, and the great part of it is tenanted. I have some grass lands in my own hands which I use for grazing, and this method of farming I have found profitable.

48292. You say in your precis that you are willing to sell your tenanted land. Are you willing to sell all your land, tenanted or untennated?—Yes. I am prepared to sell it at what would bring me in the same income as I receive at present. I think it reasonable to suggest a sum which, invested in decent trust securities, will yield the present income less, of course, estate outgoings. As regards grazing lands in my own hands, and in the hands of other owners I very much question the policy of taking up these grass lands and parcelling them out in small divisions. The grazing of land is one of the chief, if not the chief, industry in Erris. Even the smaller tenants of agricultural holdings dedicate most of their lands to pasture, as it pays them better than tillage. There is a very large area of mountain and moor land in Erris, which nature has destined for pasture, and it would surprise a stranger to see the number and quality of store beasts that are raised and grown on this class of land. Most of the tenants have, in addition to the mountain run, some better stripes of land within the ambit of their holdings proper, and the cattle improve greatly when changed to these better class divisions. These tenants sell their stores year by year to the larger graziers, and as few buyers attend from a distance owing to the remoteness of our fairs, it is of the first importance to the small farmers to have resident buyers in sufficient numbers to create competition. As a matter of fact it is practically confined to Belmullet, the dealers who buy here. Then there are other buyers who buy the cattle outside again from them, and the cattle are sold then to another lot before they are fit for the knife. That is the usual custom of the country.

48293. The cattle of the small people are sold to purchasers in the locality?—I generally buy small cattle myself. I sell them when they are about two years old, either to larger men than myself here who keep them until they are three year olds, or to men who will keep them until they are actually fit for stalling, and they are then re-sold by the staller when they are fat.

48294. When you sell them for stalling do you sell them to the man who comes here, or have you to send your beasts away?—I generally have to send them to Ballina unless I get another man who is going out to buy them.

48295. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you buy them as yearlings?—Yes.

48296. And you keep your beasts until they are two year olds?—Yes.

48297. CHAIRMAN.—Suppose a small farmer is not pressed for immediate cash, and therefore not obliged to sell his beast because he needs the ready money, what is to prevent him from keeping his beast until it is two years old?—A lot of them do keep stock until they are two year olds. A lot of them have grazing with me. One of my farms is kept specially for grazing.

48298. So far as those people are concerned there is absolutely no difference between you and the small people?—No.

48299. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is there not this difference, that cattle do better on a large range than on a small one?—Yes, but they come to me, because I have a large range.

48300. CHAIRMAN.—If they had a large range there would be absolutely no reason to prevent them from doing what you do?—That is quite right to a certain extent. A lot of them might not treat their land the same way as I do.

48301. Suppose that their husbandry is good enough, and suppose that they have a large enough holding, there is no reason why small men should not be able to do exactly the same with their cattle as the big men?—I am afraid that the small man would be tempted more to overstock his land.

48302. That would be bad husbandry?—Certainly. I believe that many small tenants who raise a few beasts annually would be prejudiced as to price and demand if the larger graziers were wiped out. There are some lands could be sold. I am willing to sell some myself, and others are willing to do the same, but I think it would be a great mistake to sell all the large farms.

48303. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—A great mistake in the interests of the small men, of whom there are so many in this district?—Certainly.

48304. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me why?—If you create a lot of small holdings you will tend to increase the young cattle. Every holding must have a certain number of milkers, and they must get calves from

e. In the new state of affairs the small men, in- d of selling the calves to the large men, as at pre- , would have to keep them on themselves, and will get their own lands overstocked if they are large farms on which to put these young cattle, it will stop a great industry that they have here. ink it would cause considerable loss to the small . He would lose a lot of ready money that he at present.

3305. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would it not le him to keep his young stock longer?—If his ing were larger, instead of selling at the age of ar he might keep some of the stock over until it wo?—He might, but he would have other calves ing on. As a rule, all the small tenantry sell or two calves in the year. With a larger area and he most likely would have more calves, and might be in a little better condition in that way, when he wished to sell his stock, to whom would ell it.

3306. Mr. Kavanagh.—That would be if you up all the grass lands, but no one suggests that the grass lands should disappear at one time?—I not mean at one time, but I think that a certain ber of the large farms should be kept certainly that purpose.

3307. Sir John Colomb.—Do you think that the ing lands are the economic result of the small lings system—that they supply a want necessary the small holder?—I do.

3308. And in a district like this if you took away the small holder the opportunity for marketing ded by the fact that there is land for grazing would greatly injure the small holder?—I think would.

3309. Chairman.—You say that you sell at two s old, and that the cattle then go to somebody who put more condition on them, and that lly they are finished in a stall before they are d. Have you ever considered whether you d by stall-feeding keep an animal until it is prac- lly fit for killing?—I do not consider that it ld pay me. First of all, you have got to depend the kind of land you have, and you have got to ider the question of transit in stall-feeding.

3310. Do you mean the transit of feeding stuffs? r anything else. If you want to sell a stall-fed e is not a market in Belmullet sufficient for stall- if people went in for them extensively.

3311. Could not you ship fat beasts by this mer to Sligo?—Whom will that bring me into h with?

3312. Would there not be a market for fat beasts Sligo?—I suppose there would, but that is very om done from here. No one ever does that unless is shipping to Liverpool, and some of the local ers who buy here would ship direct to their own nts in Liverpool or Manchester.

3313. Does the ship come here from Liverpool?—

3314. How do the local buyers ship them to Liver- ?—They walk them to Ballina and rail them to lin, and then ship them to Liverpool.

3315. They are not fat cattle?—No. That is what have to do with stores.

3316. Suppose you had a railway?—It might pay then.

3317. It would be a possible thing?—Quite.

3318. What does it entail, does it entail more dings?—It would.

3319. It entails the raising of more green stuff roots?—It would.

3320. Sir John Colomb.—There would be more our?—Yes, but there would be no trouble in getting labour here.

3321. You would have to pay for it?—Yes

3322. Chairman.—As a matter of fact, would not labour which you obtain here, necessary for the feeding of cattle, be much cheaper than it would in Scotland or in the east of Ireland where the ts are now finished?—Yes, but the better class ands in the east of Ireland are more suitable for ening.

3323. But now I am speaking of a system which ld not finish on grass, but would finish by stall ling?—The stall feeding stage, as I understand, es after the storing process.

3324. That is the system now, but is not that a system which is peculiar to Ireland? Is not it perfectly possible if you have the buildings and the necessary amount of green stuff to fatten the beasts long before you fatten them now under the present system in Ireland?—I believe it is. I am not quite sure of that, as I never tried it myself.

48325. Is it not necessary, in order to get a beast fat and finished for market, to have it passed on as it is passed on now from the small holder to the next man, and from him to the Roscommon man or the Meath man, and all the rest of it; all that is a great waste of time?—I think it is. If we had other facilities I think that that would be simplified greatly for us. We would get a more open market, and we ought to get a better price for our cattle.

48326. If you had a railway and could send away your fat beasts, is there any reason why you should not fatten them much earlier than they are fattened now and fatten them here in the place ready for consumption?—I think we could.

48327. Sir John Colomb.—Have you taken into consideration that when you came to market your cattle you would compete against Meath and other places, which would handicap you in putting them on the market, and that you would have to pay more for carriage?—We would have that disadvantage certainly.

48328. Also, have you taken into consideration the deterioration of fat cattle by removing them long distances by rail, so that you could not produce them in the form in which the butcher would buy them owing to the deteriorating effect of the knocking about which they would get on the railway?—That is quite right, but we are at a worse disadvantage at present, because we have to walk them all the way to Ballina to get them railed anywhere.

48329. Chairman.—Against the cost of artificially fattening cattle in that way as against the normal method of fattening by grass you have to set the fact that under the artificial system you would keep them a year less and that you would then produce them fat at two?—I am not quite sure about that. I know at the present time I keep a beast generally about fifteen months.

48330. Sir John Colomb.—You buy them as calves? —I buy them as yearlings.

48331. Chairman.—The reason I ask this question is this. When you say that breaking up the grass lands would have a serious effect on the small holders I think that that assumes that the cattle trade is to be carried on always exactly in the same way as it is now carried on?—I do not say that.

48332. If you were to change the system to a system which is practised in other places I would then ask you whether you think that the breaking up of the grass lands would have such a prejudicial effect?—What I mean by referring to the grass lands is this. If you are going to break them all up—as some people seem to think it is necessary to buy up all these lands and stripe them into equal portions—it would be a great pity that in that case you would have so many small owners that there will be no outlet for these small occupiers. They won't have anybody to buy their small calves from them and they won't be able to keep them. Naturally if you have a lot more tenants on a place, more proprietors, they will want a bigger outlet for their cattle. They will have more cattle. Where are you to put all the surplus cattle there?

48333. Would not the Meath and Queen's County men come and buy them?—I do not think they buy the very young stock. I think they buy more of the two and the two and a half year olds.

48334. If you divided up the grass lands here and gave the better holdings to relieve the tenants from the necessity of having to sell their very young stock to get a small amount of ready cash, would not they be able to keep the cattle until they were ready for the Meath or Queen's County man to buy?—I think that any of them who can do that now. I know a great many do keep them to that age and they sell them then about September or October. That is the usual time that they sell the cattle. That is for the winter feeding.

48335. Have you noticed whether the men with the large holdings keep them at that age?—No; they begin to buy them at that age for the winter.

48336. Are the more prosperous men in the place the men who now keep the cattle until they are two years old?—Yes.

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48337. It is the small men who sell them very young?—Yes.

48338. Is not that because the small man has such a small holding that he cannot keep his beast until it is two; if he had a larger holding he could?—I presume he could.

48339. If he could keep them until two years old then the Meath man could come and buy them and there would be no dislocation?—That is quite right, to a certain extent. I don't go by that altogether.

48340. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Does not the answer to that question depend entirely on what the nature of the enlargement is and what the size of the holding is?—Of course it is.

48341. And you must have a holding of such a size as will enable a man with his stock to keep it until it is two years old, so that it shall not be pushed out by the calves that are coming on?—That is what I was trying to convey to his lordship. What I mean is—you will have a great many more small holdings, and naturally every holding that you create means that that individual will be raising a smaller class of cattle. They will have milkers, and from the milkers they must have these calves. Where are they going to put the calves?

48342. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You increase the holdings and increase the output of calves; the one supplies the answer to the other?—Yes; but the lands will be tilled in proportion to a greater extent, and they will still have a very small proportion for grazing cattle. Every man who starts a small house must have a tillage addition to it. They would have to have a certain amount of land under tillage. Every man will have a certain amount of land under tillage. Every man will have a certain number of milkers, and they will have the calves. How are they going to manage if you take up all the big grass farms? How, in such a case, will these men get an outlet for their cattle?

48343. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—At present, in the district, there are certain grass lands and certain small holders—never mind the proportion—and the small holders are producers of cattle?—That is quite right.

48344. And the grass lands mature the cattle to a certain stage?—Yes.

48345. Is your point this, that if you take those grass lands and divide them up into small holdings you increase the number of producers of cattle, and you diminish in this district the power of maturing those cattle?—That is what I think.

48346. Therefore, when you ask how are the people to get rid of those cattle what you mean is that under those conditions the number of cattle would be greater, and people would have to get rid of them at just the same young age as at present, and therefore there would be an increase in the number and no increase in the buyers, because the means of keeping them would be cut away?—Yes.

48347. The people who would be hit would be the small holders of Erris?—Yes.

48348. Mr. O'KELLY.—You will admit that Mr. Doran is an authority on this question?—Yes.

48349. Have you read Mr. Doran's evidence?—Yes.

48350. Did you see that he said that the land now in the hands of graziers would carry more cattle if it were in the hands of small farmers?—I do not think so myself.

48351. Would you agree with that statement which he made?—Hardly, because with more tenants there would be more agriculture on the land, and there would be less room for the beasts.

48352. CHAIRMAN.—Let me put to you a hypothetical case. Take a man with ten acres of land. He tills part of it and part of it is under grass. That man has, we will say, three calves which he has to sell every year because of his holding being so small, and because he has to make room for the calves coming on?—That is quite right.

48353. On the side of the road opposite that man is a man with a large tract of grass. The first man has either to sell his three calves to the second, who will put them on his large tract, or he has to hire part of that man's grazing in order to put his three calves on it?—That is right.

48354. We will say, purely and roughly in a hypothetical way, that these three calves take up five acres of that grass ranch. Suppose by a distribution of the grass lands those five acres of grass belonging to the big man were added to the holding of the small man, making his holding fifteen acres instead of ten, what reason is there in the future to prevent him putting the three calves as before on to this five acres, which in that case will belong to him instead of the other man?—There is nothing to prevent him from doing that.

48355. How, then, if you break up that ranch and parcel out and add to holdings the land which the cattle at present occupy, will you destroy the possibility of this man's finding feeding for his calves?—First of all you will reduce the competition and the number of people who will buy, and he will have to look out for other buyers, and very likely take a much smaller price.

48356. But that man will not sell his calves. He will keep them. He sells them now only because he has not got room for them. If he had the five acres added on he would keep the calves for another year and sell them as two year olds?—From my own experience, and being in the habit of buying and selling, I think that they would lose. They would have less competition. Eventually it would narrow down to one man, and then that man could do what he likes in the way of buying and selling.

48357. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How do they do in counties of moderate-sized holdings—take the County Wexford? It consists nearly all of moderate-sized holdings without any big graziers, and the people are not overproducing?—You have got railways running through Wexford and other means of getting about.

48358. Still they keep the stock until they go, probably, to Meath. Your contention is that the small holders will over-produce if they get an increase of their holdings—is not that it?—Yes.

48359. In other counties where the holdings are of moderate size that does not happen?—I have noticed in individual cases here——

48360. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Cattle in the process of maturing in order to give them the best advantages must have a range?—They are decidedly the better.

48361. The man who confines a beast to five acres will not finish it as well as if he had a larger range?—I don't think he will.

48362. Fifty beasts on 100 acres will do better than ten sets of five beasts each on ten acres, because they get the range?—I should say they would.

48363. CHAIRMAN.—Sir John suggested that fat cattle lost condition very rapidly if you send them by rail or road. In a district like this you have boat transit facilities?—That is so.

48364. If that is so why should not you kill them here and send the meat away?—I sent some lamb over to London to a friend of mine. Thunderstorms came on, and it went bad on the way. If you are going to kill a lot of meat here at certain seasons of the year it might be done, but I do not know how you would propose that it should be done.

48365. You could insure your meat?—I do not think it would pay under present circumstances. In case the policy of acquiring grass lands is, for State purposes, persevered with, I suggest the owner's twofold interest in the lands should be recognised. Where the tenant has acquired a vested interest he can sell this interest at a high figure, and I have known tenant-right in Erris to fetch as much as twenty-two years' purchase. Where lands are in the owner's possession he has the twofold interest, and should be compensated accordingly. I endorse Mr. Doran's method of estimating the fair price for lands in hand, and Mr. Finucane's statement to the contrary is not based on reason or justice.

48366. Mr. O'KELLY.—What method is that?—Mr. Doran's method of estimating the fair price. It is very hard to expect the landlord to fix the price.

48367. What is the particular cause of complaint that you have in connection with Mr. Finucane's statement?—I do not think that he estimates the fair price of land in the same fair way that Mr. Doran does.

48368. Upon what do you base that statement—on the evidence that he gave before this Commission?—Certainly.

Mr. O'KELLY.—Can you refer me to the section?

48370. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Mr. Finucane's Memorandum as to the price of untenanted land is at page 325*?—I have not got my copy with me, or I could show you the place. There are some congested areas in Erris, and I think the Government of the day should try to establish some industries to supplement the benefits derived from the land. It is

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd 3414, 1907.]

nfortunate that in the West of Ireland nearly every ass is dependent upon the land, and all ameliorative forts appear to intensify the situation by conscli- ting attention upon nothing else but land. If some dustries suitable to the people of the district were anced the people would be able to live in decency d comfort; work would be provided for the young ople, and agitation would diminish with the con- quent contentment. In our barony the industries hich might be developed are turbary and kelp. We ve thousands of acres of splendid turbary, and when e hears that fuel is getting scarce in the outer world is more than strange that some Government has not ken up the matter. Roads should be made into the gs; a good drainage system should be carried out; d facilities for marketing the turbary should be forded. We have large areas of deep, black turf, hich is only second to the best coal, and there it lies touched for miles around. The great industry of lp-raising has received a sad check in recent years, d the cause of this should be traced to its proper urce. It is said buyers formed a ring, so as to cut ices, and the result has been disastrous to the people ving on the maritime coast. I believe the kelp serves eful purposes still, and resolves itself into many ements of utility, but the price is not now sufficiently ttractive to encourage the "maker." I think that e most important thing that the Congested Districts oard could do here would be to make drains, and make them themselves. I think that this should e done, because, from what I know of the people and rtain little differences that exist between adjoining roprietors, the man below might not agree as to the ork to be done by the man above.

48371. CHAIRMAN.—You suggest that turbary should e marketed and the kelp industry developed. Have ou ever considered whether sending peat so far as ou would have to send it would not take up all the rofit, if there is any?—Germany is able to export eat moss litter into Dublin. That is one industry iat could be very well developed.

48372. There is a very small demand for peat moss Ireland?—When you speak of selling turbary it is easible when you have got a market near, but where ookers can take turf over, if you are going to start steamer or send it by rail, surely the cost of freight ould consume the profit.

48373. Mr. O'KELLY.—What kind of agitation do ou refer to when you say agitation would diminish?—There is a great deal of agitation here about the and and about the rents. The landlords are perfectly illing to sell on terms that will give them their resent income, less the ordinary outgoings of an state. It is only the agrarian agitation that I refer o.

48374. Your view is that if the landlords and ten- nts came to terms the result would be to end the gitation. You have got some tenants?—I have a arge number.

48375. Some of them live quite close to the sea- hore?—Quite.

48376. I understand that they gather kelp?—Some f them do.

48377. I understand that the reason they are so uch addicted to the vicious habit of agitation is that hey are charged one-third the profit on the kelp by he landlord?—It is only where the land is in my own ands, and not where the tenants are living them- elves on the land.

48378. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think Mr. oran stated that when the land was broken up and ut under a good mixed system, it would not only roduce more cattle but carry more cattle. He had his before his mind, that he contemplated a great mprovement in the system of cultivation, the intro- luction of something like the Belgian system, and he production of a greatly-increased quantity of reen crops?—Yes. I quite understand that.

48379. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You have referred o the kelp industry. Is it much carried on in this district?—About ten years ago I understand that it sed to be very extensively carried on. Between 300 nd 400 tons of kelp used to be made in the year ere.

48380. It has died down here?—Yes.

48381. What are the causes?—I believe that kelp erves useful purposes still, but the price is not now ufficiently attractive to encourage the make. About even years ago I remember myself when kelp used to bring about £6 a ton. Now it brings only from £2 10*s.* to £3.

48382. Do you know at all the reasons that have led to that?—One reason is that the firms seem to have amalgamated to cut down the price. There is no competition.

48383. I am afraid that the chief cause of the reduction in price is that the iodine which they used to make from kelp can now be made from other substances more cheaply?—I know that it can be made more cheaply from other things, but the kelp produces other things, such as saltpetre, as well as the iodine.

48384. No doubt it does, but it is not bought for the purpose. The reason it has fallen in price is that the iodine which was its chief product has gone. The question whether the kelp industry could be more developed in future by a different system of burning is a question on which chemists are now very actively employed, but as things stand at present, I am afraid that you must take it that the reduced price of kelp is not due to the combination of companies, but to the fact that they cannot make the kelp any longer now for producing the iodine as they could up to some six years ago?—Of course I understand that the price of iodine is cheaper now than it used to be.

48385. The real difficulty is the discovery of a new process by which they can make iodine from another substance more cheaply than they can from kelp. No doubt if they can extract other products from the kelp which will become more productive, there may then be an opportunity of developing the industry?—We have large quantities of splendid seaweed along the coast, both drift and growing weed, which could be exported with great advantage to the tillage ground lying inland. The lands adjoining the sea, or in the vicinity, very often are surfeited with seaweed, used as a manure, which might be better applied to the arable lands further removed from the coast. The absence of a railway is the great drawback to our barony. One Government after another for a quarter of a century has, through its leading men, declared its appreciation of this great want, and promises have been made only to be broken or end in froth. There is scarcely any precedent in His Majesty's dominions for such isolation. We are forty-two miles from Ballina, which is the nearest important town, our barony covers an enormous acreage, our people have little opportunity of benefiting by the outer world markets, and yet we have not a line of rail laid in the twentieth century. We have admittedly one of the finest harbours in the United Kingdom at Blacksod, where His Majesty's fleet anchor from time to time, and one would think that from an Imperial point of view a railway to connect with such a harbour would be politic. I care not what attempt is made to redress the grievances of the Erris tenantry—all will be futile unless you open the outer markets to them and facilitate the people from a distance in making the journey to our fairs and markets. The Government who finance a railway to Belmullet and allow the Erris tenant to hear the "hum" of the train, will do more to assist the people than all its predecessors. This is the keynote of relief for Erris. You will enhance the value of their produce by enabling them to trade in extended markets, and the value of every beast raised by the small farmers will be increased about 20 per cent. There is no limestone in our barony, and there is great difficulty in reclaiming bog without the aid of lime. If we had a railway limestone could be imported from Tyrawley, where it abounds, and I venture to predict you would soon see large areas of cut-away bog and unproductive land brought into a state of fertility such as may be seen elsewhere in Ireland.

Mr. Scanlan (*a previous witness*).—I have given evidence that there is limestone in Glencastle and I can prove it. It is of an inferior quality, but it would serve the purpose of liming land splendidly.*

48386. Mr. O'KELLY (*to Mr. Bingham*).—Could you give us an idea why the arrangements between landlords and tenants did not come to a successful termination?—In one case I know where there was an evicted tenant and there was an arrangement made between the tenant himself, the Estates Commissioners and the landlord, they came to an agreement to let the tenant be reinstated at 16 years' purchase, with one year's rent. The landlord did not want to sell in this one case, because it was only one holding out of forty that was being bought and he wanted to

* NOTE.—I since found out there is only a small vein, about 3,000 tons of magnesia limestone, practically no good for land.—F.S.

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sell the whole estate, but he agreed to take the 16 years' purchase and one year's rent. As soon as the preliminary arrangements were made there was a letter written by the Estates Commissioners saying that the holding was uneconomic, although their own inspector had agreed to the price and everyone else had agreed to it.

48387. That was one estate. I understand that there was a committee established in Erris to communicate with all the landlords of Erris with a view to getting them to sell: would you kindly tell me why it was that the negotiations never succeeded?—I cannot tell you. Personally speaking I know my own case.

48388. You are a landlord yourself. We will take your own estate. Have you been in negotiations?—I have, and I have been offered the large sum of 12 years' purchase for my property. Most of my property is in Judge Ross's hands. As a matter of fact, he sent instructions down to the agent to negotiate with the tenants, for one place especially. The agent went down to that place and he was offered 12 years' purchase, and the matter dropped.

48389. What are the size and the character of these holdings approximately?—There are four holdings of £7 a year rent on it, and there are about twenty tenants. That is all they offered.

48390. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say you were offered 12 years' purchase?—Yes.

48391. Suppose you sold at 12 years' purchase and invested your money at 3½ per cent. what income would you lose?—I would have lost from 25 to 30 per cent. at least. That would be outside the deductions made for outgoings.

48392. You live in the district?—Yes, for the last fourteen years.

48393. You employ a certain amount of labour?—Yes.

48394. Then the fact of your being deprived of your income would have deprived the district of the absorption of a certain amount of labour?—Yes.

48395. Your employment of labour would have been reduced?—Yes.

48396. Mr. O'KELLY.—How many men do you employ?—I have eighteen at present.

48397. CHAIRMAN.—They offered 12 years and the bonus is 3 years; that would mean 15 years?—Yes.

48398. That would mean a loss of 25 per cent.?—Yes, roughly.

48399. That means that it was about four years short of what would return you your net income?—About that.

48400. Then 16 years' purchase would return you your net income?—I don't think it would. I did not work out the accurate figures.

48401. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—In sale transactions the bonus disappears in costs?—I have not been able to sell, but I know that there is a good deal of cost.

48402. CHAIRMAN.—Twelve years' purchase would mean a loss to you of 25 per cent.?—If worked out accurately I am sure that it would be more. I have not worked it out. The loss would be a great deal more than the 25 per cent. that I have mentioned.

48403. You are entitled to a bonus of 1½ years on 12 years' purchase, that is 13½ years' purchase, which was represented by the actual offer. What loss would you have suffered?—I cannot tell the exact loss that I would have suffered.

48404. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I was going to ask would there be any advantage in clearing up titles and buying back the demesne?—Personally speaking I should like the whole lot to be sold and that I should be able to buy back the demesne.

48405. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Suppose your property was £100 a year and you take off 10 per cent. for the outgoings. That leaves you with a rent of £90. Twelve years' purchase at 3½ per cent., with half the bonus for expenses would give you £43 15s., so that you would lose nearly £50 a year?—Yes. I did not work it out. My former answer was only a rough guess.

48406. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say you employ eighteen men for labour?—Yes.

48407. Are the men who work for you sons of farmers or labourers with small allotments?—Some are my own tenants and some are tenants of adjoining landlords.

48408. Are they agricultural labourers or farmers?—They are agricultural labourers.

48409. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Who are also tenants?—They are not all my own. Some of them belong to adjoining landlords. I think it would be a great mistake to sell places like those out in the Mullet. There are a great many sandhills and it would be very injurious to sell those to the tenantry.

48410. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why?—The trouble for years has been the blowing of the sands, and bent has been planted to preserve the sands. Some of these places have been taken up by large farmers—graziers if you like. They have preserved the grass on these. They have stopped the blowing of the sand and made the land productive. There are a few cases in which the tenants have parts of sandhills still. In those places you will find that there is hardly a blade of grass left, because they have not the proper sense to preserve it. I think if you take it from the man who has gone to the trouble of preserving and improving it it would be very injurious.

48411. CHAIRMAN.—Why should people be so idiotic as to destroy land which would be productive for them?—I have seen the injury done by it during the last ten years, and I think that something more serious should be done than is done. The only way to save it is to leave it in the hands of the people who have preserved it.

Mr. JOHN GALLAGHER examined.

Mr. John Gallagher.

48412. CHAIRMAN.—Where do you come from?—From Tavanagh, near Bangor.

48413. Are you a member of the County Council?—I am an ex-member and a member of the Mayo County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and a member of Belmullet Rural District Council and Secretary of Bangor-Erris Agricultural Bank. I am a farmer. I really might as well say at the outset that the evidence I intended giving has been told in such a way that it is unnecessary for me to go into details. There is one matter in which I do not agree with Mr. Scanlan as regards the improvement of holdings. Some question was asked as to whether it would be better to have tenants improve their own holdings or have the holdings vested in the Congested Districts Board for a term of years. From my experience of the matter I believe that the work would be much better done by having it done through some such Board as the Congested Districts Board. I have seen in my neighbourhood a townland that has been purchased by the Congested Districts Board known as the O'Reilly-Dease Estate. The Board carried out operations there for a number of years, and the only fault we find with the system is that they hold on to the particular place too long; but undoubtedly they have transformed the one townland, and what was practically a worthless and secluded village is now one of the most comfortable townlands in the whole district.

48414. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How many years' purchase did the Board give for that?—I heard it was 10½, but I have not heard that in an absolutely reliable manner.

48415. Was one reason why a small number of years' purchase was offered that the rents were not very regularly paid on these estates?—It surely is a reason. To my own recollection, in the case of the estate upon which I reside, the rents were never regularly paid.

48416. Mr. O'KELLY.—In any case you think it would be a wiser thing to have estates, such as you find in Erris, in the hands of a body like the Congested Districts Board for a term of two or three years?—Yes; but I wish the term to be a limited one. It is rather detrimental to other places to see operations carried on for a number of years in one particular place on the other side of the road. I live close to this townland to which I have referred, and when I compare the reductions that have been given in the case of some of the holdings on this estate I find that they are deriving an income instead of having anything to pay from the game and fishing rights

8417. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Who pays it?—A gen-man who has the game rights bought from them—Mr. O'Brien.

8418. He pays so much a year or a lump sum wn?—He pays so much a year to each tenant. He its it. We on the other side of the fence have to tinue to pay the full rent, and looking at the mat- from a broad standpoint, it is only ordinary man nature that if that state of things continue Government should be prepared for agitation. would require to have the patience of an arch-gel to sit content and see our neighbours across the ce in such a good position while we remained at mercy of the landlord, and therefore looking at it m an Imperial point of view, any Government rthy of the name cannot fail to see the gravity of situation, and should immediately enact remedial islation if the country is not to bleed to death by owing the present system to prevail.

8419. CHAIRMAN.—You wish the thing transferred quickly as possible because you think that that ll release the energies of the Board for further pur-ses in the district?—Yes. I wish now to refer to necessity of procuring lime in the district. I was opinion up to the present that there was no lime in s part of the district. Mr. Scanlan says that there lime at Glencastle. I am glad to hear it; but there in the eastern portion of this district excellent estone quarries. There are quarries along the Owen-bre River three miles to the east of Bangor. At one ne at a meeting of the County Committee held at Bal-a there was a sum of money to the credit of each the congested districts in the county. I attend y few of the meetings, but I made it my special siness to go to that meeting in order to have this ney expended in testing these limestone quarries. e County Committee adopted this recommendation, t the Department of Agriculture said that they ld not sanction the matter, and so it fell through. got so disgusted that I have hardly ever attended a eting since then. Mr. O'Kelly was present at that eting, and the proposal was adopted unanimously.

8420. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was not it rather presump-ous for you or me to quarrel with Mr. T. P. Gill?—thought it curious that the unanimous suggestion the County Committee could not have effect given it. I hope that this Commission will take notice of at particular matter, and that it shall be incum-nt on whatever Board, whether the Estates Com-issioners or the Congested Districts Board, that has e re-distribution of holdings and the re-modelling estates, to have some provision made for procuring me for the landholders of the district for their hold-gs.

8421. CHAIRMAN.—Why don't you try the Con-sted Districts Board?—I wrote to them on two asions. I daresay it was about the time when the gotiations with the Department of Agriculture iled. If my memory serves me rightly, their reply as that they would not interfere as the business was ansferred to the Department of Agriculture .

8422. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Very likely. You t it now strongly to the Commission that one of e things to be done for the improvement of areas ce this is to see that lime is provided?—Yes. I have ad the reports of all the agricultural instructors roughout Ireland, and I think that in every case ey have dwelt on the necessity of lime. The want lime tells far more considerably in mountain dis-icts like this. There is another matter that I may ention. I have heard Mr. Bingham's evidence, and was very much surprised at his line of argument, at by multiplying the number of tenants you would ing down the price of store cattle. It seemed as if would confine the sales of cattle to the barony of rris, and build a wall of brass around it, and would no man in or out. To my mind, if every acre of nd in the barony was occupied, as it ought to be, ith tenants on economic holdings it would not fect in the smallest way the price of cattle one way another. The little cattle that could be produced Erris would not have the smallest effect one way another on the price of cattle.

8423. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You recognise that what ould happen in Erris would happen all over Ire-nd?—I do recognise it, but there are other counties Ireland under the tillage system already, and if u are going to have any interference with the price cattle the change would have been wrought long go.

8424. I do not follow your argument. All I am pointing out is that taking Erris as an illustration the same policy would be carried out universally in the congested districts, and that according to Mr. Bingham's view there would be more cattle produced, and there would a fall in prices?—Assuming that it would be carried out all over Ireland, which I do not believe is at all likely to happen, no matter how benevolent the intentions of any Government, it is my firm belief that every holding so sub-divided and so sub-let would be capable of carrying more cattle, and every townland that would be so sub-divided, even though supporting a larger number of people, would be still more capable of keeping a larger number of cattle, and I could follow my argument up with figures. I went to the trouble of getting figures in reference to the townland I live on myself, and townlands that are similarly valued under the grazing system, and I could show there were more cattle on the townland with more people than on that which was entirely given to grazing, and then where is the advantage in other respects in having so many people living on the place instead of having it waste. There is another aspect of the question which I have not heard dealt with, and to which I wish to allude. If the vexed question of dividing up the grazing ranches has got to be taken up it ought to be taken on a broad and wide basis if it is to be the means of relieving congestion within the barony. It is now a matter of history how the population was driven on to the barren wet lands of this and other congested districts. There was no security against the tyranny of capricious evictors. What was allowed to be done by one Government should be undone by another, and the people should be put back on the lands where they could live.

8425. Do you think would the people of Erris be willing to go to Roscommon?—I have heard statements made to-day that they would not go. I know that they would be only too glad to go. I would not have the smallest objection myself to go to-morrow morning. Our people have to go much further to look for a living throughout the wide world. Of course some old people, or some people who may not have courage enough, or some shaky people who may think that a home in Erris is the best place in the world—these people are to be found in every place and they may not like to go. I have talked the matter over with many of the younger people and they would go to-morrow if there was any such thing, but a man would naturally first want to know where he was going to. I happen to be secretary of an agricultural bank in Bangor, and I wish to say that I consider that they should be placed on a more sound and secure basis. I know from my own experience that they are a great benefit. Loans are given for agricultural purposes, buying seeds, young stock. We get a small grant by way of a loan from the Congested Districts Board, and then we have to borrow money otherwise. The drawback is that they are only governed by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, and the society, I think, has to be subsidised by the Department of Agriculture. I had an interview the other day with Mr. Campbell on a deputation from the Department that come round making inquiries into them, and I said I intended to suggest to this Commission that these banks should be put on a sounder basis by being attached to the system of land purchase.

8426. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you mean subsidised?—If you would like to call it a subsidy.

8427. CHAIRMAN.—What would you suggest?—We have an agricultural bank in Bangor. There is no allowance made for the pay of a permanent secretary. He is allowed a merely nominal sum. I have acted as secretary for the last five or six years, and I would not receive the small sum they could afford to give me. As the business increases there is naturally a good deal of labour attached to the position. The business of the bank has to be carried on in some schoolhouse, which is not prominent enough to enlist the confidence of depositors. If it were possible that this bank were attached in some form to the system of land purchase it would enlist the confidence of depositors as well as borrowers. I think if there was an arrangement whereby there would be deposits given by the Congested Districts Board, and that they would pay the expenses of a secretary and the rent of a house or any suitable building that would be available in any small town,

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there would be likely to be a good deal of local deposits given, and then money should be lent it for its purposes. This would be a benefit to the people. One of the purposes, for instance, would be the repayment of an annuity. That is what I mean by associating with the land purchase system.

48428. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean that the bank should advance money for people to repay their annuities?—It would be one of the matters for which they could borrow, and for that reason it should be either subsidised or strengthened in some way by a Department of the Government. Another matter that I would wish to refer to is the game rights of land, assuming that there would be a transfer of property. I have known disputes about game to be the cause of endless trouble on many estates. I have a knowledge of game and fishing rights, because on the holding on which I live there are both. The game is partly reserved by the tenant and partly by the landlord. In the event of a purchase the landlord's right would be likely to be held. I think it would be detrimental to the interests of the tenant if the rights of game and fishing were not vested in him. I have known cases of considerable damage being done by parties looking for game, throwing down fences, and so on. I would not be inclined to pay so much rent for a holding that another person had the right to hunt and fish over as I would if the game and fishing were reserved to the tenants.

48429. Suppose a landlord has an estate and that the game and fishing bring him in £100 a year, you propose that the game and fishing which brought him in £100 a year should be vested in the tenant?—Yes.

48430. Who is to pay the landlord—who is to find the money to pay for this loss of £100 that is inflicted on the landlord?—Speaking for the tenant, I should not care who would find it for him, but the tenant should not find it for him.

48431. That is a matter which the Commission must consider. Do you propose that certain rights worth £100 a year should be taken from the landlord for nothing, or that he is to be compensated for them; if he is to be compensated and paid, who is to find the money?—The landlord never had the full rights of game, because it is within a tenant's power if he chooses to destroy the game, and for that reason, that the game is on his own land; and though the game may by the law of the land belong to the landlord, it is not by the law of nature.

48432. Are you aware that by the Land Act of 1881 the tenant's exercise of what you call his rights is one of the things that would enable the landlord to take the tenant-right of his holding?—Yes, but I am aware of another section that the tenant is entitled to claim trespass for any injury done to his land.

48433. If fences are thrown down by anyone in the pursuit of game the tenant has an action against him at common law?—I know that, but I am assuming that we are going to be converted into peasant proprietors, and will have to bear annuity, taxes, and all other burdens, and I would like to know how the line of justice is to be drawn if another man may come and break down our fences and trample down our land. That may be done if the landlord has the right to come in looking for game.

48434. No right of game authorises a man to do injury by throwing down fences. At any rate, you have not made up your mind as to who is to pay? Of course, I would only say the party that we always throw the burden on to—the Government.

48435. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When there is a project of sale from owner to occupier, does not the question of the game come up and enter into the bargain?—Yes.

48436. If the game passes then to the tenants it is one of the things for which the owner is paid?—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—You cannot get an advance for the purchase of game.

48437. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't the terms to the tenant vary a little one way or the other for the game?—They do.

48438. Consequently the money which the tenant agrees to pay is for the land and game when the game passes to the tenant?—Yes, but if the landlord so chooses the tenant may be left without the game, and this is why I mention the matter. I think that an amendment of the law should see that the tenant should not be allowed to be left without the right to the game. I recollect reading that on the Dillon Estate Mr Commissioner O'Brien would not sanction the sale because the game was sought to be retained and I recollect him saying that when a man was a tenant purchaser nobody should be allowed to come in on his land.

48439. You are perfectly right. The Congested Districts Board proposed to retain the game and turn it to the best account for the advantage of the tenants. Mr. Commissioner O'Brien said that the should be allowed to have it for themselves?—I would wish to say that the law should be as Mr. O'Brien expressed it, that no tenant should be allowed to purchase without having the game.

48440. CHAIRMAN.—How long would he have an game?—It is a matter that could be easily arranged by vesting the game in some public department and some authority to look after it.

48441. Mr. O'KELLY.—Or a committee of the tenants?—Yes. It is quite easy. On this little estate that I mention where the tenants have an interest in it I would like to see the man who would come in to poach on them.

48442. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You would take the game from the landlord, but you would vest it in some public authority so that the game and fishing might be preserved for the public, and a profit made out of it for the tenants?—Yes. I would not say so much as regards the profit, but I would say safeguard the against any parties going through the land interfering with them.

48443. CHAIRMAN.—You could not let the shooting rights without letting them come over the land?—would be a matter of agreement.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-SIXTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Schoolhouse, Achill Sound.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. JOHN M'HALE examined.

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Mr. John M'Hale.

48444. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—You represent the Westport Rural District Council?—Yes. Westport Union contains 347,819 acres of land, with a population of 34,672 persons. Its poor law valuation is £45,069. The population of the union in 1881 was 40,974. In 1901 it was 37,381, showing a decrease of 3,593 in twenty years. In 1841 the number of houses was 14,521, while in 1891 the number was 6,509, showing a decrease of 8,012. Three exterminating landlords were the principal cause of this awful decrease, namely the Marquis of Sligo, Sir Richard Annesley O'Donel, Bart., and the Earl of Lucan. Actuated by religious bigotry as well as personal greed, they remorselessly flung their tenants on the roadside, where they perished by the thousand in the famine years and afterwards, even though most of the tenants did not owe one shilling rent. These landlords, and principally Sir Richard O'Donel, made an infamous attempt to exterminate the native population and colonise their estates with English and Scotch planters. The cleared lands were kept constantly advertised in the Scotch and English papers as ready to let to persons of either nationality—with the condition always stated "no Catholic need apply." Those who were permitted to remain on the surrounding lands on paying the half-year's rent always received a printed eviction notice on the back of their receipts. This awful tyranny led to disturbances from time to time, and when the Famine came many thousands perished of hunger and disease, having been flung on the roadside with no cover for shelter but the canopy of heaven. In Derrylahan alone after the awful ravages of the Crowbar Brigade, 100 families perished of hunger. Sir Richard O'Donel was the heartless evictor, and I can point out even to-day where numbers of them are buried beside their own houses in unconsecrated ground, the graves being yet very clearly defined. The tenant-right of this place has been purchased by the Congested Districts Board some years since, and for the reasons I have stated there is one corner of this farm known as "The Churchyard." This state of things obtained especially on the estates of the three evictors I have named, and created the unnatural and infamous state of land monopoly which I will refer to presently, and which demands immediate and permanent reform. Sixty-six graziers are at present in possession of 98,790 acres, while thirteen landlords hold in fee 52,145 acres for grazing purposes alone. All the graziers are non-residential, eighteen of them shopkeepers and publicans in the different towns.

48445. In the neighbourhood do you mean?—In the Unions of Newport, Westport, and Castlebar.

48446. Do they reside outside the unions?—Not outside the unions, but outside the farms. There are about 4,089 occupiers ranging in valuation from £1 5*s.* to £8, while about 52,000 acres are held by graziers on the eleven months' system. According to a statement made out in 1902 by the Assistant Clerk of the Union, the valuation within its area is about £1 per individual. Its superficial area being 347,819 acres would give ten acres per individual or fifty acres per family if properly distributed.

48447. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean counting a family at five?—Yes, sir, about five.

48448. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What class of land are you speaking of?—Well, it is both mountainous and arable land. There are 5,322 rated occupiers in the union, and 3,041 are under £4 valuation, and 1,048 more rated from £4 to £8, making in all 4,089 rated at or under £8. Of the remaining 1,233 occupiers in the union, at least 500 more are barely removed by one degree of poverty above their 4,089 neighbours. In fact almost all the holdings are below subsistence point and thoroughly uneconomic. The fact is there are 4,089 out of 5,322 families, say about 20,000 individuals, whose holdings are incapable of affording them subsistence, and who are only preserved from year to year from perishing of famine by the earnings of the adult male and sometimes female population in their annual migration to England and Scotland, and by the remittances of relatives in America. Two special trains per week during the season from Achill, Newport, Westport, and Castlebar are despatched with small farmers settling as labourers on farms and public works in England and Scotland; and there are also two sailings from Westport to Glasgow and Liverpool by which the migratory labourers, male and female, are conveyed to each place for about 5*s.* per head; there are besides this several trains per week conveying young emigrants, the flower of the population, to Queenstown for America. In 1901, for instance, there left for the harvest fields of England and Scotland alone from Westport station 4,178 migratory labourers. The emigration from the union since 1851 has been, I believe, considerably over 30,000 persons. The unnatural state of things obtaining is the result of an infamous land monopoly by the few to the detriment of the many, as shown by the fact that one grazier, Mr. Houston Boswell, of London, an Englishman, occupies 24,763 acres of land within the union.

48449. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How much of that is arable, and how much of it is mountain and bog?—It is intersected with arable and mountain land, and a great deal of it is mountain and bog.

48450. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what electoral division is it?—It is out at the Killeries, near Bundorougha principally.

48451. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you say it is in his occupation, what do you mean by that. He is not resident. Does he let it for grazing, or what does he do with it?—He buys bullocks and grazes it himself. He lives in London, and comes occasionally to see after the stock, and goes away again to London.

48452. What acreage does he hold?—24,763 acres.

48453. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When did he acquire it?—Well, he has it about thirty years.

48454. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has he it as tenant or owner?—As tenant.

48455. From the Marquis of Sligo?—From the Marquis of Sligo, but I think he holds it under lease. Whilst this monopoly exists in the very shadow of Westport House, the average at Carrowbawn amongst twenty-three tenants is 10½ acres, and the average valuation £2 12*s.* Carnalurgan—

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amongst eight tenants the average is 9 acres; average valuation £1 6*s.*, and so on. The same system prevails on the Sligo estate below Newport, for instance at Lettermaghera.

48456. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In what electoral division?—In Shramore East, and it is one of the most inaccessible places in Mayo, where forty families exist on a valuation of £60, or an average of £1 10*s.* per family. The system is rundale, and one man valued 14*s.* has patches of his land at sixteen different places.

48457. Mr. Sutherland.—What is the name of the place?—Lettermaghera.

48458. Sir John Colomb.—In what electoral division?—I think it is in Shramore electoral division. These people could throw a stone, almost, into a vast cattle ranch of nearly 12,000 acres, whose awful solitude is only broken occasionally by the crack of some imported sportsman's gun or the barking of a herd's dog. The Marquis of Sligo is the principal owner.

48459. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is that in Newport East?—It is within a mile of Newport East. It is in Shramore electoral division.

48460. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is Shramore in the Westport Union?—Yes.

48461. Is it a distinct electoral division?—It is. It is nearing Newport East. Newport East and Shramore are side by side. The operations of the Congested Districts Board have done very little for the Union, except the purchase of some few hundred acres of land, on which tenants are now living. The land was purchased too high, and it is anticipated that the occupying tenants will never be able to meet the instalments. The Stoney estate was purchased, in part, about seven years since, at a reasonable price—16½ years' purchase, but the handing over of 2,000 acres of mountain by re-sale to Mr. Stoney seems a job which cannot be easily explained. The tenants were in hopeless congestion, I suppose most of them with an average valuation of 14*s.*; but there was this mountain of 2,000 acres that they used to send cattle on, and after the Board had had it in their possession six or seven years they handed back this 2,000 acres, re-sold it back to Mr. Stoney at a nominal price, I think £600, and where I suppose the tenants expected to have at least the grazing rights, the land was taken up for sporting purposes.

48462. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The Congested Districts Board had held that for six or seven years?—Yes.

48463. And during that time what happened; did the tenants graze it?—They did. The tenants sent grazing cattle on it, and the Congested Districts Board charged for the grazing something about a shilling per month. That was sold by Mr. Stoney about 1900, and in 1906 they sold these 2,000 acres back again to Mr. Stoney.

48464. And the tenants had grazing rights over this land all along?—Not grazing rights; but the Board took cattle from each.

48465. But before the Board bought it?—No.

48466. And then the Board bought it and let it out to the tenants?—Yes, as grazing.

48467. And do you know did the tenants avail themselves of that and send their beasts on?—Oh, yes.

48468. Any one?—Any one that required it sent their cattle on at a nominal price.

48469. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It did not come to much?—No, it did not, it inconvenienced them greatly.

48470. Sir John Colomb.—Did they all send their cattle there?—Yes, sir.

48471. There was a great crowd of cattle on it then, was there?—There was a great crowd of cattle, considering that the place is very poor.

48472. Is the Commission to understand that in consequence of the re-sale to the proprietor, Mr. Stoney, the tenants suffered greatly, because previous to that they had had a great deal of grazing which was cut off by that?—Yes.

48473. That is your statement to the Commission?—Yes, sir.

48474. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Stoney estate was sold to the Congested Districts Board?—It was sold under the Ashbourne Act of 1890 to the Congested Districts Board.

48475. Bodily?—Yes.

48476. Including these 2,000 acres?—Yes.

48477. I suppose the tenants on the property are poor tenants?—Very poor.

48478. And, as you stated a while ago, this was a great convenience to them—this 2,000 acres?—Yes.

48479. Was there any reason assigned for re-transferring the 2,000 acres to Mr. Stoney?—Well, there was a reason. However, it was supposed that the Board made some sort of a compromise with Mr. Stoney that he would sell an arable farm called Rossyvera, in the vicinity of the place, and the Board bought Rossyvera; but I may say it is doubtful who has the right title to it, and the works are suspended since then. He sold it to the Board at an enormous price—I think thirty-three years' purchase of the valuation, or something like that, about twice the price of it, and after it had been twelve months in the possession of the Board it appears their rights were disputed, on the ground that it belongs to a brother of Mr. Stoney, a Colonel Stoney who is living in India.

48480. How far is Rossyvera from the grazing lands to which you made reference—the mountain land?—Two miles.

48481. Have the Board got Rossyvera on their hands now?—I could not say. Mr. Jones is the head landlord of the place, although Mr. Stoney received this enormous price.

48482. Did the purchase of Rossyvera make up in any way for the re-transfer of the 2,000 acres to Mr. Stoney?—No, it did not.

48483. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What is being done with Rossyvera?—The Congested Districts Board commenced operations there, and commenced to build houses, and Sir Roger Palmer's agent, Mr. O'Donnell, of Castlebar, prevented them from working, and it has appeared since that Mr. Stoney is disputing their title to the place at all.

48484. In the meantime, what is being done on the land?—It is left idle.

48484A. But what is being done with it?—There are grazing cattle on it.

48485. Whose cattle are they?—The general public; cattle belonging to the district.

48486. Are they the tenants that would utilise this mountain land?—Yes.

48487. And, therefore, though they have not the mountain, they send their cattle to these 2,000 acres?—Yes.

48488. Do you not think that it is in the interest of the tenants at all events that the Board made that exchange?—I think not. I think it was in Mr. Stoney's interest.

48489. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you say that this property, of which the title has been disputed, has been paid for?—Well, I suppose it is in the course of being paid for at all events.

48490. But there is a difference you know, if it is paid for or if it is not paid for, and they are two different things, and it seems odd that they would pay before the title is completed?—But they commenced work on it.

48491. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not the people like to get the land?—Yes.

48492. And do you not think it would be a great matter if these 200 acres were secured to these poor people, whose low valuation you have described to us?—So I do, but not at such an enormous price.

48493. Do you not know that a public board, anxious to relieve such a condition of things as you have described, will now and again pay a big price?—Well, I am sure the place could have been bought some years ago at seventeen or eighteen years' purchase, or less. Before the passing of the Act of 1903 nearly all the landlords of this country would have sold it at less.

48494. But were not the people very anxious?—Yes.

48495. Would you be surprised to hear that the amount which the people gave for this grazing of the mountain range was a very small sum?—Oh, yes, it was.

48496. Would not that show that they did not utilise the mountain very much?—No; but the quality of the mountain is bad.

48497. Then, if the quality of the mountain was so bad, was not it a very good thing to try to get, in place of 2,000 acres of bad mountain, 200 acres of good arable soil?—I do not think so, because sometimes for months in each year mountain grazing is as good as arable for fattening purposes—that is good mountain grazing—and I understand that this 2,000

es, from the fact of its running parallel to the ants' holdings on the northern side all the way uld be a permanent accommodation to the people ere if allowed three months of the year.

48498. I would like the people themselves to ex- ess their preference one way or the other, to have 200 or the 2,000 acres?—There is a difference about it.

48499. All are not of your way of thinking?—.

48500. Then, about the price charged for those 200 res; did not the Board charge Mr. Stoney the ice which Mr. Stoney had received?—Yes. On the lue of the place I think that would amount to over irty years' purchase.

48501. Did you ever hear that Mr. Stoney made it condition of selling the 200 acres of good arable nd that he should get back these 2,000 acres?—Yes, t at the same time I was on a deputation to Mr. mes, the head landlord of the place, and he said, ether Mr. Stoney liked it or not, he would be very ppy to get rid of it, and sell it to the Congested stricts Board or the Estates Commissioners.

48502. That did not happen?—That did not hap- n.

48503. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—He did not offer it?—I not know; but he told me and others that he uld be satisfied to dispose of it at any time, and at Mr. Stoney was only a middleman. And the ct is attributed to this, that there was a former nd agent of Mr. Stoney's appointed Assistant nd Valuer to the Congested Districts Board.

48504. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was it chief inspector?— , yes, and it was supposed that he favoured Mr. oney greatly in this transaction.

48505. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was there no proof yond that?—No proof beyond the facts.

48506. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean to say at just before the re-sale took place this gentleman as appointed chief inspector or assistant chief in- ector, and that the purchase or re-sale was carried t by him?—By him.

48507. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But he had thing to do with the transaction?—I could not y.

48508. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I think you have st said that it was carried out by him?—He went und there superintending the work. It was between mself and Mr. Doran, and they did it both, and was assisting Mr. Doran.

48509. And this gentleman, you say, carried on e negotiations for the purchase?—Yes, sir, and easured the place.

48510. And therefore, as you have told the Bishop at you do not know that he was concerned with e transaction, it must be one or the other?—Yes, .

48511. Then he carried out the negotiations?—He ist have.

48512. And if he did not know anything about it, d did not carry out the negotiations, which of ese two stories do you wish to adopt?—Well, I opt this, that he made a report and that he tually measured up the place, with Mr. Doran's, e chief inspector's, consent, of course.

48513. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You do not t that to the Commissioners from your own know- ge, I suppose?—No.

48514. That is your impression?—Yes.

48515. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are a farmer?— s.

48516. What is your holding?—Thirty acres

48517. Have you other business besides farming?— , I have. I am an organiser for the National ganisation.

48518. But do you call that a business?—I do. It a paid business.

48519. Well, have you from this circumstance any tter means of knowing the details of transactions tween a landlord and the purchasing authority an anybody else?—Oh, yes; I have a greater inte- st in the land question.

48520. And have better means of knowing exactly nat the true facts are than anybody else?—Well, . There are few that know just as much.

48521. I understand your general statement to be nat is common report?—No sir, but actual figures.

48522. Known to you?—Known to me. I went er the rate books myself.

48523. Of course these are open to anybody, but the actual details of transactions between the Congested Districts Board and an individual landowner you have got no opportunity of knowing better than anybody else?—I saw the Blue Book.

48524. That Blue Book is open to anybody else?—It is open.

48525. And therefore we can only take your statement as a statement of what is believed generally in the district to be the facts?—Yes; quite so.

48526. But you cannot substantiate those facts better than anybody else?—No, sir.

48527. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—On the general question, I suppose, what these small men would be chiefly benefited by would be the addition of good land to their holdings?—Yes, sir.

48528. The mountain grazing would be useful, but it is almost essential, is it not, in order to make their holdings economic that good land should be added to the holdings?—Yes, it is very essential; and a number of them should be migrated to better lands than those they live on at present.

48529. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean change of place within the district?—To available lands within the union.

48530. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have been making observations all through the union?—Yes.

48531. Do you think is there more grass land in the union than would provide economic holdings for those who have uneconomic holdings now in the union?—Yes, a great deal more grass land.

48532. And there would be much room for others?—Besides supplying the local wants of the men in the union.

48533. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you including in your calculation rough mountain?—Well, a lot of rough mountain.

48534. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—And in addition to that, is it land that you think that other people could be migrated to from other parts of Ireland?—Well, I should say that part of it is good, parts of it intersected with rivers, and even in the mountainous parts, and by a little reclamation and toil it could be made very good land.

48535. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I find on the figures you have that the Board gives a mountain for a price of £600 in order to get a property in arable land at a price of £3,300?—Yes, or about that.

48536. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What has been done with the 2,000 acres that have been resold?—It has been walled in, and there is a lot of fences made on it, and it has been taken only as a game preserve.

48537. Is there grazing on it?—Some of the tenants get grazing on it from Mr. Stoney.

48538. The benefit of this is not withdrawn from the tenants?—It all depends on himself.

48539. But, as a matter of fact, it appears he is giving grazing to the tenants?—Yes, a certain number. There is another thing I would like to mention, and that is the purchase of the Newport Workhouse by the Board, a splendid modern building, erected at a cost of £13,000, purchased for the nominal sum of £450.

48540. Purchased at a nominal sum by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

48541. Whom from?—The Local Government Board.

48542. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They made a good bargain there?—They did. £450 for a building erected at a cost of £13,000.

48543. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You said this was a modern building?—Yes, sir.

48544. Recently erected?—Erected about 1848.

48545. And now found to be useless?—Found to be useless. Newport Union was amalgamated with Westport Union and the building remained unoccupied. Newport Union was added to Westport and there the building remained.

48546. And one building in one of them would serve both It is serving both now?—Yes, sir.

48547. Is that because pauperism is decreasing?—No, sir, it is not, but because the area of Newport Union was too small. Our valuation was something like £14,000, and the rates got very heavy, coming up to 5*s.* in the pound, and there was an agitation amongst the people, so that the Local Government Board consented to amalgamate the Newport Union with Westport, and the buildings they erected for the purpose of a workhouse at Newport remained derelict and were unoccupied.

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Mr. John M'Hale.

48548. I thought it would be an encouraging sign that pauperism was decreasing and that a poorhouse was not required?—No, sir, pauperism is not decreasing.

Look at the policy of it. If it was a good policy twenty years ago it cannot be a bad policy now.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I do not think the witness is disputing the advantage of purchasing this.

48551. Mr. Sutherland.—What I wanted to know was whether it was, in his opinion, owing to decreased necessity for it?—No, sir. Newport was amalgamated with Westport on account of the rates being very high and Newport Union being very small, and the building of the Newport Workhouse remained derelict, with a caretaker, and the Congested Districts Board bought it recently at, I think, £450. I was at the auction.

48552. Sir John Colomb.—It was sold by auction?—Sold by auction.

48553. And at public auction it was knocked down to the Congested Districts Board, as the bidder, for something about £450?—Yes, sir.

48554. Well, what then?—If the building is properly utilized for some reproductive purpose it would be a good thing, for the building is favourably situated, within a few hundred yards of Newport Railway Station, with a siding much nearer, and in close proximity to one of the finest quays and channels in Mayo. I would suggest the erection of a woollen factory, or something of that sort, worked for the purpose of giving employment, as well as keeping people at home. It is beside a siding and near a beautiful bay.

48555. Mr. Kavanagh.—Why does not private enterprise step in and find out all its advantages?—Unfortunately we have no private enterprise, or hardly any, in the West of Ireland. We have very few rich men, and they are not of a very speculative turn of mind. We have one man there worth a quarter of a million, and I do not think he would take a £5 share. And he made it all in Newport, in the town.

48556. How is it that you did not point out all these advantages to somebody further away than in the West of Ireland. What you suggest is that some effort should be made to apply this to some reproductive purpose?—Yes; and it has one of the finest waterfalls perhaps in Connaught, except the one at Cong, within a mile of the place, an enormous and powerful waterfall, giving a height of 21.4 feet, with an inexhaustible volume of water from Lough Feagh. If a power house were erected there it would work a factory in almost any town in Ireland.

48557. Sir John Colomb.—Do you suggest that a public body like the Congested Districts Board should embark in an experiment involving an immense sum of money unless they could see their way clearly to making it pay?—Well, I do not; but I am certain it would pay.

48558. But you admit that must be a matter of opinion, whether it would pay or not?—Yes.

48559. And that it would require the most sound calculation?—Of course it would.

48560. And careful consideration of all the circumstances before any public body would embark in an undertaking of that sort. You admit that?—Yes.

48561. In fact you are recommending that it should be carefully considered?—Yes.

48562. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Then is this all you wish to say about the workhouse?—Yes.

48563. Is it in a scheduled district or is the district not scheduled?—It is scheduled.

48564. Had the people in the locality any special project before their minds which they thought the Congested Districts Board could promote in this building?—Well, they had.

48565. What was it?—I will tell you. The public generally were talking of two or three different ways of utilizing the building; that is, as a bacon curing factory, or even a woollen factory.

48566. I suppose Foxford was occurring to the people in the locality as something that could be duplicated there?—It was indeed.

48567. Did you ever ask the Congested Districts Board to go into that and see was it a feasible thing?—Well, I did, before they purchased it. I went into the offices in Rutland Square and had a long conversation with Mr. Mitchell and Mr. O'Brien about how the place could be utilized for different purposes, and I think on the representations I made to them they sent down a man to purchase it, and he did purchase it.

48568. That followed from your representations?—Yes.

48569. Is there a large population in the neighbourhood?—Yes, there is.

48570. Would there be a dense population within three miles' radius?—Well, not a dense population, but it is within 200 yards of the town of Newport, and there are a great many tenant farmers within a radius of three miles. It is pretty well populated around the town.

48571. There is quite enough population for mill purposes?—Yes, except that to build farm-houses they are throwing down houses and utilizing the stone.

48572. Would not you say that there is more than enough still for such a purpose as you suggest?—Yes.

48573. It is only the fever hospital and houses like that that are being demolished?—Yes.

48574. Mr. O'Kelly.—I should like to ask a question before you go away from that. Was this mountain land, the 2,000 acres, ever grazed by the local people?—Well, not to my knowledge, but I think Mr. Stoney gave them grazing on it at a certain sum per head. Before the Congested Districts Board bought it it was in his possession actually as the landlord.

48575. Did Mr. Stoney allow the local people to graze this mountain?—Yes, and come off and on, but he charged them.

48576. Then you would not agree with the statement that these 1,965 acres of rough mountain land had never been grazed by the tenants?—No, I would not. It had been grazed off and on; and it was like commonage. There were no fences or anything.

48577. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But they had no grazing rights on it?—No.

48578. I have it here in the memorandum of the Board in 1906, "1,965 acres of rough mountain land which had never been grazed by the tenants." That is from the statement by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, but it had been grazed in this way, that Mr. Stoney accommodated his own tenantry with grazing from time to time; but he took money for it.

48579. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is true, as they had no grazing rights upon it?—Yes.

48580. Sir John Colomb.—The 2,000 acres in question is bad land?—It is. Now the next point is that the fishing industry along the coast is neglected for the want of harbour and pier accommodation along the western coast, and on account of the inutility of the piers already built at Lecanavey, Mulranny, Malcomb and other places. These piers have been constructed by the Board of Works, and they are perfectly useless to people. They are not far enough advanced in the sea to enable the boats to come up with loads. I believe that if there had been extra piers built at Achill and Dooega, and also at Rosmuriveach and other places, and if the harbour of Mulranny were utilised as a harbour of safety for fishing boats, the fishing industry would be encouraged and improved along the coast.

48581. Sir Francis Mowatt.—If that were done?—Yes, and that would have facilitated them sending their fish away. They could make a siding within three-quarters of a mile of Roigh pier, which has a beautiful well-sheltered harbour. The Midland Great Western Railway Company could make a siding, and they would have a regular market for their fish.

48582. Sir John Colomb.—Was there any grant given or offered out of the Marine Fund for Roigh Harbour?—No, I believe not.

48583. At all events you have no knowledge of any steps taken by the Government or any State Department to carry out the project you suggest?—No, sir.

48584. You have no knowledge?—No knowledge.

48585. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How far have they as a rule here to cart their fish at present to Achill Sound Station?—Some of them four, five, or six miles in some places.

48586. Do you know Achill well?—Not very well.

48587. But it would be quite possible that the fishing industry could be developed round that?—If they got boats for the deep sea fishery.

3588. What do you recommend?—I recommend the ance of a loan at a limited rate of interest and ayment for the purpose of buying good boats and and carts, and I am sure that the people of ill are a fine hardy and robust lot of fishermen, if they had facilities they would make a good ery.

3589. Where would the boats be safe at anchor?— safest place I know is Roigh Harbour.

3590. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think on this par- lar question it would be useful if I said a few ds which might prevent an otherwise natural dis- ointment. This Commission has no power, and it not within the terms of its reference to allow them deal with the individual relations of particular ces or particular landowners or particular tenants. we are empowered to do is to inquire generally o the best steps to be taken in the different counties the mitigation of distress, and it would only lead disappointment if it was thought that we had power make special recommendations for particular piers particular alterations of the relations between a rticular tenant and his landlord. I should like at to be understood—that while we, I am sure all us, sympathise immensely with the conditions under ich the poor people earn their livelihood, our wers are limited to general recommendations of at is best to deal generally with the great troubles the district.

48591. Mr. Sutherland.—And with that view, rhaps Sir Francis would allow me to put a general estion with regard to the development of the heries in Achill Island. I think, in regard to a estion of policy, you said it was quite impossible at there should be a development of fisheries in chill?—Yes.

48592. For several reasons into which we need not ter just now. Now one of the necessities for a hery is a railway?—Yes.

48593. A railway has been made to Achill Sound?— es.

48594. At considerable expense, and it has been in istence now for how many years?—Since 1892.

48595. Can you say, of your own knowledge, that e formation of that railway, and its existence since 92 have tended to develop an increase of fishing in chill?—Well, I am afraid is has not much, for this ason, that the people are greatly given to migratory bour, and that when the mackerel fishing ceases, bout the beginning of June, as a general rule they igrate from the county. They have not proper oats or nets for deep sea fishing, and the coast is ery rough, and the coast fishing is not a great success.

48596. And you are aware that before the railway as made they stated, and I suppose it was generally nd conscientiously believed, that the formation of he railway would develop the fishery?—It was.

48597. And do you think that that anticipation has een fulfilled?—Well, it has not been fulfilled as much s it ought to have been.

48598. Then you say that in order to get the result hat was anticipated fresh expenditure in the making f loans for boats would be required?—I think it would, and for the building of at least one or two piers.

48599. And do you think that if that were now done there would then be a demand for something else. They must begin to work the fishery at some point?—Yes.

48600. Have they?—No; because the people are very poor, and they have no good boats.

48601. From the statement that the Chairman has made, it is necessary that we should have a general impression as to whether an expenditure of money would tend to develop the fishery?—I am certain it would.

48602. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where is Roigh Harbour?—Within three miles of Newport.

48603. Sir John Colomb.—With regard to your answer to Mr. Sutherland's question, is there a plentiful supply of lobsters?—There is.

48604. Is it thoroughly fished?—No, sir, it is not.

48604A. And you will admit that the pursuit of the lobster industry does not require capital or big boats, but it is a small boat business?—Yes.

48605. Now, has the railway increased the lobster business?—I think it has.

48606. Very considerably?—Very considerably.

48607. Do you consider that a large portion of the population are engaged in lobster fishing and making a profit of it?—Not a large portion, but a few. It requires experience.

48608. How is it that on the island of Iniskea, where we were on Saturday, the people are making a good thing of lobster fishing, and they go to Achill and catch lobsters there, and why is it that the people of Achill do not pursue that industry with the same success or effort as the islanders of Inniskea?—I will tell you. The island of Inniskea, as well as Blacksod generally, is much better for lobster fishing than around Achill. The coast is so much exposed round Achill here that it is not as fit for lobster fishing. I have seen a lot of lobsters taken in this morning, perhaps about a ton of lobsters, from some of those boxes out of the sea, but the most of these were from Blacksod Bay. They are not taken about Achill except in small numbers.

48609. Do you think that the Blacksod people take their lobsters here to send them away?—I do.

48610. And therefore the people who are remote from Achill, or at some distance, are benefiting by the railway more, and taking greater advantage of it, than the people of Achill itself?—Yes; as far as regards lobsters.

48611. I am confining myself to the lobster fishery because it does not require capital or big boats?—No, sir.

48612. It lies within the province and power of the people?—Yes, sir.

48613. And I want to know, when it is so remunerative to an island some miles off, why it is not equally remunerative to the people in the place?—Because the island of Inniskea is much better for lobster fishing. The lobsters can be got in greater numbers than round Achill. Around Achill is not good for lobster fishing at all.

48614. I was speaking to two men who made about £48 this season, and when I asked them the district in which they had caught the lobsters I found they had not been in Blacksod Bay at all, but outside, in the roughest water and on the roughest coast. They also told me that they caught them off Achill; and I want to know why the Achill people, with lobsters at their doors, are not as energetic in developing the lobster fishing as the people of the island?—I know hundreds have tried the lobster fishing and they could not get the lobsters in such numbers as the people of Inniskea and other places. And besides, it is an expert industry, and I do not think the people of Achill are very well trained in the lobster fishing.

48615. What I want to get at is this. Do you suppose that if there was a determined attempt made to take them in hand and instruct them in the business of lobster fishing they would be more active and energetic?—They would. But there is another industry.

48616. I confine myself to an industry that requires no capital, and simply depends on the hardihood and persistence of the individual.

48617. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other point?—I think that the Congested Districts Board should be made more representative, and that some of its members should be elected from public bodies such as the County, or district, or Urban Councils, with compulsory powers for acquiring land for the relief of congestion. That would do a great deal of good. They are looked on as rather a non-representative body, and a body of men that live away, mostly in Dublin, do not exactly study and know the wants of the country.

48618. But surely the County Council would?—They would.

48619. How many members would you suggest?—I think each county should have at least three or four members.

48620. Three or four?—Three or four.

48621. These are of distinct counties, and that would make a very large board?—It would, but they would require it to represent the people accurately.

48622. Sir John Colomb.—There are three electoral divisions in Achill Island?—I believe so.

48623. The electoral divisions of Achill, Duagh, and Slievemore?—Oh, yes.

48624. Who are the gentlemen representing those divisions on the Rural District Council?—Well, Mr. Lavelle was the principal one, but he is at present in Dundrum Lunatic Asylum.

48625. Any other?—I forget the other two. I have a few more points.

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Mr. John M'Hale.

48626. Mr. O'Kelly.—Before you go any further, I would like to ask you if you had three or four members from each county would not the result be an unwieldy and unworkable board?—I think not, because really only one or two of those gentlemen would attend the meetings generally. I think there would be three or four required from each county.

48627. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any practical knowledge of the difficulty or disadvantage of having three or four members for a place only one or two of whom would attend—that you do not get any consecutive knowledge or consecutive discussion of plans, whereas if you have only one or, at the outside, two, both of whom attend, you get any project under discussion carefully considered and consistently considered?—Quite so, sir. I believe you are right in that, but in any case I believe it would be an improvement if we had even two from each county.

48628. I am not questioning the advantage of representation, but only the number of representatives that would give a regular attendance?—What I wish to see is that the wants of the people should be accurately represented, wherever the Board held its meetings.

48629. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your idea, I take it, is that men would be required on the Congested Districts Board who would know the wants of each locality?—Quite so.

48630. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who in your opinion should be the authority nominating those members?—I think the Chairman of each County Council.

48631. Do you mean to say that the County Council should nominate themselves?—I think so.

48632. Do you not think that the re-election of those men as members of the Board would entirely depend on what success they had attained in securing results for their particular districts?—Quite so.

48633. And that being so, suppose that those members failed to secure advantages to the county, do you not think that at the next election they would not be appointed?—I think the County Council would select other men in their place the next time the election came round.

48634. There would be no continuity of policy there, you see?—I think there would not, but I think it would be necessary to have a man to devote a good deal of time to the wants of his people, and I believe if a man failed in his duty the County Council, if it had the power of election, should have the power of putting a man in his place.

48635. Sir John Colomb.—But the question the Congested Districts Board have to deal with is the question of relief of congestion all over Ireland, and the result would be that if a man did not get enough of money for his district he would be turned out?—Well, no doubt, that might be.

48636. And Ireland would suffer in consequence?—We have a fine example in regard to Donegal.

48637. Mr. Sutherland.—We have been hearing in various parts of the country that the whole attention of the Board was given to Mayo and Donegal over the rest of the country?—I do not think that is the fact, but things are better done than in places which are not represented. There is another thing about the value of land and the purchase of land. The Act of 1903 has irretrievably failed within this union to effect any good for the tenants owing to the exorbitant demands of the landlords in the matter of prices. Before the passing of the Act of 1903 most of the landlords were willing to sell to their tenants under the Ashbourne Act at prices which compared with the present time were reasonable. The following offers were made previous to 1903 to sell under the Ashbourne Act, although there was no bonus or anything else to induce them:—Colonel C. H. Knox, Creagh, Ballinrobe, offered to sell portion of his estate to his tenants at eighteen years' purchase.

48638. Sir John Colomb.—Is this in your union?—Yes. The Marquis of Sligo offered to sell 10,000 acres of his estate—one-third of the estate—at 18 years' purchase. Mrs. M. A. T. O'Donel, Newport House, through Mr. O'Donel, her husband, offered to sell at 16 years' purchase. The representatives of the late N. P. Symes offered to sell at 12 years' purchase. The late Victor C. Kennedy (the estate is now in possession of Mr. Jones) offered to sell at 13 years' purchase.

48639. Sir Francis Mowatt.—None of those offers were accepted by the tenants?—The Symes Estate was sold, but it was bought up by a Mr. Staniel, from Dublin, and it was not sold to the tenants. The tenants considered the price very high, as the prices of agricultural produce have gone down enormously within the last ten years. And the M'Donnell Estate in Kilmeena has been sold at 16 years' purchase.

48640. Under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes.

48641. Mr. O'Kelly.—What was the opinion of the tenants as to the price asked by the Marquis of Sligo?—They thought eighteen years' purchase too high at the time, and they called on the Congested Districts Board and the Congested Districts Board sent down an inspector to value the estate, and the Congested Districts Board only offered sixteen years' purchase, and the sale fell through.

48642. Did the Congested Districts Board offer sixteen years' purchase?—Yes; that was before the passing of the Act of 1903.

48643. Have there been negotiations carried on between the present owner of the property and the tenants since the Act of 1903 was passed?—There were some negotiations, but they were making inquiries. I do not think he would sell now at less than 24½ years' purchase.

48644. On what do you base that statement?—Simply on this, that the Rural District Council offered to send a deputation, but he would not receive the deputation, and he said that at present he would not sell till he would see further, and that there were a lot of mortgages claiming on it.

48645. But as a matter of fact he did not ask any price?—No, but it is rumoured that he would want to sell within the zones for 24½ years' purchase. And, finally, I think the only method of settling the Land Question in the West of Ireland is by compulsory purchase and by Parliament passing an Act that will compel a landlord to sell at a reasonable price.

48646. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is that he should get his net income derived from the estate calculated on an average of a period of years?—I think eighteen years' purchase would bring any landlord more than his net income.

48647. I do not want to bring him more than his net income, but in considering how you would deal with a large affair of that sort, would you say that the net income of the landlord, after deducting the usual outgoings, would be a fair measure of the price he should be paid?—Yes, I accept that.

48648. Mr. Kavanagh.—Just one question before you go. You have just stated now that the prices of agricultural produce have gone down within the last few years?—Yes, sir.

48649. Are you aware that statistics are against your opinion, and that they have all gone up?—I am not aware, but the reason I state that is that I remember I was cashier in a large milling concern in Newport, and at that time, twenty years ago, we used to buy 1,400 to 1,500 tons of oats each year, at an average of 7*s.* 6*d.* a cwt.—from 7*s.* 5*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* At present oats fetch in the market about 5*s.* 3*d.* It is sold in Newport at 4*s.* 10*d.*, and from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* is a great fall, and then the potato crop for the last two or three years has been entirely lost altogether, and I am afraid this year there will be no crop at all. It is not worth noticing.

48650. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That does not reduce the price of potatoes, but rather increases it?—But then you have nothing to sell, and the only thing that might pay the tenant farmer is cattle rearing, and such is the state of congestion that is to be found in the Westport Union that if you handed over the lands into their possession, most of them free of rent at present, and make peasant proprietors of them, they would not be able to live on the small holdings.

48651. Sir John Colomb.—Do you mean the average holding in the union?—Yes.

48652. What is your idea when you say a man could not live on it though he had no rent to pay. What is the average valuation roughly?—About £2 or £2 10*s.* a holding. There are cases in fact on the Stoney property where holdings are rated at only 14*s.* 6*d.*, and it is impossible to live on those holdings.

Mr. John Walsh examined.

3653. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You represent the ...o County Council?—I do.

2654. Are you yourself a farmer?—No, I am not a ...ner. I do a little on a small holding.

3655. What is your occupation or trade?—I am a ...pkeeper in Westport.

8656. Sir John Colomb.—Have you also got a ...nce?—I have, sir. This is what I just want to ... before you, and I will be brief in putting the ...le thing before you. It is as well that I should ... you that I am chairman of the Westport Board of ...ardians. Westport Union, though called congested, ...in reality sparsely populated. The Land Acts ...duced no great improvement in the condition of ... agricultural population, as the landlords had ...ctically cleared the tillers of the soil off all the ...d land before those Acts were passed, and the ...lings of the great majority of the people produce ...economic rent. That is to say, the results of their ...r's work left no margin after they provided them...es with the bare necessaries of life. In most ...tances the necessaries of life and rent were received ... great part from the earnings of relatives in ...gland, Scotland, or America. The operations of ... Congested Districts Board are good, but too slow, ...d they do not seem able to provide holdings for ...ng people, whose energies would be extended on ...h holdings to the betterment of the country as a ...ole.

48657. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say ...oung people" do you mean young holders?—I mean ...s of tenant farmers.

8658. Who do not at present have holdings at all? ...Who have not at present holdings at all.

8659. They are working on their fathers' holdings? ... mean small tenant farmers having three or four ...s; and I say that where one of those sons is able ...take up a holding the Congested Districts Board ...uld see that these people should get the land if ...re is land to supply them with, instead of their ...ng away to other countries.

8660. You see that is not a method of reducing, ... I am sure rather of increasing congestion, and ...ling to the number of people you put upon the ...d when there is not enough land for those at pre...t in occupation. It may be of great advantage in ... way, but it is not a method of relieving conges...n?—I can show you that there is sufficient land in ... union.

8661. You must deal with Ireland?—But I am ...ling with my own union.

8662. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Which do you ...t first—the enlargement of holdings which are not ...nomic holdings now, or providing for the sons of ...ants?—Those that have not sufficient holdings now.

8663. Would you look upon those who at present ...ve holdings of an uneconomic kind as having the ...st claim on any land that may be made available ...enlarge their holdings?—I think so. The normal ...dition of the farmers in the union, even in ...irly good years, is one of poverty, which in a bad ...ar drops to a condition of at least half starva...n. The first essential remedy is to place agricul...ists on the good lands, giving them in their new ...dings the charm of ownership of the land they cul...ate. The question of a market for the crops they ...oduce would not arise, because in their new condi...ns the animals kept by them—sheep, cattle, and ...gs, would consume those crops, and animals so fed ...uld, in the open markets, always fetch prices ...ich could not be beaten by the grass-fed importa...ns from other countries. In their visits to the ...eral districts of the Union I would direct the ...cial attention of the Commissioners to the enor...us extent of waste lands now worthless and yield...g no profit to the country. The lands now arable ...re once as those dreary wastes now are. I suggest ...at those wastes should be compulsorily acquired by ... Government, and, through companies or other..., reclaimed into arable land, to be given to the ...ople as peasant proprietors. This was recom...ended by the Devon Commission in 1845, and by ...lect Committees of the House of Commons from ...10 down to the time of the Devon Commission.

48664. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You do not mean "waste lands" the grass lands?—If it is waste ...nd.

48665. Sir John Colomb.—Have you in your mind the enormous tract of waste land, the enormous extent of bog we came through, coming from Belmullet here—is that what you call waste land?—Yes. The work of reclamation would keep the labourers and small farmers of Ireland profitably occupied for the next quarter of a century, and provide a permanent means of existence for at least three times the present agricultural population. Having regard to the importance of agriculture over pasture, I suggest that agriculturists should have the right to serve notice claiming the land used for pasture for the more important industry of agriculture, and that the Land Commission should have the power to stake out from grazing ranches so much land as the claimants could farm as agricultural holdings. If that were the law many young boys and girls who have now to emigrate would be provided with holdings, and a thriving peasantry would be the result. Westport Union lies along almost forty miles of seaboard, but from the want of proper piers—which renders the use of suitable large boats impossible—the fishing industry is not worked to advantage, or on such a scale as would yield even a sufficiency of fish for the purposes of the people along the coast, whose winter condiment is, in great part, made up of inferior Scotch herrings. I would call the special attention of the Commissioners to the condition of those poor fisherman along the western seaboard. There is a rich harvest at their very door, but for the want of safe piers and harbours they are unable to avail themselves of it. In one place only five boats can lie along in full water; otherwise the five boats must range out along, and they are liable to be broken and smashed. And they can only fish at certain seasons. In certain seasons they cannot fish at all. And in Clare Island, to show you the necessity of making some improvement in the pier of Clare Island, three years ago we sent seed potatoes from the union into Clare Island, and we sent a boat with the potatoes, and the boat went within a hundred yards of the pier. The sea was so rough that the boat had to come back again eighteen miles, into Innislyon, and anchor there; and when she went back again, after three or four days, the only way they had to take the potatoes from the boat was for the people to wade out into the water thirty or forty yards and then to take them with their hands. And in that way they succeeded in delivering the potatoes to the poor people of Clare Island.

48666. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you a personal acquaintance with the condition of things in Clare Island?—Well, I have not much, really.

48667. Is the condition of the people very much improved there?—Oh, yes; very much since the Congested Districts Board got it.

48668. Is the situation improved?—I think so.

48669. How do those men send their stock to the mainland?—They bring them out in one of the Congested Districts Board's steamers.

48670. Will there be anyone from Clare Island to give evidence to-day?—I think not.

48671. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How do they get stores on or off the steamer now. Do they go alongside the pier?—They cannot, except at certain times.

48672. High water?—High water.

48673. Mr. Sutherland.—Are you acquainted with the conditions under which the fishing is carried on, say in Scotland?—Well, I am not.

48674. Do you know that the process that you have described just now, of wading, is gone through there in carrying the fish?—But this was potatoes.

48675. But it is a still worse case than you mentioned, because they do it every day?—In fact they cannot fish for the want of a pier.

48676. But I am pointing out that in Scotland, where the fishing is very successful, fishermen have to do that wading, for example, every day?— But here the poor people have no proper piers.

48677. Allow me to assure you that they have far more of them, and far better ones than in Scotland?—There is only one other point I have to show you, the amount of waste land we have in this Union, and the valuation of the places in the hands of

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graziers. A report was made by a Committee of the Westport District Council appointed to inquire into the condition of the congested districts in the union. It was presented to the Westport District Council on the 11th of September, 1902, and I was Chairman of that Committee.

48678. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that the report Mr. M'Hale referred to?—It is, and I just want to show you the amount of grass farms in the union and show that there is ample room to relieve the congestion I mention.

48679. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I suppose all the grazing lands are in Mr. Ginnell's return?—I do not know.

48680. Because all those figures we have got in the statistics?—But would not it be well to put before you the condition of our union so that the public should know all about it?

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have it in the Blue Book, and we have had it already from Mr. M'Hale.

48682. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understand that it is the last point that the witness wishes to make?—The Union of Westport has a population of 37,381 and a valuation of £43,961, being at the rate of little over £1 per individual. Its superficial area comprises 347,819 acres, making almost ten acres per individual or fifty acres per family. Of a total of 5,322 rated occupiers in the union, 3,041 are under £4 valuation, and 1,048 more rated from £4 to £8—making in all 4,089 occupiers rated at or under £8. These figures have been carefully collected by the Acting Clerk of the Council from the rate books. Of the remaining 1,233 occupiers, in the union at least, 500 more are barely removed by one degree of poverty above their 4,089 neighbours. We confined ourselves to a figure (£8), at or below which there could remain no possibility of controversy that the holdings are below subsistence point. Thus the principal fact to be remembered in connection with the extent of the problem in this union is that there are 4,089 out of 5,322 families, say 20,000 individuals, whose holdings are obviously incapable of affording them subsistence, and who are only preserved from year to year from perishing of famine by the earnings of the adult male population in their annual migration to England and Scotland, and by the remittances of their relatives in America. Two special trains per week are despatched from Westport during the season with small farmers setting out to work as labourers on the farms and in the ironworks and mines of England; there are also two sailings per week from Westport to Glasgow and Liverpool, by which the migratory labourers, male and female, are conveyed for 5*s.* per head, and the population is further depleted by two special trains per week of emigrants proceeding to America by Queenstown, the latter being almost exclusively young people from fifteen to thirty-five, in the flower of their age and strength. From Westport alone there left in the season of 1901, 2,468 harvesters for England and 1,710 for Scotland. The total emigration from the county since 1851 has been 164,589; and from this union alone the emigration exceeded 30,000, which is not far from the figure of the entire present population.

48683. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—That is in fifty-six years?—Yes.

48684. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In using the word "emigration," you do not mean to England and Scotland, but to America?—To America. The consequence of this two-fold drain is that for six months of the year the small holdings are deprived of the care of almost the whole of the male agricultural population, with the result that their tillage plots, already worn out by the necessity for raising the same crops without any proper rotation in the same ground for generations, are becoming more and more incapable of proper cultivation. Under these unfavourable conditions potatoes, their staple crop, and with the exception of their earnings in Britain, their only resource against starvation, only yielded an average of 2·8*s.* ton per acre in 1900, as against a yield of 6·05 tons per acre in England. We have only been preserved for the last few years from a repetition of the disastrous potato famines of 1879, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894, and 1897 by the invention of the Bordelaise spraying mixture, which, however, involves an addition to the cost of cultivation that in many cases absorbs the reductions of rent obtained by the small holders in the Land Courts. The normal conditions, therefore, of the life of 20,000 of the population of this union are: holdings too small an too exhausted to support life, soil yearly becomir more unfit for cultivation, three-fourths of the adu male population banished from their families an country for half the year in search of the hard and most poorly recompensed labour, and a consta liability to have the ordinary privations of eve winter turned into actual and general famine by few weeks' unfavourable atmospheric conditions i July or August in an unreliable climate, by a fallir off in the English labour market, or by any serio depression of American trade which would cut o their relatives' power of relieving them. The oth main fact to be borne in mind is that this conditio of universal penury, decay and expatriation f want of land occurs in a county containing an are of 1,327,000 acres, of which only 93,681 acres wer in 1901, employed in the cultivation of cereals green crops, while 644,463 acres were devoted to d pasturing cattle. Although this union does not co tain as extensive tracts of the primest evicted lan as adjoining unions, such as Castlebar, Claremorri Ballinrobe, and Killala, while it contains a dens population of persons dispossessed from the mo fertile districts, it will be seen from carefully con piled returns, which are set out below, that onl 15,000 of the 347,000 acres in the Westport Unio are used in raising food for the people, and tha even within the confines of this union we have bee able to point to 150,935 acres, chiefly evicted lan which are monopolised by a few dozen graziers, an which would ensure a comfortable livelihood to thric the population who are now dragging out their liv in the poorest overcrowded tillage plots. Then I hav a statement showing the names of graziers and nun ber of acres held by them in the district. If yo wish, I will give you these.

48685. We have these?—There is one point I wis to call your attention to, to show you the amount land held by landlords in the district. The Marqu of Sligo, 27,402 acres; the Earl of Lucan, 382; S Roger Palmer, 218; W. C. Kennedy, London, 3,43 R. V. Stoney, 4,223; Thomas O'Donel, 2,495; Mr Clive, Ballycroy, 288; Bellingham, 8,955; Patric O'Dowd, 305; Mary Pike, 1,533; Agnes M'Donnel 1,530; F. C. Garvey, Murrisk, 284; Gibbings, 1,09 All that is land held in the possession of landlords.

48686. But these lands you are referring to i clude bog and rough mountain?—Yes.

48687. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Untenanted land?—U tenanted land. And I will give you a list of th amount of land held by several graziers to show yo we have sufficient land in the union to relieve conge tion and supply the majority of the young people i our union with sufficient land.

48688. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you exclude or i clude rough mountain and bog?—There is some roug mountain and bog on them. Of course rough mou tain generally goes along with good land in son cases. You are well aware of that.

48689. Is the proportion of the rough mountai and bog in this district infinitely greater than th proportion of arable land? Would you kindly answe my question? I ask you this general question as yo know the district so well. Is not in this Westpor Union the greater part of the land, taking the whol land, rough mountain and bog?—Oh, it is not. Ther is very little bog, and I can tell you that it is ver seldom you will ever see a grazier in the distric confine himself to rough mountain and bog. If h has any land at all, sir, he has the pick of th arable land in the district.

48690. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I do not thin you are quite answering the question that Sir Joh Colomb asked you to answer. He wishes you to dis criminate between rough mountain grazing or moo land, on the one hand, and arable land and gras land held by graziers on the other. And are yo able to tell Sir John how they stand in proportion Is there much of the good class of land as compare with the mountain land?—Well, there is more of th rough class of land than of the arable land; bu about Newport and Westport there is a great deal o good land. I will just point out to you all the goo land which is scheduled:—Robert Gibbons, Westport 221 acres; W. Horkan, Westport, 374; Exhar Moroney, Belcarra, 734; Hawkshaw, Ayle, 315 W. P. O'Malley, Louisburgh, 353; A. H. Boswel London, 24,763 acres of land. This is a mountain principally grass, but still there is good arable lan

and there through the district. In Durma district, about Louisburgh, there is good arable land, ...e as good as you could get about the town of ...stport. Then there is Lady Wilbraham, 572 ...s; Patrick Joyce, 262; A. M. O'Malley, 286; ...ert Powell, Westport, 106; Thomas F. Joyce, ...erass, 2,373; Patrick Fahey, Glenisland, 1,194; ...es Hawkshaw, Westport, 81; Edward King, ...stport, 134; Thos. Bourke, Clogher, 306; James ...ion, Belclare, 65; Frank Mulholland, 429; ...tain Laprimandaye, London, 10,064.

8691. Sir John Colomb.—Do you mean that the ...ater portion of the 10,064 acres in the hands of ...s gentleman is mostly arable land?—I could not ... certainly.

8692. But is it, for you stated that you would now ...e us the figures of the arable and cultivated land? ... told you I would give you the amount of land held ... those several graziers in the Westport Union, and ...ay tell you it is very easy to see that the graziers ...e good land, because in the past the graziers always ... the pick of the land, unfortunately, because the ...r people were driven to the bogs and moors to make ...m for the grazier.

8693. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What we want ...get at now is what is the amount of really good ...sture and arable land which is available. What...r may be the causes, putting them aside for the ...ment, we wanted to get from you, as I understand, ...w much land there was available for additions to holdings, which would be good arable land or good feeding land?—Well, this whole list contains it. Of course there is some coarse land in it which you will always find in every district, but the majority is arable land.

48694. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If you had the valuation with the acreage in each case it would be a means of testing it?—Well, I have not the valuations here. I have only the valuation of the whole thing.

Mr. Sutherland.—We have all the information about the valuation and everything.

48696. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We shall check this by referring to the valuation. Where we find the valuation high we know it is good land, and where it is low it is poor land. Does that conclude what you have to say?—I only wish to say that unless there are compulsory powers brought in by the Government to compel those landlords in the district to sell their lands some of those landlords will hold out and they will not sell their lands, and the poor people must live on as they have been doing in the past.

That is a point that has been pressed on us by a good many witnesses.

48698. Mr. Sutherland.—You have heard the statement of Mr. M'Hale with regard to the untenanted land in this union?—I was not present at the whole of it.

48699. Do you agree with what you heard of it, that it was correct?—I do.

Very Rev. Canon Grealy examined.

Very Rev. Canon Grealy.

48700. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The Commission have ...d a very full detail of the points of the evidence ...u propose to give, and the witnesses you have heard ...o preceded you have gone more fully into the same ...ject on which you are going to speak. As we are ...xious, if possible, to find time this afternoon to ... ve over to see some of the Achill lands, would it ...et your views if I asked you questions on each of ...e points which you have raised, and if you think ...at I have omitted anything we shall be much obliged ... you if you call our attention to it?—Very well.

48701. You commence with the value of Newport ...est. I do not think that the exact figures need be ...ven because we know them. Then you say "the ...ass ranches in this division and held by a few per...ns exceed in value by £165 12*s.* all the land and ...ner hereditaments held by 260 tenants. There is ...ver a sod turned on these grass lands, or a day's ...ployment given to the men of the district, who ...ve to go as migratory labourers to other countries, ...cept perhaps here and there at a vegetable garden, ...d the lands are fast deteriorating for want of culti...tion"?—Yes.

48702. That is sufficient for what you have given ... on that particular point?—Yes.

48703. I take the same course with regard to New...rt East. There again you give the detailed ...luation, which we have also got, and you proceed to ...ate that the division is valued at £786 15*s.* "The ...ass ranches held in this division by a few persons ...ceed in value by £313 14*s.* all the land and other ...purtenances held by 195 tenants. There is no ...ltivation of these vast tracts of land. The land ... going to the bad year by year for want of drainage, ...c., and in this way the lands of agricultural tenants ...re flooded and made unfit for cropping. There is ...ot even a vegetable garden cultivated in most of ...ese large tracts of the best land in the district. All ...e young men go as migratory labourers to England ...nd Scotland in order to procure the bare necessaries ... life for their parents and brothers and sisters. ...Were it not for the money earned in other countries ...ne people could not live on the produce of the land, ...y the most persevering industry, one half the year. ...or the benefit of the nation every man holding large ...racts of land should be compelled by law to keep a ...roportion of it in tillage, and all of it from de...erioration. The land belongs to the nation." Do ...ou desire to add anything to that?—No, no.

48704. I adopt the same plan with regard to other ...lectoral divisions. I am only putting it in a way ...hat would be shorter for all of us?—Yes.

48705. Again, you give the figures of the Shramore ...Electoral Division, and you state—"No agricultural tenant in this district valued as high as £10. The grass ranches in this division exceed in value all the lands, etc., of the agricultural tenants by £315 6*s.* The same remarks as to cultivation and deterioration apply to this division that I have made regarding Newport East and West. Captain Laprimandaye, J.P., a most humane and charitable gentleman, who resides in London, holds under lease from the Marquis of Sligo, Westport House, County Mayo, 11,360 acres, valued at £410 7*s.*, in this electoral division. It is over twenty years since the Captain called on me and stated that it pained him much to see the poverty of Lettermoghera tenants (forty in number), whose valuation is only £60, who formerly owned a large portion of his farm, from which they were capriciously evicted without owing as much as one shilling to the noble marquis, in order to make a game park for a young scion of the Browne family, and that he wished to give over a portion of his farm to those poor people to enlarge their holdings, and thereby give them an opportunity of living, and of rearing and educating their children—that he would give the land without one penny compensation, and at the rent which he paid for it to the Marquis. Eighteen years ago the tenants of Shramore (Mr. Simes' representatives being vendors) bargained for the purchase of their holdings at ten years' purchase of the valuation. I personally arranged the terms. The Marquis of Sligo had a small head rent on the estate, and refused to sell his interest. Therefore the Land Commissioners could advance no money to the tenants. The sale to the tenants fell through, and a Mr. Stanuell, Dublin, bought the estate very cheap. As a result of our interview, Captain Laprimandaye and I wrote several letters to the Marquis requesting his consent to this arrangement. He absolutely refused even after we guaranteed him the rent annually. When the Congested Districts Board come into existence Captain Laprimandaye immediately asked them to buy his interest in this immense territory for the relief of the congested villages that surrounded it on all sides, but the Marquis again proved an insuperable obstacle to the benevolent project. For the last fifteen years the Captain and I kept pegging away incessantly for the purchase of this immense farm for distribution amongst the tenants; but there is a marquis, an implacable "dog in the manger," still, who would lose nothing and could gain much in the transaction. If English statesmen are true to their professions, they will have no hesitation in applying compulsion to this and such cases." Compulsion means there of course the power of compulsorily acquiring this land?—The power of compulsorily acquiring this land.

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Very Rev. Canon Grealy.

48707. Then you say: "I have, without interruption, resided as a missionary priest in the Unions of Westport and Clifden since 1871. I have known every village and hamlet from the town of Belmullet to the city of Galway, and I have no hesitation in stating that there is not along the coast line of the two counties a poorer, a more congested, or a more neglected and inaccessible electoral division than Shramore. It is in need of roads, bridges, and drainage. Neither the Local Government Board, the Public Works Board, the Congested Districts Board nor the Education Board have done anything for it. Even in a year of acute distress, when other impoverished districts can get relief, there is some insuperable barrier to the relief of this unfortunate place." I think I need hardly read further, unless you wish to give any particular evidence?—No. In these two cases—I speak with knowledge now—the tenants of Shramore bargained for their land for ten years' purchase.

48708. What date was that?—1888.

48709. And it failed owing to the opposition?—Of the Marquis of Sligo. He had the head-rent, and he would not dispose of this, and the Land Commission could advance no money. Mr. Stanuell, of Dublin, bought the lands.

48710. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do I understand that in this case of Shramore the middleman agreed with his tenants to sell?—Yes. At that time Mr. Simes was the landlord, and his representative bargained to sell the land.

48711. With the tenants?—With the tenants. I made the bargain.

48712. You made the bargain?—Yes.

48713. And the landlord would not agree to sell?—Yes.

48714. You say the Marquis of Sligo had a small head rent on the estate and refused to sell the estate?—Refused to sell the estate.

48715. But that cannot be now?—This Act of 1903 was several years after that. This was in 1888.

48716. This was under the Ashbourne Act?—The Ashbourne Act, 1888; and they could not compel the Marquis to sell, and the Land Commission could advance no money as long as another had a prior claim.

48717. Yes, I see that; that it was eighteen years ago, under the Ashbourne Act. But that cannot be now. The Marquis of Sligo cannot now, if he is the head landlord, and there is a middleman, and the middleman agrees with the tenants to sell, object, as the law stands now?—Yes.

48718. That is all I wanted to make clear?—Yes; but even now the Captain is a leaseholder; he has 11,000 acres from the Marquis of Sligo, and for over twenty years he tried to dispose of his interest in it, and I have written several times to the Marquis of Sligo.

48719. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Since 1903?—Not since 1903. And since 1903 Captain Laprimandaye has communicated with the Congested Districts Board, and since 1903 Lord Sligo has refused to dispose of his interest. The reason assigned is this, that he says he is embarrassed and has not his affairs arranged, and he is not in possession of the property more than five or six years, since Lord John Browne—who was Marquis of Sligo—died, five or six years ago, and the present Marquis came in for the estate; and he says that the estate is embarrassed, and that he is not prepared for a sale, and that he has co-trustees to consult, and a lot of things like that; but at all events he is not disposed to sell the land, nor are any of the Mayo landlords and the great territorialists.

48720. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But that is one of the cases that would justify compulsion?—I believe, sir, there is not a case in Ireland where it is more needed. The Marquis of Sligo has there, as I have stated, in that electoral division, eighty tenants, and the average valuation is £2 5*s*. And the Marquis of Sligo, in the Lettermoghera townland, has forty tenants, and their valuation is only £60, taking in houses, buildings, and everything, so that I think if you take the land alone, excluding their little houses, it would be about £1 each; and a man from that village came to our Parish Committee last year for assistance to rebuild a portion of his house that fell down, and we asked him what was his valuation, because we could not give anything to a person above a certain valuation, and he said his valuation was only 10*s*. "And how much land have you?" we asked. "Well, I have about an acre," he said "and I have to go to fourteen different places for that acre." We came to the conclusion that it was not worth expending money on. And you have there forty tenants on £60 worth of land, and you have this ranch of Captain Laprimandaye with 11,000 acres alongside of it, from which they were driven out in the early fifties to make a game park. You asked Mr. Walsh about the 11,000 acres, what was the amount of arable land. There are about a thousand acres of it arable land, the remainder of it mountain. And it is splendid pasture; there is no better mountain pasture than it in the province; excellent pasture.

48721. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where is that situated?—Three miles north of Newport, between Newport and Crossmolina.

48722. Is it in the same electoral division? Yes, the very same. The Marquis of Sligo has another village, Furnace, there alongside of Lettermoghera, and the holdings are valued at £2 each.

48723. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Then, to adopt the same plan with regard to Newport parish generally, you say: "The native population was cleared out in the most cruel and systematic way, as any person can see by a careful survey of the district. First, the people were driven from all the good land; second, from all the dry mountain land where cattle and sheep could live and browse. There are ten or twelve miles of mountain in one unbroken range from Mulranny to Nephin Mountain, for the most part fine pasture, all held by graziers to the exclusion of the native population, the rightful owners, who formerly occupied and had the benefit of it. Third, the islands of Clew Bay, fine land, producing a rich crop of sea-weed." I must say that to an Englishman that does not give a good idea of fine land, "producing a rich crop of sea-weed"?—It is on the foreshore, and the landlord claims it, of course.

48724. "The islands of Clew Bay, fine land, producing a rich crop of sea-weed, a most productive and fertilising manure, were taken from the natives, who enjoyed them for generations, and handed over to strangers, not a perch of them under cultivation"?—There is not better land in the union than the islands include.

48725. Then you say: "They are forty-two in number, the valuation £450 10*s*. The present native population (to use a common though not a becoming phrase) are placed between 'the devil and the deep sea.'" The deep sea we know, and the other gentleman is probably an allusion to the landlord?—Oh, I do not state that, but I state the fact. The people were driven into the marsh and bog and mountain. All the good land along there was taken from the people and they were driven into the marsh.

48726. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Were those islands at one time inhabited, Canon?—A great many of them were. They were all cultivated in certain portions, and there are the ridges still there.

48727. What are they now devoted to?—Grazing.

48728. It must be troublesome to carry the cattle?—No; you can get into most of those islands at low tide.

48729. There seems to be an interminable number of them?—Yes, and they are so near the shore that it is very easy to tie a beast to the boat and draw it on to the island.

48730. Would they be suitable for the enlargement of holdings?—I would not recommend people to live there, but they would be splendid for the enlargement of holdings on the mainland.

48731. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Then you say: "They are driven into the marshes, cutaway bogs, and boulders to eke out a most miserable existence by the most desperate toil and industry or die of disease and hunger. Formerly flax, oats, and wheat were grown extensively in this parish. Now there is no wheat or flax grown. The tenants' lands are not suitable for such crops, as they are too inferior. Formerly 2,000 tons of oats were exported from Newport quay annually, after keeping as much as supplied the native population with abundance of meal—a most nutritive food and suitable to the climate. Instead of that I saw oats frequently imported from Glasgow in the last twenty years for feeding the horses kept in the district, and there is not a horse possessed in one out of every twenty houses in the parish. The people are not able to keep a horse on the miserable patches of land they possess. As to making meal of oats now, such an idea never enters any householder's head. The land they have is not

to grow or ripen oats for making meal. The oats now only fit, for the most part, for making fodder cattle. The Congested Districts Board or the ricultural Board would do more for industrial ival by erecting corn-mills than by any other ject they have undertaken up to the present at at expense." I should like to hear a little more ut that. Few things are more depressing than see old corn warehouses going to wreck and ruin ause they were not used; and you have explained t the land is not fit to ripen oats for making al, and, therefore, I do not clearly gather what re is that induces you to believe that corn would w be grown in this part of the country?—I take that the good land would be given over to the ple of the country and they could grow corn.

48732-3. You think that, given an economic hold-, the climate would admit of your growing corn? Unquestionably. My project of corn mills was lant for all Ireland.

48734. Satisfactorily, and to pay? Yes; and on t supposition I make the statement.

48735. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—All that uld go before the corn mills?—Oh, certainly. I member the time, when I was a young fellow, re was no foreign bread stuff at all brought into county of Mayo worth speaking of. Every sholder had his own meal, and they manufac-ed their own clothes, friezes and flannels and eds and towels and sheetings and shirts and rything; and they had their own linen and their n wool, and every householder, as a matter of fact, d a plot of flax.

48736. Sir John Colomb.—That was practically a period when Ireland was more or less isolated, d competition was not so keen as now. Trans-t and all those things have brought the whole rld into competition?—Yes, but we have in Ire-d land as well able to produce corn as any land the world, and I see as good land for growing n, wheat, and oats in Ireland as in any part of Continent, and if you travel on the Continent d in England and Scotland you see that every bit land worth cultivation is under cultivation, and Ireland there is no good land under cultivation. ere is not a patch of land worth cultivation in all rope, except Ireland, that is not cultivated. But Ireland every bit of land worth looking at is pas-re.

48737. Sir Francis Mowatt.—To bring about that te of things is the main object we are inquiring o. You must not think that the questions we t are hostile to that?—I do not look on you as a stile tribunal.

48738. We have to ask questions, and it may look cross-examination, but we have to try to get the ts as they really are. We have at some length unfortunate result of Sir Richard O'Donel's nagement of his property, and unless you desire chaps you would be satisfied without going into at?—I have no desire.

48739. But we do not at all wish to stop you say-anything?—I do not wish to say anything about more than what I have given you in writing. hat the first witness very fairly stated is equiva-t to this.

48740. You now come to the steps that are abso-ely necessary for that purpose, and as I under-nd it the object of the next three pages of your morandum is to show that it is absolutely essen-l that powers should be given to the Government, th a Government department, to acquire the grass ds, which are confined to a comparatively small mber of people, for addition to the holdings of all holders to make economic instead of un-nomic?—Yes.

48741. That is really your object?—Yes.

48742. And you go on to argue from that, and to gue with great force, that such a course is the one d only course which would prevent the people de-riorating at home and would check this extensive igration to America?—Yes.

48743. Now we come to a portion of your memo-ndum which will have to be read fully, as it is in pute. It so happened that Mr. Doran, of the ngested Districts Board, has been with us for a w days, and we thought that it would be satisfac-y to you, and to those who had heard your evi-nce, that Mr. Doran should be required to attend d offer such explanations as he desired, either to plain away, or to qualify, or to admit the state-nts which you make. You say: "During the last twenty-four years 168 families left the parish for America. For fifteen years there was no emigration of whole families from this parish. During this period they fostered the hope that the Congested Districts Board would better their prospects by providing them with more land and better land, and thereby enable them to remain in the land they love best, and live in some sort of peace and comfort in it, blessings to which they were strangers in the past. But, alas, human expectations are not always realised, and their case proved no exception. The high prices paid for land of late years, and the dilatoriness of the Congested Districts Board in disposing of it, drove them in despair to the desperate alternative of emigration." I gather, therefore, that emigration has increased during the last fifteen years?—No; but for the last fifteen years there was no emigration until about three years ago, but within the last three years it has increased.

48745. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What happened within the last three years?—Twenty families have left the parish.

48746. Do you say that the poor people went because they thought the Board was too slow?—Yes, and because they were paying too much for the land.

48747. How do you reconcile that with this statement, that within the last three years twenty families went to America from the parish—most of them well off?—Some of them were well off.

48748. Therefore it was not the poor people who were expecting enlargements from the Congested Districts Board who went?—They expected an enlargement from the Congested Districts Board, and during fifteen years there was no emigration from the parish, but during the last three years they went in despair.

48749. But you have also in your precis the statement—"for the last three years twenty families went to America from this parish, most of them well off?—Yes; a man left the parish this year having £500 in his pocket. He was herding in one of the islands that the Congested Districts Board bought, and when the Board bought it he gave up herding there, and went herding for Mr. Gibbons, up the mountains. Then it was rumoured that Mr. Gibbons was about selling his property, and it was also rumoured that herds and people not having land to surrender to get new holdings would get no land. He had a most intelligent, well educated, grown family, and he and the whole family went away about a month or six weeks ago.

48750. Would you consider that it is the people well off whom the Board should provide for?—A man like that I think should be provided for.

48751. Sir Francis Mowatt.—A man with £500 in his pocket?—Yes, so that he and his family should live in the district. He was an evicted tenant, and was very industrious. He used to herd and pick up periwinkles on the shore, and himself and his family managed to make a little money. That man should be provided for. If you send paupers into some of these fresh holdings I think they will not be able to hold on. I think that men of substance, energy and ability with a little means are very good men to get land.

48752. That is very good for the country, but is it the purpose of the Congested Districts Board to provide for a man with £500 in his pocket?—Yes, for a man like him—a man who had been evicted, and whose people had held land for generations in the country. I think that the accident of a man having put £500 together should not debar him from getting land.

48753. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But do you not think that the poor people should first be looked to?—No; I would make no distinction in that case. He was entitled to land.

48754. Mr. O'Kelly.—Was he the herd on the farm that was sold?—Yes.

48755. And after the farm was sold he lost his herding?—Yes.

48756. You think it reasonable on a property of that kind to give him some land?—Certainly.

48757. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—He was not refused?—We asked for land for one or two others who were cottiers and who had pieces of land. They were not recognised as regular tenants. They were very industrious men; but the Board said that they had no land for such people at all.

48758. Was not the purpose for which the Board would buy the property to enlarge the holdings of those who had land and had too little?—But I do not

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think that a man herding on a property for years and bringing up his children there should be set adrift. I think he was highly entitled to a holding.

48759. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Could not he buy the tenant's interest in a holding?—That is another thing.

48760. He had got plenty of money?—He had.

48761. Why should not he do that?—He could not buy it unless there were persons prepared to sell it.

48762. Are there no tenants' interests in this country going up for sale?—Yes, from time to time, but the landlord has a veto.

48763. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That comes back to compulsory powers again?—Yes. I saw a young industrious fellow who went in to buy a holding of a neighbour of his who was going to America. The Congested Districts Board served notice on the Land Commission to come and fix the true value of the land. He paid £50 for the holding, and I suppose that he will be turned out and lose his £50. The other person has gone off to America. No matter how you look at the question, there are difficulties.

48764. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Give us the name of this particular person who had the £500?—Conway.

48765. Was he the herd?—Yes.

48766. Is not the herd there still?—There is another Conway herding at the bridge of Bunahowen.

48767. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The Conway to whom you refer went and became herd to Mr. Gibson?—Yes, he left the townland on which he was herding after the Board purchased the property, and went to Mr. Gibson.

48768. Therefore he was herding on a property when he emigrated?—Yes.

48769. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The case to which you refer is, may I take it, an example of the broad fact that in this district a man without a scrap of land, by industry and energy, can accumulate a very tidy sum?—He did.

48770. That is open to everybody with energy and enterprise?—Not to everybody.

48771. What was his special quality?—He lived on the island and had great opportunities of picking up shellfish. There were people in the district who bought them and sent them to Manchester, Liverpool, and London in cartloads.

48772. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is that a large trade?—Some people make a good deal of money by it. I knew some of the poorest people in the parish of Newport when I went there to have become some of the wealthiest people in the place through that industry.

48773. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Without any assistance from the Government?—Yes. They get for these shellfish from a shilling to fifteen pence a stone, and it would not take a family long to pick up a cwt. of them, but they cannot do it well except at high tides—the high spring tides.

48774. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Possibly this man wanted to get to America in any case?—He did not. He would never have emigrated if he got land at home.

48775. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you think has the railway increased the energy of the people in collecting shellfish and all that?—It has.

48776. Very much?—Yes.

48777. And has enabled these men by their enterprise and industry to make a good living out of shellfish?—It has helped them very much. You were talking of lobster fishing. As is the case with every other fish, you require a certain sort of seacoast to have lobsters. With a good run on the sea, and nothing but sand, you cannot have lobsters, or where there is a wild rocky beach; but if you have a rocky beach with not too much of a rough sea, with seaweed growing on the rocks, you have plenty of lobsters; but you have not much of that in Achill.

48778. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—We learned from the men in Iniskea that they come to Achill to catch lobsters?—Yes, and they come down from Connemara, from Clifden. They go round the whole way to Leitrim lobster fishing, and remain on the whole summer and never return home at all, the same as the labourers who migrate to England and Scotland every summer. They come along the coast the whole way to Sligo, and whenever they have a couple of dozen of lobsters they run into the nearest town to dispose of them.

48779. But these men do come here to catch lobsters so that you have lobsters on the coast. Continuing your precis you say: "The Board encouraged them to this course by giving exorbitant prices for their interest in their little holdings. This may be questioned and repudiated as an unfounded statement. I will not prolong the discussion on this point further than to quote a few examples, and let any impartial and competent person or tribunal decide the case on its merits. First, Myles Kilcoyne, tenant in the townland of Murrivaugh, was valued at 17*s*. The Board gave him £22 for his interest." We have a memorandum sent down by the Inspector. It says that this old man and his wife are going to America if they are allowed—I suppose that means if they are allowed in—but if they are turned back they will occupy portion of the old holding as sub-tenants for their lives to one of the adjoining tenants. Your point is the valuation of 17*s*.?—They had a fine young man and young woman well able to work land.

48781. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Four people trying to live on land valued at 17*s*.?—Yes. They are the people who ought to get farms of land in the district, and it is a terrible state of things where you have 35,000 acres of land in grass in the parish to see those people driven to a foreign country in that way.

48782. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that £22 was too much to give on a valuation of 17*s*.?—Yes. It would be equivalent to thirty years' purchase of his interest in the place, and 21½ to the landlord, in all 50 years' purchase. Who could repay it?

48783. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that is a very big price for a small holding?—It is very big. I have known people to leave the parish and to get nothing for their land. They leave it to a brother, sister, or nephew and go to America, on condition that if they returned in three years they would get it back.

48784. Are not you aware that small holdings go for extravagant prices?—Yes, but no one in his senses except he had another piece of land would buy 17*s*. worth of land to live on.

48785. But might not he buy it for addition to another holding?—He would give £4 or £5 for it, perhaps, in that case.

48786. In other parts of the country there are 40, 50, and 60 years' purchase paid for these bits of land?—I have often seen that done. I have known cases where 60 years' purchase of land was offered this year by people who have made money in America or England. They come home; they are homesick and wish to live at home, and they would give any price for a bit of land in order to live at home, but in no other cases did I ever see such high prices given.

48787. Was there a house on this holding?—There was.

48788. Do you consider £22 too much to give to those people?—Yes. I would say that £5 or £6 was too much to give.

48789. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Suppose the man put it up in the open market he might get more?—He would not. No one would buy that except a neighbour whose holding it touched, and he might buy it. If he had fourteen or fifteen acres he would get a big price, but not for a wretched patch like that.

48790. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know what the rent of that holding was?—I do not.

48791. Would you be surprised to know that it is £1 11*s*.?—I took the valuation, and I would be sorry to make a rack-rent the basis of purchase, and £1 11*s*. is a rack-rent.

48792. How did you ascertain the valuation?—From the rate books.

48793. The price of these holdings is generally estimated at so many years' purchase of the rent. I think that £22 would not be fifteen years' purchase of £1 11*s*. It is perfectly strange to me to find objection raised to this price being given for the tenant-right of a small holding?—The reason I object to it is because it encourages emigration so much in the district, besides being an exorbitant price.

48794. I would like you to find any holding in Achill with a rent of £1 11*s*. that would be sold for £22, and Achill is much more out of the way than the land around Westport or Newport?—I do not think it is.

48795. I venture to say you would not find in Achill a holding rented at £1 11*s*. that would be sold for £22?—I knew little holdings in that neighbourhood that brought from £6 to £7.

48796. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say "Another Kilcoyne tenant in Murrivaugh bought the interest of a man named Purvis in his holding for £11. The

ngested Districts Board gave this Kilcoyne tenant 2 for the same holding." Had there been no im-ovement in the holding in the meantime?—None atever.

18797. Do you know what was the rent?—I could tell you.

18797A. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The rent was 10*s.*?—Another rack-rent the basis of purchase.

18798. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is sixteen ars' purchase?—The rent is no test of the value of land. I knew tenants on that estate of Mr. oney paying from £9 to £12, and the land that s £12 is only £3 now, with the reductions under Land Act. What an exorbitant price would be id if this £12 instead of the £3 were to be the sis of purchase!

Mr. Sutherland.—The price in that last case is y mild compared with the prices we have heard of dly in other places.

18800. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You proceed: "The ngested Districts Board bought under the Ash-urne Act the Lands of the tenants on the Rosturk tate, Mr. Stoney's property, at 21½ years' purchase the rent, the Islands, untenanted lands on the me estate, at 21½ years' purchase on the rent. This ate was bought in 1898 or 1899. Up to the pre-nt the tenants have to pay the old rents, no reduc-n, no advantage, except emigration." The tenants remaining on at the old rent?—Yes.

18802. Do you know whether any improvements are ing carried out by the Congested Districts Board? Yes.

18803. Is this particular case like others. Is the ole of the rent paid by the tenants expended on e improvements?—I do not think they are doing a eat deal of improvements for the last twelve months the land. The people up to this have got no re-ction in their rents.

18804. Yes, but they get the improvements done for thing?—Yes, but when they bought Lord Dillon's tate they gave the tenants 6*s.* 8*d.* in the £ reduc-on, and here they have a poorer class of tenants ght or nine years, and they did not get a shilling duction, and they were entitled to a second judicial nt at the very time that the estate was bought, d they have not got a penny from that to this.

18805. Mr. O'Kelly.—They did not give the Dil-n tenants the 6*s.* 8*d.* right away. It was some me afterwards.

18806. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say they ve got no advantage they have got the advantage the improvements which have been carried out?—es, but on other estates the Board give a reduction rent and make improvements.

18807. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—And more than at, in the making of the improvements they have en paid wages?—They have. That is being done erywhere.

18808. Would you say that that is not an advan-ge?—It is an advantage, but they did not get the me advantage as the other tenants got whose lands ere bought under the Act.

18809. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Then you say: "At is pace the lands of the parish would not be re-ar-anged in 100 years, and as regards this parish, othing less than a re-arrangement will do any good. nything else will be only a sham and a mockery of e people." Then you refer to a complicated mat-r, and I will read your memorandum, and after-ards Mr. Doran will say what he has to say about . "Together with untenanted land and islands n Mr. Stoney's Rosturk Estate the Board bought 500 acres of mountain untenanted, on the same es-te, and from the same Mr. Stoney in 1898 or 1899 nder the Ashbourne Act. The price for the moun-ain was £800. What happened? Notwithstanding at it is a most congested, a slum-of-the-slums estate, hopelessly so in the estimation of the Board, that ey considered it a mercy to give an exorbitant rice to the tenants of it for their interest in their oldings as an encouragement to voluntary expatria-on"—you do not suggest that the Congested Dis-icts Board deliberately intended to encourage emi-ration?—It had that effect. I do not impute any alice.

18810. "In 1905 the Board resold 2,500 acres"?—es, 2,000 acres of the mountain.

18811. You continue, "The only part of the moun-ain that was any good or worth having to Mr. Stoney for £600, leaving the unfortunate congested tenants only 500 acres of bare rocks to enlarge their terribly uneconomic holdings at a price of £200. Now, at the rate they charged the tenants they should have charged Mr. Stoney, the rich landlord, at least £800, and a great deal more considering the fact that his portion is good pasturage and well sheltered, and their's the very refuse as to pasture and shelter. If we take into account, too, the inflation of the price of land under the Wyndham Act in addition to other circumstances, the Board should have got £1,200 for the 2,000 acres, if it can be admitted that they have power to resell it to the landlord after a lapse of six years under any circumstances. The purport of the existence of the Board and of the existence of the Act of 1903 seems to me to be in entire opposition to the resale of the mountain to Mr. Stoney at any price. He wanted it only for sport. The tenants wanted it for their bare existence. It was as valuable to them as all their slum holdings put together. They could rear as many sheep on these 2,000 acres of good mountain as would produce wool enough to provide clothes for themselves and their families." During the years in which the Congested Districts Board held these 2,000 acres before they sold it back did they admit the tenants to graze upon it?—I heard that they were setting the land to graziers, that is, taking on cattle and sheep at so much per head. The tenants about there had no cattle or sheep, and in any case they complained that the price was too high.

48812. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Of what use is it to them if they have no cattle or sheep?—I often saw people with no cattle or sheep and their holding of land set to neighbours for a year or two until their family would grow up and be able to earn, and these people became the most comfortable in the whole country and cultivated and worked their own land afterwards.

48813. Where did you get the figure £800?—I got it in an answer given to Dr. Ambrose in the House of Commons.

48814. I am afraid it is not accurate?—It was given in the House of Commons.

48815. Mr. O'Kelly.—Mr. M'Hale said that this land used to be grazed before the Board got hold of it?—Some of it used to be grazed, but not all of it.

48816. Then the statement of the Congested Districts Board that this land has never been grazed by the tenants is not altogether accurate?—No.

48817. Sir Francis Mowatt.—This is what I want the explanation of. If the 2,000 acres were as valuable as all the slum holdings put together, and if they could rear as many sheep as would provide wool enough for themselves and their families, how is that consistent with saying that they have no cattle or sheep?—Some of them have not. Some of them have, and in the course of time, under improved conditions, all would have stock.

48818. That probably explains why when it was put out at what I am told is the rather moderate price of eighteen pence per head of cattle the Board, in point of fact, received from grazing tenants in 1891, £9; in 1892, £13; in 1893, £3; and in 1894, £9; and during the whole time from 1891 to 1894 the total amount paid by the tenants for feeding their cattle was £35 in four years?—We consider if they had given the 2,000 acres to the tenants for nothing it would not be very much of a concession. If you take the interest of that £800 at 4 per cent. it would represent £32 of a concession. I don't think it would be very much of a concession to those poor people if they had those mountains without a penny for them at all. As a matter of fact the tenants say that the Congested Districts Board charged more for the mountain and the arable land than was ever charged before. I do not know that personally, but that is what the tenants say.

48819. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you any figures for that?—I have no figures myself. I am only saying it from hearsay.

48820. Sir John Colomb.—What was the usual amount asked in the district per head?—Mrs. Pike has a lot of grazing, 5,000 acres in Achill. I heard she gave right to graze this 5,000 acres to her tenants at 1*s.* per beast all the year. They could put in 1,000 head if they like.

48821. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You continue, "The Board in its extreme benevolence paid for the fencing of this immense game park and lent its engineer to superintend the good work for this rich gentleman."

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That means that they put up a boundary fence?—Yes.

48822. And that the Board's engineer looked after the erection of their own boundary fence?—Yes. I think that the money of the Congested Districts Board could be better utilised than in fencing in game parks, for which it was never intended, when the people wanted land so much.

48823. What they did is, having sold part of the land they put up a boundary between their land and somebody else's land?—If a gentleman wants a game park he should fence it himself. There was never a fence there, and never would be wanted, if he did not make the game park in the very centre of a mountain range.

48824. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean to say that the Congested Districts Board could fence round the whole 2,000 acres at the expense of the Congested Districts Board, or that they made a boundary fence between part of it and their land?—They should surround most of it with a wall, because the tenanted land runs around it, except up at the top of the mountain.

48825. It was all a boundary between two properties?—Yes.

48826. Is not it the law that where a boundary has to be put up between two properties of two tenants they pay the expenses half and half?—Not in this case, because this was a sporting park got for a gentleman. I think if he wanted sport it should not be fenced in at the public expense.

48827. Is it not the law no matter what the property is?—I would disregard the law in such an exceptional case. I would have no regard whatever for it under the circumstances. In ordinary circumstances it would be the thing to be done, but here it was not.

48828. Mr. O'KELLY.—What was the cost?—I could not tell you, but there was a question put in the House of Commons and the Board admitted to the Chief Secretary or to some official of the House that they had defrayed portion of the expense of fencing in this way.

48829. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—On their own boundary?—It is my opinion that they should not have done it no matter what pressure they got, and I say it was an abuse of public money under the circumstances.

48830. You seem to state that they fenced in the whole of the 2,000 acres?—That I am not sure of, because if you went up to the high mountain on the north side you could not fence it.

48831. Did they fence except on their own boundary?—Their own boundary surrounds all, except on the north side. It forms perhaps three-fourths of a circle.

48832. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If they had not re-sold this part would not they have had to fence the whole mountain?—Not at all, because the tenants' holdings were here, and the mountain was used for the cattle and sheep off the land. It was never fenced, and never required to be. There are from ten to twelve miles of mountain in this locality never fenced and never will be.

48833. Was there one estate all round the 2,000 acres?—It was, except on the east side. I don't know what bounded it on the north, because on the north it went into the parish of Ballycroy, in the barony of Erris.

48834. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Then you say: "The Board's plea is that they gave back the mountain in exchange for land elsewhere to Mr. Stoney. In the first place the Stoney family had only a lease of this land. Mr. Jones was the landlord. In the second place, for years before this so-called exchange of lands took place, and on more than one occasion Messrs. Jones and Stoney promised deputations composed of their tenants, and other influential people who accompanied them, promised cheerfully and unhesitatingly, that they would at any moment sell these grass lands which were let on the eleven months' system to graziers, to the Congested Districts Board at a fair price for the enlargement of slum holdings." That is the land that the Board got in exchange?—Yes.

48835. Then you go on: "Sure enough, these gentlemen got more than a fair price for those grass lands. The valuation is £131—the price paid £3,973—over thirty years' purchase, or, together with the bonus, thirty-three years' purchase. What a difference between this price and the price of the 2,000 acres of mountain."

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How many years' purchase of the valuation did Mr. Stoney give the Board for the 2,000 acres?—I don't know what the valuation of the mountain was at all.

48837. Is not that important, because you say he got a better bargain that he gave the Board?—The people would rather give £3,000 for the mountain than £3,000 for the 150 acres. The Board gave Mr. Stoney 2,000 acres, the best of the mountain, for £600, and gave the tenants 500 acres, the worst part of the mountain, at £200—the land they got in exchange.

48838. Are you sure of that?—They say so.

48839. Do they all say so?—It would give them more accommodation. This other land is five or six miles away from the Rosturk Estate, and the mountains adjoin the top of their holdings.

48840. Apparently they were using very little of the 2,000 acres of mountain?—They would use it.

48841. They were using it very little?—I dare say.

48842. Were not all the people in the district anxious that the Congested Districts Board should acquire grass land, good land, to add to the small holdings?—Yes; but the people of the district who have called on the Congested Districts Board to intervene and buy from the landlord always made it a condition of the arrangement that the mountain land and grass land should be bought along with their holdings, and even before the Congested Districts Board re-sold this 2,000 acres to Mr. Stoney they called on the Board to buy Mr. Jones's property, but not to buy it if they did not get the mountains, and 150 acres of grass lands.

48843. Were not they two separate transactions?—Yes.

48844. The Stoney Estate, including the mountain that you are referring to, was purchased by the Board?—Yes.

48845. Then the Board wished to purchase this 200 acres of grass land?—Yes. They were buying Mr. Jones's property, and the tenants called on the Board to buy these grass lands and mountain, or they would have nothing to do with the purchase of the estate on any terms.

48846. Then the Board had this before its mind. The tenants were using the mountain range to but a limited extent; and it parted with the range for £600 because Mr. Stoney otherwise would not sell to them over £3,000 worth of grass land?—That land did not belong to him at all. Mr. Jones was the proprietor. He could not sell it without Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones was anxious to sell it. Mr. Stoney, of Rosturk Castle, had no right to sell it at all; he was only a tenant to Mr. Jones.

48847. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Also, as a matter of fact, the Congested Districts Board have never paid him for it?—I am glad to hear that, but the whole thing is in a very great muddle. Then Mr. Stoney gave them the right of passage through Sir Roger Palmer's property. They had one of their own engineers making the road, and they were stopped first by Mr. Stoney's brother, who claimed the tenant-right, and then by Sir Roger Palmer's agent. Certainly one would expect that they would know that Mr. Stoney was giving a right through Sir Roger Palmer's property.

48848. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Were you and others in the district who were anxious that the Congested Districts Board should buy land for the enlargement of holdings of tenants able to put Mr. Doran on the track of other land that could be bought without any of these complications?—Yes. I asked Mr. Doran to buy the tenant-right of some lands in the parish, and he did buy them. He consulted me, and I consider that he bought them moderately, too; but of late years he did not consult me. He would not come near me. I do not know why; I gave him no reason.

48849. Mr. O'KELLY.—Even if this 200 acres were in another place, do you consider it would justify them in parting with the 2,000 acres?—It would not.

48850. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They could not get both, and one was the alternative of the other?—That is not true, because before there were any negotiations at all with Mr. Stoney about the mountain deputations of the tenants went to Mr. Jones to ask him to sell those grass farms, and he said that Mr. Stoney had a lease

them, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to sell them, and to go to Mr. Stoney, the tenant, and ask him to sell his tenant-right. They went to Mr. Stoney. Both were together, and Mr. said that they would give the land to the Congested Districts Board at any moment. This was long before there was any question of an exchange.

48851. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you hear that when Mr. Doran asked Mr. Stoney to sell these grass lands he declined unless the 2,000 acres of mountain were handed back?—I don't know what was said to Mr. Doran, but they said to the tenants that they were prepared to sell at any moment to the Congested Districts Board long before there was any question of swopping the mountain and arable land.

48852. Was it before the first estate was sold to the Board that that statement was made?—The Rosark Estate was sold to the Board at this time, but Mr. Jones's Estate was not sold at the time that the deputation waited on Mr. Jones and asked him to sell his mountain tracts and to sell those two farms that Mr. Stoney had on lease, and he said he was quite willing if Mr. Stoney would sell his interest. The tenants went to Mr. Stoney next day. They were both, Jones and Stoney, going out shooting. The deputation met them. They both said any moment the Congested Districts Board give any reasonable price for it they can have it.

48853. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what year was that?

A Member of the Audience.—On the 9th of November, 1903, the deputation waited on Mr. Jones, and the following day it waited on Mr. Stoney.

48854. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Then you say: "The Gilbride Farm was bought of Mrs. O'Donel, valued at £87, price £1,800, twenty-seven years of the valuation, plus the bonus." Do you know what was the rent?—I don't, but I would not say that that was an unreasonable price. I don't complain of that. It is good land and convenient to the town, and there were no tenants on it.

48855. You proceed: "Mr. Curran's Estate bought of Mr. Simes in 1888 for £1,500, valuation £117, was purchased by the Congested Districts Board in the year 1905 at £4,000. This was thirty-five years' price on the valuation." There again you cannot tell the rent?—No.

48856. Continuing, you say: "How can it be expected the new tenants of these lands can pay the annuities that will be required to meet the principal and interest? The Board is, no doubt, doing good work for the country, but they would do much better if there were representative men on the Board from the congested areas who would understand the country all their lives, and its circumstances and needs. No one can understand the wants of this immense coast territory like a native. The Board should hold its sessions in the congested counties rather than in Dublin or London, and have the time and place of each sessions published beforehand, and invite the County and District Councillors to attend, and give the benefit of their advice on the matters to be discussed at the session. It would be for the Board to act on the advice given or not afterwards. There can be no doubt whatever the Board would in this way obtain much useful information, and would be more in touch with the public opinion of the districts concerned, and their work would inspire confidence instead of, as at present, suspicion of underhand influence guiding to some extent their operations. The Board, strangers for the most part to the districts in their charge, are too much in the hands of paid officials, some of whom, to say the least of it, have not the confidence of the people for whose welfare they work."

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you know of any land that the Board could have bought cheaper in the district?—There is a great deal of grass land in the district, but I do not know if the landlord would sell.

48858. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You think it better not to buy land at all than to buy it at such a price as those to which you have referred?—Unquestionably.

48859. From what you say, I gather that first of all you think there should be added to the Board representative members from the rural counties for which they are working?—Yes.

48860. When you say representative have you in your mind men elected by the committees themselves?—I think that the better way to do it would be to have the County Council elect the member for each county to represent the county on the Board.

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48861. And to see that the county got its fair share of whatever money was going?—To explain the wants of the district, bring them forward, and have them considered.

48862. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean to form a consultative advisory body or that the Congested Districts Board should be composed of representatives nominated by the County Council?—I put it here that there should be an Advisory Board in every congested county, and I suggest the District Council or the County Council, but I suggest also that every congested county should have a representative on the Board as a member of the Board. From Ballina to Galway, along the sea coast of Galway and Mayo, there are hundreds of miles of the poorest districts in Ireland. Gentlemen in Dublin or London or any other place who perhaps never put a foot into the district could not know the wants of the district like a native. It is absurd on the face of it, and could not be entertained for a moment by an ordinary man.

48863. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think that there should be some member who would know the coast and its wants, and the districts and the possibilities of developing fishing?—Exactly, I would not go in for multiplying it, but I expect that every congested county ought to have a member. There should be an advisory committee. The meetings should be held in the congested counties rather than in Dublin and London.

48864. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you say an advisory committee for each county?—Yes.

48865. And that advisory committee would advise their representative whom they elected?—No, the Congested Districts Board as a Board; that they would send their views to the secretary for consideration.

48866. Would not it be better that they should come through their own representative. If you don't do that you will have two separate currents of opinion. You will have the advisory board advising the Congested Districts Board, and the representative of the Committee and the Congested Districts Board would have to decide between them if they did not agree?—I would give them no more than a voice on the Board in the affairs of the county no more than any other body.

48867. Personally I would say that the advisory board had better advise their representative?—You will have mistakes to the end of time if local opinion is not consulted. It is a matter of too much importance for the Congested Districts Board to leave the management of the whole Counties Mayo and Galway in the hands of a few officials. No matter how competent they are they are not able to take in all the work or to know the wants and needs of the people of the district. If we had legislation in accordance with the wishes of the people we would not require so much coercion or dragooning of the country with police and soldiers and everything else of that sort. If the wishes of the people were consulted they would not be so unreasonable.

48868. I think the next point you come to is the Newport Workhouse?—Yes.

48869. We have had the case for that stated at some length. As I understand nothing has been done up to now towards the demolition of those buildings which would in any way prevent their being used. They have demolished only the dead house and fever annexe?—Yes.

48870. Therefore, what you advise is that, before there is any further demolition, it should be considered whether it could be further utilised either by the Congested Districts Board or by the Department as it is called, for some useful purpose?—Yes. That place cost an immense amount of money, and, seeing that people are getting up schools, colleges, and buildings for the public good, it would be a very bad thing to tumble it down.

48871. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you in your mind anything that would be useful?—An agricultural college, and a great many purposes, such as the rearing of stock and so on.

48872. Is there any land attached?—You have 400 acres of land within a stone's throw of it. A corner of Derrylahan Farm almost strikes the boundary wall

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of the workhouse. There is no part of the farm I might say that is not adjoining the workhouse. There are 400 acres very suitable for an agricultural college. You have a railway station with a siding and a pier at Newport.

48873. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would you be an advocate of using the 400 acres or any part of it as an experimental farm?—Certainly I would. You could have 200 acres for agricultural purposes, and 200 acres of it could go for the extension of holdings.

48874. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is it used for now?—Nothing, except the rats in the floors and the jackdaws choking the chimneys.

48875. Are the Congested Districts Board removing the stones?—During the last few days they are throwing down some of the out-offices, but that will not interfere with the general building.

48876. Do you think is there any intention on the part of the Board to demolish the buildings?—I don't know what is the intention of the Board, but I think that it would be a pity to throw it down.

48877. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I think I may say, after the evidence that has been given, very great consideration will be given by the Board before anything further is done. We come to the fishing now. I have already explained that it is not within our power to recommend particular works, but we are obliged to deal with the subject generally. You point out that there have been a good many piers put up which experience has proved to be perfectly worthless?—Yes.

48878. I think that that is common ground. You need not elaborate that. The harbour which you recommend is Roigh Harbour?—Yes, about midway between Mallaranny and Newport. You have two railway crossings, one at Mallaranny side and one at Newport side, and a little flag station would suit there to take away the fish or anything like that, about a mile from the harbour.

48879. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How far is it from the harbour that was proposed at Inislyre?—Six or seven miles south of it.

48880. Has the Inislyre project been abandoned?—I think it has.

48881. A great deal of money was practically earmarked for it?—Yes; £70,000 was proposed for it.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And the Mayo County Council was contributing a considerable sum.

Mr. O'KELLY.—They guaranteed what they called an insurance fund of £3,700 for four years

48882. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What prevented the project in the end from maturing?—Of course if you are to develop the fishing of Clew Bay you must have a harbour, but in my opinion it would have been a very vast expenditure to expend £100,000 on Inislyre. That is my personal view.

48883. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The same thing applies to certain little piers you suggest at Doobeg, Murrivaigh, and Killeen, which could be used for fishing, seaweed, and turf supply to the islands and villages on the sea coast. Then in the last paragraph you give a list of the principal land monopolists in the parish?—Yes, except that I did not give the Congested Districts Board. I am glad to say that they have about 1,200 acres of untenanted land in their hands at present, but they cannot buy it out. Over 700 acres of that property has been in Chancery for the last twenty years, and Judge Ross keeps a hold over anything he can get.

48884. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I am greatly interested in that suggestion of yours about an agricultural school for boys. Is it your opinion that boys would derive benefit from an agricultural school while at the same time prosecuting successfully their ordinary studies?—I think so.

48885. The agricultural education might go on without taking from the other education?—Yes. If they gave them a full day in the week for agriculture on the farm one skilled teacher would do five or six parishes and devote a whole day to agriculture in each, and have the agricultural school attached to some of the National schools, and take the boys in that district one day, and go on to the next parish the next day. If they are not taught in their youth they can never be taught afterwards. A tradesman, to be good, must begin in his youth. If you wait until he is an adult you will never make a good tradesman out of him.

48886. Mr. O'KELLY.—In your memorandum you speak about the people having suspicions of underhand influences guiding the operations of the Board. Is there any connection between that and the re-sale of this 2,000 acres?—That is what we think.

48887. Will you elaborate that as briefly as possible?—Simply that one of the agents of the Congested Districts Board, Mr. Vereker, was for years Mr. Stoney's agent, and Mrs. Pike's agent here in Achill, and agent on the O'Donel estate and several other estates; and a gentleman like that, who is constantly dining and supping in the big houses, when selling and valuing land and buying from and selling to these gentlemen, cannot be considered impartial, and we have no confidence in him. It is only since Mr. Vereker was appointed that all this muddling turned up. Of course he might do very well in another county, where he had no connection, but we have no confidence in him. He might do very well in Cork or Kerry, where he has no connection, but he has very extensive connections in this county and in the County Galway. A person with no connection is the proper person. Human nature is the same all round. If you or I were put in that position, although we did not wish it, or did not mean it, we should be partial. We cannot divest ourselves of our nature.

48888. It is only fair to Mr. Vereker to point out that he says that Mr. Doran arranged the sale of which you complain?—I don't know who arranged it, but it was a bad business where the congestion was so great. These poor people are valued at £1 and 15*s.*, and I know children of nine and ten years of age who are brought by their parents over to Scotland to help in picking potatoes when they should be at school. This shows the necessity of enlarging their holdings in order to give these poor people an opportunity of living.

Mr. HENRY DORAN examined.

Mr. Henry Doran,

48889. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are chief land inspector under the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

48890. Canon Greally, in his evidence, reflected somewhat on the action of the Congested Districts Board, and I said that I would call on you to give such explanations as you thought well. I think you were present during his examination?—Yes.

48891. I need only deal with these matters extremely shortly, but I would like to touch on some which appear to me extremely important. In the first place the Canon said that some of the inhabitants did not put full confidence in the officials who worked for their welfare, and he explained that the official to whom he referred was Mr. Vereker, the Board's assistant chief land inspector. He was under the impression, rightly or wrongly, that it was Mr. Vereker who negotiated what I may call the second purchase on the Vesey Stoney estate, and that he had it in his power in some way, the Canon said, no doubt quite unintentionally, to fix the price which was paid for that. I will ask you first of all to tell us whether Mr. Vereker did in fact conduct any negotiations with Mr. Stoney for the purchase of his land; is that so?—No; he took no part whatever in any negotiations with Mr. Stoney for the purchase of any of his land.

48892. Did he suggest, either directly or indirectly, thirty years' purchase of the valuation of the grass land purchased from Mr. Stoney?—No.

48893. Had he any power, directly or indirectly, of affecting the price paid?—No. I might say that I conducted the negotiations and concluded them, and I am responsible for anything that is done, and for any fault that can be found. Mr. Vereker had nothing whatever to do with it. Perhaps I may say that when Mr. Vereker was appointed on the staff of the Board as assistant to me he had been land agent for several properties, and it was so obviously objectionable that he should have anything whatever to do with any negotiations for purchase of estates in respect of which he was agent that I arranged with him that in all matters connected with any estates

r which he had been agent at any time, that ther in the preliminary negotiations or up to the ie of purchase was he to have anything whatever do with them; and that arrangement has been ried out up to the present moment.

8894. There is one point that was not raised, but smuch as questions and answers in Parliament re referred to, I should like to draw your attention a statement which personally I did not quite under- nd at the time—"The Land Judge did not con- er it advisable that Mr. Vereker should be dis- arged as receiver when he entered the Board's vice, and the petitioners' solicitors opposed the charge on the ground of needless expense. Mr. reker was discharged in August, 1905, but he never eived any payment or fees of any kind for his eivership in 1905"?—No part of the Stoney Estate s in the Land Court. That communication refers the O'Donnell Estate at Newport, over which he s receiver, and which we have not yet purchased.

48895. I am sure you will understand, and the icials of the Congested Districts Board will under- and, that the Canon did not desire in any way to flect on the intentional *bona fides* or straightfor- ardness of the Board's officials, but only that he ought that in this particular case this gentleman ight have been, without being aware of it, influenced mewhat by his previous connection with the estate?—I am quite sure that the Canon would not think at anyone connected with the Board would de- berately do what was wrong, but I think that, nsidering he is the most influential person among e extremely poor population on the area stretching om the Sound for miles beyond Newport, he ought have seen at least the necessity for applying for rrect information.

48896. The Commission will judge of that?—I think am entitled to say that much in reference to the atter.

48897. If you will turn to page 12 of the precis of he Canon's evidence, you will see that he refers to migration and he says that during the last 24 years 68 families have left the parish for America. For ifteen years there was no emigration of whole families rom the parish: during this period they fostered the ope that the Congested Districts Board would better heir prospects by providing them with more land and etter land, but that the high prices paid for land of late years and the dilatoriness of the Congested Districts Board in disposing of it drove them in despair to the desperate alternative of emigration. I don't know that I need ask you about that particular statement, because we have had an explanation, which is that the delay in dealing with the land arose from the fact that it was impossible for the Board to obtain possession of the arable and grass lands which were necessary for the enlargement of the holdings; and, in point of fact, even to this moment I believe you have not been able to obtain the completed title?—The reason for the delay in dealing with the estate is very well known to the tenants, and, so far as I know, not a single tenant complains of it; but this is due to agitators.

48898. Never mind that; we only want to know the fact?—There are some people who want to make trouble, and go out of their way to do so, without taking the trouble to inform themselves accurately. I must ask you to listen to this short statement. On the Vesey Stoney estate there were 170 tenants. The average poor law valuation of the holdings was £1 6*s*. 8*d*. There is a sample of three of the townlands (map produced). There is a picture of their holdings. A holding of 30*s*. might be held in twenty different patches. I quite agree with Mr. M'Hale that if these people got their holdings for nothing at all their position would not be substantially improved. That was the view the Board took. The Board, through me, and the other officers explained to me and the people that if they were merely to stripe their lands as they held them and give each of them an equivalent of the land they held that really they would not be able to confer very much benefit upon them, and that the only remedy was to try to get land, and to get it as near as we could. I challenge Canon Grealy or anybody else to show that the Board have lost a single opportunity of acquiring untenanted land in his parish, from the day they bought the Stoney Estate. They did what they did not do anywhere else. When some three holdings of large grass farms, or comparatively large, on the adjacent O'Donnel Estate, were offered for sale by a public body, that is the tenant-right of them, they actually bought them in order to be in possession and in anticipation of purchasing the fee simple of the estate. One of these farms, Derrylahan, that you heard about to-day, as being a place where there were a number of tenants living up to the time of the Famine, is still in their possession. They have it seven or eight years. Some people complain of their keeping it so long, although these very people know—Canon Grealy knows, Mr. M'Hale knows, and all the people who were complaining of the Board's action were perfectly well aware of the fact that the Board as a judicial tenant of the lands cannot stripe it up until the Board become owners in fee. I cannot see that this sort of criticism is honest at all in face of the knowledge that they must have of the facts. Besides the Derrylahan Farm there are two other farms belonging to a man named Adams, that were offered, and the Board also bought the tenant-right of these, in anticipation of getting the fee. Until they get the fee they cannot utilise the lands. With the same object they approached Mr. Stoney at different times to sell the grass farm that he had near Rosturk Castle. Mr. Stoney refused to sell for several years, his main reason being that if he gave up these lands his farming operations would be so contracted that it would not pay him to keep a steward—I am speaking of what he said to me—and that he would not sell them. That was after the Board had purchased what we call the number one estate—the first estate we bought. Some years, however, elapsed, and he then approached the Board, hearing they were able to make nothing out of the mountain division of the estate that they had purchased. That is to say that, although the people were offered the use of it for their stock, very few of them availed of it.

48899. Very few of them having stock, I understand?—That was one reason. Another reason was that although in some cases we offered to give them loans to stock it, they said they had too much of this sort of land already—and I believe that this is a perfectly sound answer—and too little arable. They said—"we cannot keep the stock all the year round on this mountain, and unless we have sufficient arable land and meadow to raise food for the stock in winter, we would not be able to use the mountain land profitably in connection with the holdings." As proof of that, during the four years we had it in hands, the largest number of stock we had on them at any time, as far as I remember, was about thirty, and the average rents we received for the grazing averaged only about £8 15*s*. a year for the four years. That was for land for which Mr. Stoney was willing to pay the Board £600, and Canon Grealy's suggestion was that the Board should let the tenants have this land for nothing.

48900. I don't think the Canon went quite so far as that. I think what he said was that even if it had been given to the tenants for nothing it would not have been a great concession?—I need not develop that any further than this, that when the Board purchased this estate from Mr. Stoney it contained over 2,000 acres of this mountain land. For five years we offered the tenants free access to it at a mere nominal rent for their stock. Very few of them availed of it, and it was not absence of stock or absence of money to purchase stock alone was the reason, but the fact that stock can only thrive on it for three months of the year. They could not keep them much longer on it, and, unless there was another way to use them in the intervals, they could not use it with advantage. Many of them declared to me that they had too much of that kind of land—these were just their words—and that if they could get some good lands—referring in fact to those in Mr. Stoney's possession—some of them would go there and make room for the people who would remain. I believe that was perfectly sound. I approached Mr. Stoney again about it, and he said if he got back the mountain he would enclose it, and endeavour to convert it into a game cover, and that if the Board agreed to give him back this mountain land he would give back the grass lands which he had previously refused to sell.

48901. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This is an important point which you have now reached. Did he make this a condition of his sale that he would get back the mountain?—Most emphatically he did. All through the negotiations

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he absolutely declined to consider the matter at all unless he got back the mountain. The result was that I finally arranged it, and I am the only person responsible, as Mr. Vereker had nothing whatever to do with it, and if there is any fault to find I am the one to blame.

48902. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did the local people scarcely use the mountain farm before the Board bought it?—No. There was no fence upon it, and what they called the old Board of Works' road was admitted to be the boundary between what belonged to the tenants and what was reserved to Mr. Stoney.

48903. You heard the evidence of Canon Grealy. He said it would not be accurate if your Board said that the local people did not graze this mountain?—Yes, but you qualified your question. He said they had no right to graze it.

48904. I merely suggest to you that Mr. Stoney used to allow his local people to graze this land at a certain price?—Yes, and very little he got out of it.

48905. Would you be surprised to know that your Board has practically contradicted that?—They have not contradicted it. Read the letter preceding that which has been read, and you will find that the question asked in Parliament was whether these people had the right before, and the answer was that they had no right. Mr. Stoney used to take a few stock on the place, as we were doing, but according to our understanding of that, and the tenants' understanding of that, if I take on cattle on my mountain at 1*s.* 6*d.* a month you cannot say that you have any right.

48906. It was a condition of the purchase that the Board would re-sell the 2,000 acres of rough mountain grazing which are now being grazed by the tenants?—It has never been grazed by the tenants.

48907. By whom was it grazed?—Mr. Stoney put stock on it for 4*s.* at a time, and found it did not pay.

48908. Do you understand that the local people never grazed on this mountain?—I never said anything of the kind. What I said was Mr. Stoney took grazing on this mountain from any tenants who wished to put a beast on this place at so much a month, the same as we did. But the tenants as a body had no right over this mountain at all.

48909. I am not talking of rights. I asked Mr. M'Hale whether before the Board got hold of these 2,000 acres these local people used, as the result of an arrangement with Mr. Stoney, graze the stock on this mountain run, and he said yes. I asked Canon Grealy the same question, and he said that some of the local people used to graze the stock on this mountain run. That is altogether unconnected with the question of rights, but the Congested Districts Board, in its minute or memorandum to this Commission, states that this rough mountain grazing had never been grazed by the tenants. Is it so or is it not?—It is correct in the sense in which it was intended, that the tenants had no right to graze on the mountains. Anyone, whether he was a tenant or not, was allowed to graze stock on the mountain on payment of a head rent.

48910. There is a conflict of testimony?—I don't think there is any conflict. A tenant on the property, or anyone who was not a tenant on the property, who wished to send a beast at so much a month, or so many sheep, could do so.

48911. Therefore this statement that the mountain run had never been grazed by the tenants is not accurate?—We need not pursue it any further.

48912. Mr. Bryce.—Would not it be sufficiently accurate, and clear the matter up, to say "on which the tenants never had any right to graze," instead of "never had been grazed by the tenants?"—Yes.

48913. Mr. O'Kelly.—My whole point is, had the local people the right to graze these 2,000 acres or had they not?—They had not, as a body.

48914. Mr. Sutherland.—Mr. Stoney had the right to reject them if they applied for grazing?—Yes, and very few of them availed of it.

48915. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you disagree with Canon Grealy?—I do not agree with Canon Grealy if he said the tenants had rights.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think in the case of both parties there has been a misunderstanding which might very well have occurred. The expression used, that the tenants had never grazed this land, is true in one sense; that is to say, they never grazed it as tenants, as appurtenances to their holdings. It is equally true that it is a very natural construction for an outsider to put on the statement that a tenant paying the head money which any one of the public might pay could graze his stock.

Mr. O'Kelly.—I am not suggesting that the tenants had any right whatever; but I am suggesting, as a result of the evidence of Canon Grealy and Mr. M'Hale, that those 2,000 acres of grazing land were used as accommodation land for the local people.

48918. Sir Francis Mowatt.—For anybody? I think it is quite established that it is so?—We offered it for five years as accommodation to them, with the result that they did not avail of it, and they stated to me that the addition of the very large area of very rough land, with the very small strips of arable land that they have, would be of very little use to them. This is my opinion too. Canon Grealy suggested that the Board bought this mountain land for £800 and charged Mr. Stoney only £600, leaving £200 to be paid by the tenants.

48919. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Leaving £200 to be paid for the balance which was not given back to Mr. Stoney?—The actual facts were these. In the price we put £600 on the mountain, which included about 300 acres more than we sold to him, and we charged him for the smaller area what we paid for the larger area, namely, £600.

48920. Sir John Colomb.—No money passed yet?—Yes. He paid the money in cash. He did not rebuy under the Land Purchase Acts. He had to pay the money in cash.

48921. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think Mr. O'Kelly said that in a Parliamentary reply the sum of £800 was mentioned?—Yes, but including other holdings that did not come within this mountain.

48922. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The next point is that the Board encouraged the disposition to emigrate of some of the small holders who were dissatisfied with the delay by giving exorbitant prices for the interest in two small holdings. Two cases have been referred to: Myles Kilcoyne, whose valuation was 17*s.*, to whom the Board gave £22. It appears that the rent was £1 11*s.* Would you kindly say what is the justification for paying £22 for a rental of £1 11*s*?—Myles Kilcoyne and his wife, an old couple, lived on this holding, Myles being the tenant. They had living with them a son of theirs and his wife, young people. His son was very delicate. They also had three daughters in America, and one son who was getting on remarkably well there; and the young married son at home, hearing the good accounts from his sisters in America, and also, I was informed by the family, acting under the advice of the doctor, decided that he would go to America. When the old couple found that their last son was going they decided that they would go with him. They would not remain. They signified their intention of selling the interest in their little holding, on which there was a small house and outoffices. The Inspector, acting on my instructions, told them that the Board would like to arrange with them for the purchase of it. After negotiations they agreed to accept the sum of £22 for their interest. Remember that this £22 included the house, such as it was, on this little holding. The rent of the holding was £1 11*s.* Canon Greally says that the valuation was 17*s.* I am not sure whether that is so or not, and I have no means of checking it now. The rent was 31*s.* They had a house on the holding, and just by pure accident I find that I have a tracing of the holding among my papers. Here is Myles Kilcoyne's holding (indicates on tracing) of 4 acres 2 roods and 2 perches. It is in thirteen different patches (indicates). The Board agreed to buy the little holding, and gave these poor people £22, which was 15½ years' purchase of the rent, which rent did not include the house, the property of the people, an ordinary type of poor cabin such as you will see samples of. How Canon Greally says that £22 for the interest of a man with 4 acres of land at 31*s.*, with bog attached, and the right of commonage on the mountains, was excessively dear, and says that these poor people should not get this large sum for their interest, I cannot understand.

48923. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What was it you intended to do with Kilcoyne's holding?—It could not be striped without it. These thirteen divisions can be given to adjoining occupiers.

48924. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You paid 15½ years' purchase to assist in enlarging the adjoining holdings, and you contend that that was a reasonable price to give?—Yes.

48925. Mr. O'KELLY.—Whatever the object of the Board in buying it, the result was that the family had to emigrate?—The object of the family was to go to America, no matter who bought, and if the Board did not buy somebody else would buy. The Board put no pressure of any description on the man.

48926. Do you think it was a wise precedent for the Congested Districts Board?—The alternative was to let somebody else buy. I think it was a wise precedent.

48927. Do you not think it would have been better to postpone negotiations with those tenants until such time as you had lands to which you might migrate them?—What tenants?

48928. The tenants you bought out?—They would not wait.

48929. Did not you hear it suggested that the result of the intervention of the Congested Districts Board was that a certain number of families emigrated?—The suggestion was that the action of the Congested Districts Board has, in fact, led to the emigration of those people, and I want to state to you the facts, on which I believe you will form the opinion that the action of the Congested Districts Board had no such result whatever.

48930. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You took action because you understood that the family were going to emigrate?—Because we knew that they were going.

48931. Mr. O'KELLY.—How did you ascertain that fact?—From the people having informed them of the fact and offering to sell their holding to anybody who would buy it. Nobody will dispute it.

48932. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The people themselves told you?—And everyone about knew it, and the man himself told me he was going. He told me he was dying of consumption, and I said it was a curious thing he was going to America. He has died since, I believe.

48933. Mr. O'KELLY.—How can you justify the handing back of 2,000 acres to Mr. Vesey Stoney after having purchased it?—I have given all the facts.

48934. You say you did it for the purpose of getting 300 acres elsewhere?—To secure good agricultural land elsewhere, and because this other land would have been of very little advantage to the tenants. If they could get it for nothing it might as well to have it, but the Board do not give land for less than they pay for it.

48935. I think you spoke about the advantage of consulting influential men in the various districts in which you conduct operations?—I am always ready to hear anyone's opinion.

48936. Did you hear Canon Grealy say that during the last few years he has been practically ignored?—I am sorry to hear him say that. That is the only explanation I can give for his action in taking up the line he does. All I can say is that so far as I am personally concerned it was not a premeditated or arranged thing.

48937. I am sure it would not be on your part?—Of course, Mr. Vereker, I have no doubt, if he has any hostile feelings towards him, would not call, and I do not think that any self-respecting man, under similar circumstances, should be compelled to call, without invitation, to the house of a person openly hostile to him.

48938. You say you found it to be very advantageous to consult the local influential men of the district when carrying out operations in Newport. In the region contiguous to it you would find it advantageous to consult men like Canon Grealy?—Yes, and any man interested in our work, whether an important man or not.

48939. There was a time, in France, when it was said that patriotism was the last refuge of scoundrels. You spoke about agitators in this particular part of the country. What do you mean by an agitator?—A person who occupies most of his time in creating disturbance in the centre in which he moves.

48940. Are there any such men in the County Mayo?—Yes, a good many; for personal ends as a rule, and not with the object of——

48941. Canon Grealy would not fall into that description?—He would not. I will not name anybody.

48942. I think that it was a most infelicitous remark?—It would have been better if I did not make it, but all the same I am not going to run away from my statement.

Mr. O'KELLY.—If you say you should not have made it I think you should withdraw it. I confess I do not like it, because I belong to that unfortunate category myself.

48944. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—There is another Kilcoyne who bought the interest of a man named Purvis for £11, and the Congested Districts Board gave him £52 for the same holding?—This holding originally belonged to a man named Mally, who failed to pay the rent of it. Purvis was a gamekeeper to the landlord. Mr. Stoney offered him the holding. Subsequently Purvis was anxious to leave the country. He was a stranger here. He was different in religion from the people. As far as my knowledge goes, there was some trouble in getting anything for the holding. He got the holding very easily as I have explained, and through the intervention of Canon Grealy, John Kilcoyne, a young married man at the time, paid £11 for it, together with £6 10*s.* arrears of rent, and he also paid £4 for a little cabin, not upon the holding, but adjacent to it. That is to say, he only paid £21 10*s.* altogether for what he surrendered to the Board, the Board paying him £52. I suggest to you that there is another view of this case. The rent of the holding is £3 10*s.* The price which the Board paid for the tenant-right of this small holding was about 15½ years' purchase, out of which we stopped the rent due. This John Kilcoyne from whom the Board bought the holding for £52 went subsequently to another holding on the same townland owned by an uncle named Pat Kilcoyne, paying Pat Kilcoyne for the tenant-right interest of his holding, and Pat went away to America, and Canon Greally said it was we made Pat go to America, although we had no dealings with him at all. The man we dealt with is in Scotland at present, but he has his wife and young family at home. He got Purvis's holding a bargain from the landlord. That was his luck. Purvis got it a bargain. When we came on the scene could we take advantage of this man because he got it cheap?

48945. The inclusive rent was £3 10*s.* You gave £52 for that. That is about fifteen years' purchase, and you say that fifteen years' purchase on a rent of £3 10*s.* is a fair price?—Yes; we only paid about £13, for we stopped the rent due.

48946. As regards the re-sale of the 2,000 acres, that was not, I understand, under the Wyndham Act?—No. It was sold for cash to Mr. Stoney, and not under any Land Act. The Board refused to have the sale through the Land Act.

48947. We come now to the statement that Mr. Stoney wanted it for a sporting park, and the tenants for existence, and the Board paid for the fencing of this immense game park. Am I right in understanding that what they paid for was the boundary fence, which they were bound to put up between their own property and the property which was sold?—They did not even go that far. They agreed to pay half the cost of the construction of a fence made in accordance with a specification previously agreed on between the tenanted land of the Board and the land sold to Mr. Stoney. This map shows it (indicates on map). There was a fence built by Mr. Stoney, the Board agreeing to pay half the cost within certain limits. Mr. Stoney, however, continued this fence right up to the summit of the mountain. We had nothing whatever to do with that. We only paid half this portion here (indicates on map).

48948. So far from paying for the fencing round the whole way, you practically paid for half the fencing on the south side only?—Yes.

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Mr. E. Thomas O'Donel.

Mr. E. Thomas O'Donel examined.

48949. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Newport House, Newport, County Mayo?—Yes.

48950. You appear for the Irish Landowners' Convention?—Yes. I acted as agent for some years on the property of the trustees of the Achill Mission Estate, in the Island of Achill, up to the year 1880, during which period the rents were well and punctually paid. The land is altogether mountain and bog, and there is no land suitable for migration purposes on the estate. If some of the population could be induced to migrate to suitable holdings elsewhere I think it would be beneficial to them, and also to those remaining. I believe the Parish of Achill is one of the few districts in Ireland in which the population has increased in recent years.

48951. Has there been much emigration from Achill?—I don't think so, so far as I know.

48952. Sir John Colomb.—There is migration, but not emigration?—Yes, migration to England and Scotland.

48953. Sir Francis Mowatt.—There is no land suitable for the purposes of migration?—I would say not.

48954. If migration took place, would there be land proper for the enlargement of small holdings?—There is only the bogland of which the present holdings are made up. The extension of the railway by Mr. A. J. Balfour to Achill Sound has given great facilities for sending fish to markets, which are caught round the island, and this industry could be much developed, and has already been largely encouraged by the Congested Districts Board. I consider the railway line should be extended from Claggan Ferry to Belmullet, which would develop that large and important district now entirely cut off from railway accommodation.

48955. Where is Claggan Ferry?—About midway between Achill Sound and Mallaranny.

48956. Sir John Colomb.—In your knowledge and experience, has the fishing naturally developed by reason of, or since the making of, the railway?—I think it has, decidedly.

48957. More people are turning their attention that way?—Yes.

48958. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Has the number of boats increased?—I have not got statistics, but I am pretty certain that they are, because at the present time there is a great facility for sending lobsters over to the markets in England which used not to exist because of the difficulties of transit, and I am sure that this could be developed more. My wife has a fair-sized estate in the neighbourhood of Newport, including a substantial area of good grass lands in hand. These she is quite ready to sell at a price which, invested at 3½ per cent. will bring in the present income yielded by the agistments lettings.

48959. Sir John Colomb.—You mean by that that the money received after the expenses of proving title and all that if invested at 3½ per cent. would leave her as she is?—Yes.

48960. Sir Francis Mowatt.—With her net income as at present?—Yes. In every case of a sale direct to the tenants, where a price has been arranged for a holding between landlord and tenant, and the price arranged is within the zones, the sale should not be stopped by any question as to security.

48960A. You will bear in mind that the Exchequer is ultimately responsible?—Certainly.

48961. Do you think they should not interfere when they have reason to believe that the price at which the sale was completed would land them eventually for payment of the security?—I think that when a landlord and tenant make a bargain to purchase that is good enough security.

48962. Though if the tenant fails the State is ultimately the security to find the money?—Everybody is liable to fail at some time. There is only an occasional failure.

48963. The fact that the man is liable to fail is the fact that obliges the State to see that he does not contract so improvident a bargain that the State will have to get him out of it?—Yes, but I think it is very improbable that he would contract such a bargain. The fact of the rent being judicial, and the terms of sale within the zones, should be conclusive evidence that the State is sufficiently protected and the advance thoroughly secure.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I should be glad to know that it was a conclusive security, but I cannot say that I see it.

48964. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say the fact of the rent being judicial, and the terms of sale within the zones should be conclusive evidence that the State is sufficiently protected and the advance thoroughly secured. Now, you have heard of the Blake-Forster Estate in the County Galway?—Yes, but I do not know anything about it.

48965. Have you heard that before the passage of the Act of 1903 the estate was offered at some twelve or fourteen years' purchase?—No, I did not hear that.

48966. You may take it from me that that is so: that the tenants agreed to purchase at that price: that the Land Commission sent down their inspector, and that the inspector reported that it was not security for the advance that was asked?—No, I have not heard anything about the details.

48967. Take it from me that that is so. After the Land Act of 1903 was passed the Blake-Forster Estate was offered to the Estates Commissioners, and agreements were come to at prices of from eighteen to nineteen years' purchase, in close proximity to the zones—I won't say within them. Do you think it would be wise that an estate of that kind, coming within the zones, should be passed and the money advanced?—I don't see why it should not be.

48968. And that an estate which was not good security for twelve years' purchase should be sold under the Land Act of 1903 at nineteen years' purchase?—That is the value of the Land Commission.

Mr. O'Kelly.—Suppose it came within the zones there would be no inspection?

48968A. Mr. Bryce.—It was before the Estates Commissioners?—It was the Land Commission.

48969. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Land Commission refused to advance twelve years' purchase of this property, as a result of inspection. Coming within the zones you have no inspection. The sale must be automatically confirmed. Do you think, therefore, that your statement that when an estate comes within the zones that it should be conclusive evidence that the State is sufficiently protected and the advance thoroughly secured?—Yes.

48970. Bearing in mind the Blake-Forster Estate, do you still adhere to your statement?—I do, because that might be only an individual case, or there may have been a mistake made about it. If they did not think it was security for twelve years' purchase, I think they must have made a great mistake in not sanctioning the sale.

48971. Before the Act of 1903 passed it was proposed to sell this property under the Ashbourne Act. An inspector of the Land Commission comes down and says: "This estate is not worth twelve years' purchase, and we are going to tell the Land Commission not to advance the money on this property." After the Act of 1903 passed, any sale the price in which falls within the zones must go through. Is that good for the State?—Yes, because when a landlord and tenant agree they are the best judges of the value of the property.

48972. Observe that the landlord and tenant are not the only parties to the sale?—They are the best judges of the value.

48973. If the Land Commission valuer says that the property may not be able to pay the annuity represented by the twelve years' purchase, do you think it good business for the State afterwards to allow a sale to go through at a price far in excess of the value?—The gentleman evidently was not a master of his business who valued that.

48974. Do you seriously put that forward?—Yes.

48975. Did you hear what the Estates Commissioners did in the case?—No.

48976. They refused to sanction the advance. You say that landlord and tenant are the best judges of their own business?—Yes.

48977. Let me suggest that landlord and tenant are not the only parties to a sale of the kind. The security for the ultimate repayment of these annuities falls upon a second class of the community, other than landlord and tenant. It falls upon the ratepayers, professional men, artisans, shopkeepers, and I suggest that it is only right that there should be some revision of those agreements before they pass through in order that improvident bargains would not be made, and in order that the general ratepayers of the country may not be involved in heavy financia

afterwards. Have you got any observation to ke on that statement?—Only what I have said.

8978. I therefore take it that you think that the eral community who guarantee the repayment of se annuities ought not to have their views con-ered?—I don't think that an occupying tenant is l enough to bind himself to pay for a number years an annuity that he is unable to pay.

8979. Let me suggest this. Suppose that a third ty has to secure the repayment of the advance the purchase, he ought to be consulted?—He may consulted, but his opinion may not be taken.

8980. How would you like to be called upon to go urity, say in one of the local banks, for a Mr. A, owing in your heart that he never could pay that ney back to the bank?—I would not do so.

8981. Therefore I suggest that the general tax-yer ought to be considered when these bargains made?—Perhaps you may think so.

8982. Mr. Bryce.—Surely the cases are parallel? don't think so.

8983. Sir John Colomb.—You are being asked to npare prices offered now and rejected formerly on estate that you know nothing about?—Absolutely thing.

8984. At all events at that time the landlord was id in stock?—He was.

8985. And that stock was then at a premium?—was.

8986. Take it at 110. For every £100 the land-d got £110?—Yes.

8987. Then, again, the annuity which the tenant d to pay has been changed from 4 per cent. to 3½ r cent.?—Yes.

8988. Therefore, taking the annuity alone, the fference in the annuity makes a difference in the mber of years' purchase that a landlord can re-ve without a tenant paying any more?—Of course does.

8989. Then, again, in this particular estate, of hich you know nothing, for all you know the rents ay have been reduced since the offer of 12 years' rchase was made?—They may.

8990. Therefore you cannot draw any general de-ction from a property about which you know no-ing?—Certainly not.

8991. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am not going to the general question, but I wish to k one or two short questions arising out of your ragraph. Why do you say that the State is otected if the terms of purchase fall within the nes?—Because it is probably a judicial rent.

8992. The reason I ask you this is; in answer to e of the Commissioners you said landlord and nant were sure to agree about terms that were ssible. If that were so, how did the zones come ?—Because it is within the zones; isn't it?

8993. But the zones would not be required if the rgain between landlord and tenant were always ure. That is why I put the question?—I am eaking within the zones at present.

8994. That is the point. I want to know how it is that because a bargain fell within the zones the ate was secured?—You could leave that out if you se.

8995. You spoke of legislation. Are you aware at under the Act of 1903 if the Congested Dis cts Board purchase an estate in Achill the zones not apply?—I was not aware of that.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They do not apply at t in the case of purchase by the Congested Dis-icts Board.

8996. Mr. O'Kelly.—That is, it does not prevent spection?—It does not alter the case in the case of rchase.

Sir John Colomb.—It is not peculiar to Achill.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Which is merely for ustration. Whenever the Congested Districts oard buy an estate the zones do not apply.

8997. Mr. Kavanagh.—Have you known of any rect sales taking place in this country?—In the estport Union?

8998. Yes; direct sales from landlord to tenant nder the Act of 1903?—I don't think so, except in ne instance. That was a case of my own, in which sold to the Congested Districts Board.

8999. Were there any non-judicial tenants on at?—It was only a grass farm, as a matter of ct.

9000. A great many direct sales have taken place through the country?—Yes.

9001. There would be non-judicial tenants on many of those?—Yes.

9002. Therefore there would be inspection?—Yes.

9003. Have you ever heard of any being upset by the inspectors not considering the price secured?—I have not. It may have occurred, but it did not come under my knowledge.

Mr. O'Kelly.—With regard to this estate, I will give you a decision of Mr. Commissioner Bailey to show that after all there was something in what I was saying. He speaks of this Blake-Forster Estate: "For both of the above reasons, either of which would, in our opinion, be sufficient, we, in the exercise of our discretion, refuse to declare the lands comprised in the originating application an estate for the purposes of the Act, and must decline to be parties to proceeding to sanction an advance which would impose loss on the taxpayers." So, after all, the taxpayers must be considered.

9004. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your next point?—Where owners signify their willingness to sell grass farms the offer is conditional on having their tenanted land purchased simultaneously.

9005. Each owner can make his own proposal?—Yes.

9006. He may offer to sell his grass land and tenanted land together?—Yes. That is the opinion, I think, that is widespread through the landlords of the County Mayo.

9007. Mr. O'Kelly.—Don't you think that that is the view which the tenants also take, that they should be sold together?—That is the view of the landlords. I don't know what the tenants' views are.

9008. You live in the County Mayo, and are familiar with the public opinion of the county?—Yes.

9009. Don't you think it is the widespread view of the tenants that the grass land should be sold with the tenanted land?—I think they would be very glad to get that land.

9010. Do you think it is the view of the landlords also?—Yes. They wish to sell their grass lands, provided that the tenanted land is purchased also.

9011. They are willing to sell the tenanted and untenanted together?—Yes.

9012. And hand the whole property over bodily to a purchasing authority?—Yes.

9013. Have you heard of a farm called the Cranagh Farm?—Yes.

9014. Does the procedure followed by the landlord in that particular case altogether square with your view?—I am not quite sure if it is the farm near Ballina that you are referring to?

9015. Yes?—I don't quite know about it.

9016. You read the local newspapers?—Yes, but I don't believe all I see in them.

9017. I am sure I agree with you?—I don't know anything about your views. I am sure they are very good, but at the same time I might disagree with you.

9018. You know that the Cranagh Farm is on a property which is congested, though not scheduled as congested on account of the acreage of the holding?—I do not know where it lies.

9019. It is in Ardagh, three miles from Ballina. The landlady there has 113 acres of grazing land, and instead of selling the grazing land and the tenanted portion of the property to the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, she proposed, in the first instance, to stripe the land herself, charging fines for it, and, having done that, afterwards to sell under the Land Act of 1903, in that way rushing up the prices from the old average of seventeen or eighteen years' purchase, to close on forty years' purchase. You have heard of that case?—I did not really interest myself in the proceedings at all.

9020. And, furthermore, selling under the Act of 1903, the rent would be upon the grazing land, which is grazing rent, and about twice the ordinary judicial rent in the district?—She might have been quite entitled to it.

9021. But you say that where owners signify their willingness to sell their grass lands the offer is conditional on having their tenanted land purchased simultaneously, and I submit to you that the attitude of some of the Mayo landlords is greatly at variance with your statement?—I think the majority of them

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Mr. R. Thomas O'Donel.

are as I say. I don't know about individual cases. There may be an exception.

49022. There are three altogether in the county?—That case appears to me to be an exception, from what you tell me.

49023. You would not approve of the procedure adopted there?—I don't know all the details.

49024. If I have described it accurately would you approve of it?—I would have to know more about the case before I could give an opinion. All prices should be fixed by an independent tribunal, composed of the most impartial men. I cannot accept the Estates Commissioners as independent between the parties; and however impartial they may be, or intend to be, it is eminently objectionable to have the purchaser determining the price in every instance.

49025. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have no confidence in the Estates Commissioners?—The reason I put that is this—A rather peculiar case occurred in the County Mayo. There was a landlord who was receiving about £3,000 a year for grazing land, and the Estates Commissioners approached him with the idea of getting him to sell, and he said he would. The inspectors came down and inspected the place and then went back, and the Commissioners offered a price which would have reduced his income by £500 a year. That evidence was given at Crossmolina before you the other day. It was referred to in Colonel Knox Gore's evidence.

49026. Was the assumption that whatever the man put forward as his claim should be conceded? Has not the tribunal the right when both sides are before it to use its discretion as to what the proper price should be?—So has the landlord to say he could not accept the offer.

49027. Suppose that it was the Land Commission, would not they do the same thing?—I am only illustrating this as a case.

49028. You say you object on the ground that they themselves are the purchasers. Suppose that the fixation were transferred to the Land Commission, would not they also be judges in their own case?—Yes, they would.

49029. Why is there an objection to the Estates Commissioners compared with every other tribunal you have in Ireland?—I am only speaking of this individual case.

49030. You are making a general statement?—I am taking that one case that came under my notice as an example.

49031. You simply object that they did not agree with the landlord in his opinion as to what was the value of his estate?—Exactly.

49032. But it is not their duty to do that. Their duty is to fix an impartial price?—They fixed ap parently the price to suit them.

49033. What you contend for is that the price put forward by the landlord should be the price paid?—I don't say that at all. Landlords sometimes ask more than they expect to get.

49034. Then if it was agreed to they would get more than they expect?—He was not going to lose £500 a year.

49035. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—All, I take it, you mean by this paragraph is that there is a feeling among the landowners that the Estates Commissioners, being the purchasers, should not be the absolute and arbitrary fixers of the price?—Yes.

49036. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But your example was that the seller should be the absolute and arbitrary fixer of the price?—I don't mean that at all. He did not name a price at all. He expressed his willingness to sell, and they named a price which would reduce his income by £500 a year.

49037. Mr. BRYCE.—Is it quite correct to call th Estates Commissioners the purchasers?—They woul be in this case.

49038. The real purchasers are the tenants?—The are no tenants in this case.

49039. The Estates Commissioners are only a chan nel. They would be the purchasers if they were pur chasing for their own benefit. They are not. Ther fore the public are entitled to look on them as im partial people. The real purchasers are the tenants —But in the case to which I refer there was n tenant.

49040. There were going to be tenants. The Estate Commissioners always purchase for the sake of giving to tenants?—But at the present moment there is not.

49041. But it is not fair to make the imputatio of the Estates Commissioners being judges in thei own cases. They are not. They are judges betwee the landlord and the persons who are going to get th landlord's land?—Yes, but there is no person in bein at the moment, and the property is vested in them for the moment.

49042. They have no object but to see that justice i done?—No, but apparently in this case justice is no done.

49043. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is your distrust of the Es tates Commissioners based on the other case or that —That is the case I base it on.

49044. Upon that isolated case you urge that th Estates Commissioners are not independent betwee the parties?—I am perfectly sure that they are tho roughly fair in their opinion, but I don't think they will give justice.

49045. Don't you think that the circumspectio with which the Estates Commissioners approached th appraisement of value on this property would also b observed by the Congested Districts Board if they di their business properly?—I don't know. Do you mean that the Congested Districts Board would follow the same lines as the Estates Commissioners?

49046. Certainly?—I should say that the Congested Districts Board would be better judges. They have a good deal more experience.

49047. How are they better judges?—They have been longer at the business.

49048. But those who were engaged in the busines for the Estates Commissioners have long experienc in the business?—Not so long as the Congested Dis tricts Board.

49049. You speak from absolute knowledge of th fact?—Yes. I am pretty certain of it. No proposi tion could be fairer than this, and I have authorit for putting it in: "The Mayo owners, almost th whole, will sell tenanted and untenanted land on th basis of getting their incomes at 3½ per cent. basis." To ask them to sell for less would be inequitable, and I would say, nothing short of confiscation. There i one matter I would like to mention in reference t Mr. M'Hale's evidence. He said this morning that had offered Mrs. O'Donel's (my wife's) property a Newport for sixteen years' purchase. That is inaccu rate. There was no negotiation of this sort.

49050. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that Mr. M'Hale' statement is inaccurate?—Yes.

49051. That may be so. But are you aware tha negotiations proceeded between the tenants and you predecessor?—I am not aware of it.

49052. Might it be so without your knowing it?—I don't think so. I would wish to add to my evidenc that I think great credit is due to Mr. Doran for th able manner in which he has been carrying out th migration schemes in the country so far as I have see them.

Mr. Patrick Sweeney.

Mr. PATRICK SWEENEY examined.

49054. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Achill Sound?—Yes.

49055. We would like you to give us a general idea of the condition of the people of Achill, more particularly with reference to land and the prospects of assisting them by getting better holdings?—I have a pretty large connection with the island myself. I am a general merchant.

49056. Have you any land?—Only a few roods. The present condition of the people is very bad. The holdings are very small. A family of six or seven often has to live on two or three acres of bog. Certainly the produce of that could not support a family. The girls have to go to Scotland even as early a twelve years of age, when they should be at schoo About 1,100 young boys and girls leave Achill ever year and about 1,000 men go to England.

49057. Do any of the men migrate to the coal min in Scotland?—Very few. They go to Scotland to th potato fields, and act as gangers for the women to di the potatoes, and this, that, and the other, and think it would be a great act of charity to do an thing possible to keep the women at home. It is cruel thing to see women in the fields digging potato and putting them into big hampers which they have put on their backs.

9058. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do the women ivate the fields while the men are away?—At home e they do the sowing generally. They don't leave il the 1st of June. They return in October.

9059. On the average, how many women go to tland in the year from Achill?—Between the boys women about 1,100.

9060. You could not specify how many are women how many boys?—About two-thirds are women. others are boys.

9061. How do they travel?—There was a steamer to sgow got up in opposition to the railway company. ring the season it takes about 700. The railway pany gets the balance.

9062. Does the railway company carry some of se who go to Scotland?—Yes. They go by rail n Achill Sound to Dublin, and then by boat to sgow.

9063. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Could you tell me at some hardy woman or girl brings back from se four months' work?—From £8 to £10 on an rage.

9064. And the young men?—The men in England, hey have a fair harvest, make from £12 to £15. ne of them come home with £5. If they get a good on for hay and it lasts only about four weeks y have to come home then. If they get a wet on it prolongs the work, and they make more ney.

9065. Don't they stop over for the grain harvest?—ne don't. They have too long to wait to support nselves.

9066. So you like it to be wet in England and fine Ireland?—Yes, that would pay them better.

9067. Sir John Colomb.—I understood your main ction to seeing the women going is that they have arry weights on their backs?—Some of these sacks over 2 cwt.

9068. Are you aware that all over Europe women k in the fields?—I have travelled a good deal over gland, and I have not seen it.

9069. But on the Continent?—I have not been on Continent.

9070. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where do they y the hampers?—In Scotland.

9071. Do they go very much for weeding potatoes? o; digging. If there was some industry started the place to keep the women at home it would be rand thing. It would be a charitable thing to do.

9072. Do any of the girls go for the fish cleaning curing in Scotland?—Never.

9073. Sir John Colomb.—Have you got any in- try in your mind that could be made to pay here mercially?—If there was hosiery or lace-making some industry like that it would be a very good ig.

9074. Have you got no lace-making here at all?—Sisters of Mercy have started a small branch here he convent.

9075. Is that successful?—It is.

9076. How long has it been established?—About months. In reference to the holdings, I may say t it is quite impossible for the people to live on n. There is scarcely a year but we are crying out relief, and it is a demoralising thing, and this r, I am afraid, will be worse than any for the t fifteen years. The potato crop is almost a total ure.

9077. Do you think would the people here go to er parts of Ireland if they got farms?—I don't nk so.

9078. Therefore it comes to this, that in order to eve the condition of the people as at present sting, it must be done locally. You cannot look migration to do it?—I fear that they would not grate.

9079. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What industry you suggest?—I think it would be wise for the igested Districts Board to buy up what land is ilable, and divide it up for the enlargement of dings.

9080. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there much land avail- e?—There are a few good farms.

9081. Sir John Colomb.—Grazing farms?—Yes. l there are very large tracts of bog too—cutaway

9082. Mr. Sutherland.—Which can be reclaimed? Which can be reclaimed.

9083. Does it rest upon clay or rock?—On clay.

49084. Mr. Bryce.—Has the fishing rather fallen off here?—No; it has rather increased.

49085. Lately?—Yes. Ten years ago we had not got one of those nobbies or fishing boats that the Congested Districts Board has. We have purchased eight of them on the island at present—they have got them on the five years' system.

49086. Are they doing well with them?—One season was good with them, but this season is against them.

49087. The weather was bad?—Yes, and the fishing was bad too.

49088. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you any suggestion to make about developing the fishing?—I have. We are very badly off for pier accommodation here. There are a few suggestions that I would wish to make if it is within the province of the Commission to hear them. There is a pier at Darby's Point that we would like extended. That is where all these nobbies come to land their supplies of fish. It is at Achillbeg Island, about five miles from here.

49089. Sir John Colomb.—Is there a good road to it?—Yes, a splendid road. If there was an extension of 200 feet I think that boats of 100 tons could easily float at half tide or less. We are talking this long time of a harbour of refuge. There is a very natural place for a harbour at Ballycurraun. It is about nine miles from here. It is a natural harbour as it is. If a few thousand pounds were spent on a pier any boat could save itself by going there. It is near Mallaranny. There is no fishing boat but would take refuge there. There is a natural landing to this pier at Darby's point. At present in rough weather boats have to make for Westport, but if there was a proper pier where I have mentioned they would be quite safe.

49090. Mr. Sutherland.—Then you would have two sets of piers, one for landing and one for refuge?—Quite so, and I think that it is a very essential thing. Another point is this. Just opposite the coastguard station, if there were a few rocks removed, at a cost of a few hundred pounds, it would be a great improvement. There is a very fine pier at Keel, on which the Congested Districts Board spent about £5,000 or £6,000, which is, however, choked up, and it would be a great matter if it could be cleared. The cost would be not more than a few hundred pounds.

49091. If the harbour was so much required, and was made at such a large expenditure, why was not it kept going?—I fail to understand why the Board of Works or the Congested Districts Board did not finish it properly, instead of leaving a bar at the entrance.

49092. The currents have collected it?—No. I understand it has been there since the completion of the work.

49093. But the bar is the result of the working of the wind and the currents, and, if removed now, will have to be removed again?—That often happens, but in this case the bar has been there since the work finished.

49094. You complain of the fisheries not being developed through lack of piers. In this case, where a pier has been built at a large expenditure of money, it has not been kept going?—The boats cannot enter there on account of this bar.

49095. Sir Francis Mowatt.—So that it has never been of use since it was made?—Not a bit.

49096. Mr. Sutherland.—It was made in 1886, and was a heap of ruins in 1897, and it was re-constructed by the Congested Districts Board?—I am very much in favour of this Claggan Station Railway. It is a very essential thing. It will open up the district, benefit the people considerably, and give employment. It is a most useful line. We have the authority of the Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway for saying that they will work it if it is constructed.

49097. Mr. O'Kelly.—You mean the Mallaranny to Belmullet Railway?—Quite so. There is another poor district that I want to bring to your attention. Mr. Arthur Balfour built a bit of a bridge at Dooega, which is a most congested village. Unfortunately the waves came and swept the whole structure away. Mr. Balfour, from his private purse, generously gave this bridge to Dooega. Now that it is broken the people on the two sides of the village cannot communicate with each other. Another very important thing is the dredging of this channel here from Achill Sound to Darby's Point. Since the bridge was built the whole place was

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choked up. Sand has accumulated in the channel, and boats that used to come through at Darby's Point to fish in the channel are blocked, and if there were a dredger employed to clear the Channel from Achill Sound to Darby's Point it would be a vast improvement and a great benefit to the people. Eventually I think that the people of Achill must live on the fishing and stick to the fishing. I don't know any industry, except the fishing, that I feel we can do much with.

49098. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have any representations been made to the County Council of the Agricultural Department as to the necessity of dredging owing to the silting up at this particular point doing so much damage?—I happen to be a member of the County Council, and I would say that we are so handicapped with rates that it is impossible to make any further grants.

49099. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the amount of your rates?—I think it is 6*s.* 8*d.* on buildings and 3*s.* 4*d.* on land.

49100. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are rates very much higher now than they were before the establishment of the County Councils?—They are about the same.

49101. You don't believe there has been any recent increase of rates?—We are complaining very much of the rates on buildings.

49102. Mr. O'KELLY.—You are aware that the increase has been progressive, owing to the fact that County Councils have been compelled to provide for expenditure in connection with matters that the Grand Jury had nothing to do with, for instance, agricultural and technical instruction, sheep dipping, and so on; and you are aware that we had to borrow a large sum of £30,000 in connection with the lunatic asylum, and that all these things money?—Yes, and there were pensions to old offic There were eight nobbies purchased by the fisher here, and I would ask the consideration of Congested Districts Board to extend the time years longer. The men got five years to pay they borrowed. These two seasons have been aga them. They have paid a big price; they are ho and as long as they get the money they will pa The Congested Districts Board has given thous of pounds in Achill. I have never known a civil process to be given to any man. That is the hig character could be given the community as reg paying their debts. So I would recommend the tension of the time by five years longer. They already paid off one year's instalments. Then no more congested corner of Ireland than Achill. the name of goodness buy up the place. In the ne bouring island, Clare Island, they are prosper Before the Congested Districts Board got it there nothing but steamers with soldiers going there strive to extract rents and rates.

49103. You want something done for Achill such was done for Clare Island?—Certainly; to buy land, stripe it, and redistribute it.

49104. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The land Clare Island is very much better than the land Achill?—I believe it is.

49105. And it is more difficult to do anything he —Yes.

49106. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would those who occu grass land in Achill have any great objection to p with it to the Congested Districts Board if they t it for the desirable work that you suggest?—I beli that the majority would be favourable.

49107. The minority would be obstinate?—Yes.

Rev. MARTIN CONNELLAN examined.

Rev. Martin Connellan.

49108. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are stationed in Achill?—Yes. I am acting as administrator. I have only been here a few weeks, so that I cannot know much personally, but during the short time that I am here I know from observation that there are great possibilities for the island if a paternal government were to look after us in an adequate manner. Both land and sea are capable of development. I confine myself to the land. If you only just run through the island and look at the land as I have myself for the short time that I have been here you will see evidence that improvements can be effected in the lands. You will see the picturesque patches of tilled land, growing meadow, rich meadow, and you will see those patches in the most barren parts of the island—on the mountains and in the bogs—and they indicate what might be done if proper assistance was afforded. We have the population increasing here. It is surprising to find that we have at present about 6,000 or 7,000 people on the island at present; and I am informed, and I believe correctly, that nearly half the population is away at present working in England and Scotland, including not only men and women, but boys and girls who should be at school. With such an active industrious people if the land were drained properly it would be able to grow crops where they cannot be produced at present.

49109. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean farm drains?—As you go through the island you will see the lands flooded. If they were drained the farms could then be drained quite conveniently.

49110. Are the farms well drained?—Some of them here and there are. Where you have a comfortable man who can afford to spend a few pounds you will see that he has his farm nicely arranged and is growing a nice meadow.

49111. If there is that population on this land, and the men are here from November to May, which is the time for draining, what are they doing if they are not draining?—I cannot give you an answer, b I know that they must be employed, especially t men.

49112. I am talking of their own farms?—I take that the men certainly work on their own farms, a as regards the women if there were some industri started, such as stitching, knitting, spinning, or som thing like that it would be a good thing to keep the going in winter time.

49113. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How do you account f there being no emigration to America from Achill?— They do emigrate, but to a limited extent.

49114. You say that the population is increasing?— I have read that the statistics show that Achill the only place where you have the population in creasing. I cannot go beyond that.

49115. There cannot be much emigration?—I sup pose that you have not so much as you have else where.

49116. How do you account for that in such a poo district?—Because the migrants go away and earn much during the summer months as will keep the during the winter.

49117. They do that in other parts and yet the emigrate?—Not so much as in other parts of th country. I know a good deal about Galway, May and Roscommon, and I have no hesitation in sayin that this is the only district in which the girls e pecially migrate all round. I hope that we shall g assistance at this particular time. Perhaps this not the place to sound the note of warning, but, u fortunately, I will have to sound it soon. The rai as you will see going along, has the potato crop a destroyed, and also the oats to some extent. It is hard task, but I am afraid that it is a task that w shall have to go through—to support the people durin the winter months. I am afraid that we shall have very bad winter and a very bad spring.

Mr. PATRICK O'DONNELL examined.

Mr. Patrick O'Donnell.

49118. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are a member of the County Council of Mayo, and reside at Newport?—Yes. Before coming to the evidence which I will give, which will be very brief, I must protest against the remarks of Mr. Doran, Chief Land Inspector to the Congested Districts Board, where he refers to those agitators who are interfering in the work of the Congested Districts Board on the Sten property. I must say that we are no paid agitator but the elected representatives of the people, and ha a better knowledge of the wants and requirements the district than any paid official of the Board.

49119. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—He did not say pa agitators?—Well, agitators. So far as we are co

d, we are only too happy to co-operate with the ested Districts Board. There can be no doubt ever but the resale of the mountain to Stoney a huge job, and if the opinion of Canon Grealy he representatives were consulted, this deal would have taken place. The remarks made by Mr. n with reference to Canon Grealy are entirely lled for when he says that "this stab in the " was probably because he did not call on Canon ly and he was not consulted in the working of Board in the district. It is a well-known fact Canon Grealy has always taken a deep interest ne welfare of the poor of his parish, and also was anxious to facilitate and co-operate with the d in the great question of relieving congestion, it was on his suggestion and advice the O'Donel ns (in Newport) were purchased at 7½ years' pur- e on the valuation, while Mr. Doran gave 26 s' purchase for the tenants' interests on inferior on the Stoney Estate. Indeed I feel certain that on Grealy would not at all feel honoured by a call n Mr. Doran.

120. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you seen e operations of the Congested Districts Board?—

121. What do you think of them?—I believe they been a great failure, and I can only say that the le of the mountain to Mr. Stoney was a grievous ake on the part of the Congested Districts Board.

122. Sir John Colomb.—What is the particular of the Board that you consider is a great re?—The re-sale of this mountain to the land-

123. Is that all?—It would have been better to it to the people.

124. Is there anything else in which you say that Congested Districts Board has been a failure, or ou mean these particular cases?—These few cases.

125. And only those few cases?—The Congested ricts Board has done tremendous work and a great unt of good in the country. I would be very sorry e it abolished. On the contrary, I would be glad ave it added to and strengthened. Unquestion-, if Canon Greally had been consulted before this it would not have taken place, and it would have d a lot of unpleasantness.

126. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They have ired the land and the rents are being collected, that rent is being expended on improving the s and making them much better for the tenants get them?—That is so, but this land taken has been striped yet, and some of the tenants offered ings on the place have refused to take them.

127. You may be perfectly sure that there will be one to take it?—One of the tenants who was ed it would not take it. He has got a holding n Mr. Doran.

128. Do you think it could be offered before the rd became owner of the estate?—It could not be; I heard from one of the tenants that they would ffered holdings on the estate, and he said he would take it.

129. It has not been offered yet?—Along the sea- d of the Westport Union, which runs from the eries to Blacksod Bay, the fishing industry is ncipally carried on in small boats and curraghs for the want of proper harbour accommodation, larger boats, the fishermen of the district are un- to reap the great advantages which could be ved from having suitable vessels. Herring and kerel are the principal kinds of fish taken, but ling, plaice, sole, turbot, haddock and lobsters also taken in abundance. The principal fisher- who live in the village of Currane, Achill, have ly got some large fishing boats from the Congested ricts Board, and I have learned from them that time allowed for paying up those instalments on loans is much too short (five years), and unless r get the time extended to ten years, they must be pelled to hand back those boats again.

130. Sir John Colomb.—Can you give me any of what each man has made on these boats in the years?—They have only had the boats for one r. The term for repaying the money was five rs, but they would wish it extended to ten years. the past twenty years there has been a great waste ublic money in the erection of useless piers along coast, and I am of opinion that fully £50,000 been thrown away on such works in the Westport Union alone by the Board of Works; for instance, at Lecanvy, which cost £7,500, at Dugort, and the Valley in Achill, where there is neither a boat nor a fisherman, and the Mallaranny pier, where a boat has not lain alongside since it was built.

49131. Mr. Sutherland.—When the piers have not brought boats in the past how are they to bring them in the future?—Those are useless piers in their present state.

49132. Do you think that was never said before these piers were built?—But I am saying it now again as a practical fisherman who knows it.

49133. Mr. O'Kelly.—Mallaranny pier is perfectly useless?—Yes. A pier has been built at Dugort by the Congested Districts Board, at a cost of £1,832, although there is neither a fishing boat nor a fisherman within miles of the place. There can be no question of this.

49134. Sir John Colomb.—And do no fishermen come in from other places?—At times they may come in.

49135. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do the Iniskea men come in there?—Yes, occasionally, and they come up here to Achill Sound principally.

49136. You were nearly forgetting that?—They come up principally to Achill Sound and sell their lobsters here. I also see that £1,849 has been expended on a pier at Keel, and I must say the work done does not appear to be worth the expenditure—the entrance is so narrow that an ordinary rowing boat can hardly pull her oars clear of the rocks on each side; besides the place is filled up with rocks and boulders. I would strongly recommend that the Congested Districts Board should thoroughly clean and deepen the harbour at Cloghan (Currane, Achill), so that the fishermen could enter in all states of the weather.

49137. The Congested Districts Board has four piers in Achill and I am afraid that you do not approve of any of them?—I will, with great pleasure, approve of the one at Currane, Achill, where there is a large population, but no one will approve of building a pier where there is no fishing population and no boat. There is no boat within three miles of the Valley in Achill, but the pier there was not built by the Congested Districts Board.

49138. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We won't go back to these old piers. We all agree that it was a msitake?—Achill has a large migratory population. As Mr. Sweeney has said large numbers migrate to England and Scotland every year, but I think that there is a great future before Achill in the way of fishing and industries. The Mayo County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction sent a crochet instructress to the island for six months, and she has informed me that more intelligent or industrious girls she has not yet met in Mayo. Some of them, after three months' training, were able to earn from 5*s*. to 7*s*. per week at crochet work, together with doing their household duties with their parents at home. I believe if the Congested Districts Board sent about three crochet instructresses to the island during the winter months that it might, after some time, be the means of stopping the demoralising annual migration of the girls of Achill to Scotland.

49139. Sir John Colomb.—There is a lace school?—Yes. It is working under the nuns. There is also some pretty good land, in fact four or five good farms of land; one owned by Mrs. M'Donnell, of the Valley, another owned by Mr. Sweeney, senior, and Mr. Sweeney, junior. Mr. Sweeney has informed me that they will have no objection to selling their lands at a fair price. So far back as 1846 or 1847 all these lands on the island belonged in fact to the tenants. The rental of the island of Achill was £800. By the year 1879, when the Land League was started, it had been raised up as high as £5,000. The fishermen of the Currane portion of Achill are as progressive as any to be found on the west coast of Ireland. To show that they prosecute their fishing with great energy ond industry I may mention that some of them have gone down as far as Downing's Bay in Donegal and have been fairly successful there. Some of them in fact do not return home until Christmas, and on their behalf I put in a statement which speaks for itself in relation to fishing and mining and soforth.

Aug. 26, 1907. Mr. JOHN M'GOVERN examined.

Mr. John M'Govern.

49140. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are a member of the County Council of Mayo and reside in Newport?—Yes. I represent Newport West on the Rural District Council, where is situated this Stoney estate that you have heard so much about. It is not necessary for me to refer to the matter now in detail, but I may say that so far as Canon Grealy's evidence was concerned I thoroughly agree with it, but he made one slight mistake with regard to that man Conway, the herd. He had two daughters and a son out in Colorado, and the most of the money he was in possession of, I believe, he got from those three. It has been stated here that Mr. Stoney would not sell the arable land unless he got back the mountain. I deny this, because on the 9th of November, 1903, I was one of a deputation who accompanied the tenants to Mr. Jones, who was head landlord, and Mr. Jones stated to us that he was only too anxious to sell, and that in any place he would invest his money he would get better results than he was getting from Mr. Stoney, as he held under lease. The Stoney portion of the estate was vested in the Congested Districts Board in March, 1905, and the entire Jones Estate was vested in the Congested Districts Board in June, 1905. Consequently, if Stoney never gave his consent to sell the Congested Districts Board would get possession of the land. The Stoneys were only the middlemen.

49141. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Had he a lease?—I think he had a lease, but it appears that as I am on the question of this mountain Mr. Doran made a statement in my presence here to the effect that Mr. Stoney's farming arrangements would be disarranged if he sold this land.

49142. Mr. Stoney said that to Mr. Doran?—Mr. Stoney has not grazed this grazing farm within my memory. One portion of it, Rockfield, was grazed on the 11 months' system by Pat Moran and others.

49143. Mr. O'KELLY.—So you don't think that the statement of Mr. Stoney to Mr. Doran was accurate?—I don't believe a word of it, because the man did not farm himself. I might mention that immediately after getting the answer from Mr. Jones that he was perfectly willing to sell a deputation of the tenants waited on Mr. Stoney. Mr. Jones, Mr. Stoney, and Mr. Vereker were on a shooting expedition that day. In the presence of Mr. Jones, Mr. Stoney promised them that he had no objection to sell the land.

49144. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—At a fair price?—Yes. He got a fair price, I believe. The Congested Districts Board commenced operations on the land, first beginning to construct a road which was laid out by the engineers, and when some of the work was laid down Sir Roger Palmer's agent came along and ordered them off. It appears that they got a right of way in a place that Mr. Stoney had not got. It appears also that they opened up a quarry and put up a shed to use as a powder magazine, and Mr. Jones came along and told them that they had no right to quarry it.

49145. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Does not that show the anxiety of the Board to improve the land for the people?—Quite so, but it shows also that there must be a lot of bungling when you buy an estate and don't buy the mineral rights. They bought this from Mr. Stoney and Mr. Jones claimed the mineral rights and prevented them from working it, as I believe.

49146. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They have never paid for the estate?—The estate is vested in the Congested Districts Board.

49147. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Not yet, and those improvements were begun really before their time for the advantage of the people?—That is the Stoney No. 1 estate. The people on this estate have, as Mr. Doran states, an average valuation of less than £1 10*s*. These people never made their rent on the land. I have known myself people to spend their week gathering cockles and other shell fish. I have known them to leave home at 9 or 10 o'clock at night and carry those shell fish on their backs to the town of Castlebar and come back the following night, which meant leaving home at 10 o'clock at night and not getting home again until daylight of the second morning afterwards. I can give you a case of hardship to a woman, the mother of a large family, which occurred seven years ago. I was coming from a wake at 3 o'clock on a summer's morning when I met the woman sitting beside Mr. Thomas O'Donnell's grand gate resting herself. There were two asses on before her. She had a basket of cockles, which she had been carrying on her back, left beside her. She walked into Castlebar, which was twenty miles from her own home, and she walked twenty miles back, and the day after she got home she was confined of a youngster. I consider, taking all the circumstances into consideration that that is a case of very great hardship. The men of those families migrate to England and the girls to Scotland. The same thing would apply to the Stoney Estate as applies to the island of Achill so far as migration is concerned.

49148. Considering that the valuation is so low don't you think that the Congested Districts Board ought to do its very utmost to enlarge those holdings and do it quickly?—Yes, but I cannot agree to the Congested Districts Board sending their representative about among the tenants asking them if they are willing to sell and giving them exceptional prices for the purpose of inveigling them to go to America.

49149. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you assert it was their intention to inveigle these people to go to America?—I heard that.

49150. Do you think that is the policy of the Congested Districts Board to bribe these people to go to America?—It is against the interests of the Board, I believe, to do so.

49151. Why then insinuate it?—I don't think you can hold the Board responsible for everything that the officials do.

49152. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think if the officials are to do their work efficiently they must receive more support from public opinion in the locality than suspicion?—I may tell you that we have given as much support as we possibly could. We went so far as to prevent the tenants from buying direct through Judge Ross's Court. The agent is present—Mr. Delandre.

49153. It is absolutely necessary that people of that sort should not buy direct?—But I believe that the majority of the tenants on the estate were prepared to buy direct, and we induced them to buy through the Congested Districts Board. We instructed a solicitor in Dublin to appear on behalf of the tenants in Judge Ross's Court, and the tenants met about a month ago and they have decided not to purchase through the Congested Districts Board unless they are consulted as to price.

49154. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would those Kilcoynes have found a purchaser for their holding in case the Board did not buy?—They might. It is doubtful.

49155. Do you know those local people?—Every one of them.

49156. Was it their intention to leave the country in any case?—Not in all cases. In some it was. It was in the case that Mr. Doran mentioned. It was Myles Kilcoyne's intention.

49157. Suppose that the Congested Districts Board did not step in in these particular cases would other private individuals have stepped in and bought the interests of those tenants?—I don't believe they would.

49158. Those tenants having decided to go to America?—I don't believe they would, simply because the Congested Districts Board had the estate purchased and they believed they would get an enlargement of their holdings.

49159. Though it might not have been the intention of the Congested Districts Board to send those tenants away to America, that was the effect of their interference?—Quite so.

49160. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is a statement put to you, but it is not Mr. Doran's statement?—I know that.

49161. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think if any portion of those 2,000 acres to which so much reference has been made were utilised for the benefit of those intending emigrants they would have remained at home?—The tenants scarcely ever do anything without consulting me, and I have it from the tenants that they never required any land outside their own if the land was striped, if they had the right of the mountain that they enjoyed heretofore, and if they got a portion of the lands which are on the estate.

49162. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are they under the impression that they had the right to that mountain?—I believe they had.

9163. You heard they evidence that they had not? don't agree with it for this reason, two years ago had a seed distribution in the Westport Union. e man named John Loftus, of Bunhowna, was rged for five bags of potatoes. He was charged three bags as a valuation of two shillings for the ntain, and he was charged for two bags as a uation of £1 5*s.* of the holding on which he lived. nsequently I believe that the man would not be d for the mountain unless he had a right to it.

9164. Are you a farmer yourself?—No, I am a pkeeper.

9165. Have you got a licence as well?—Yes. About re-sale of the mountain. I met two of the ten- s to-day at Mullaranny station, and they seem y sore on it still being taken back from them. twithstanding the fact that the Board has been in session of the Stoney Estate since 1900, yet in De- ber, 1906, notice appeared in one of the local ers stating that Mr. Stoney had poisoned it for the truction of vermin, which goes to show that he has right of game over the whole mountain.

9166. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The title is not plete on the second purchase?—It is number one t I am referring to.

Mr. Doran.—He has not any claim to the game on Stoney Estate except on the mountain?—The ice I refer to specified all the mountains and nds on the Stoney Estate.

Mr. Doran.—He has no more right to it than you e.

9169. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—We have hing to do with these notices?—They go to show t he has the right.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—They only go to show that ut the notices in.

9171. Mr. Sutherland.—You don't believe that Congested Districts Board would do that?—I 't believe it.

9172. Mr. O'Kelly.—At any rate the fact re- ns that this notice appeared in the local Press the signature of the gamekeeper, and is it not reasonable to suppose that the public opinion ld be that it was inserted on the authority of Mr. ey Stoney?—Quite so.

49173. Mr. Sutherland.—That would not settle it?—It would go to show that he had the right. *Aug.* 26, 1907.

Mr. Bryce.—It would not go to show that he had the right, but that somebody alleged he had the right, which is quite a different thing. Mr. John M Govern.

49175. Mr. O'Kelly.—At any rate it would produce the impression that Mr. Vesey Stoney's agent desired to create?—Since the Congested Districts Board got possession of this estate the tenants have been prosecuted for cutting seaweed also.

49176. Sir John Colomb.—Where they had not before any right?—They had a right to it, because it was decided in the court. Mr. Stoney had them prosecuted in the Petty Sessions Court at Newport and the case was dismissed by Mr. Horan, who was Resident Magistrate at the time.

49177. Do you state that the Congested Districts Board are stopping tenants from cutting seaweed where they have the right to cut it?—No. I state that Mr. Stoney, since the Congested Districts Board got possession of the Stoney number one estate, prosecuted the tenants and convicted them for cutting seaweed where they had heretofore a right to cut it. Ten or twelve years ago the tenants were prosecuted for cutting seaweed. Mr. Horan, the Resident Magistrate at the time, dismissed the case against Mr. Stoney, and from that time until after the property was purchased by the Congested Districts Board the tenants had the right of cutting seaweed on the estate and Mr. Stoney then prosecuted and convicted them. It appears that the Congested Districts Board did not purchase the seaweed with the estate.

49178. You mean the foreshore?—Yes. The Jones Estate is situated somewhat similarly to the Stoney Estate. The valuations may be a little more, though in some instances they are less, and the same remedies, of course, apply to the Jones Estate as to the other. It cost about 21½ years' purchase. The representative of the late Victor E. Kennedy offered it to the tenants, before Mr. Jones purchased it, for 11 years' purchase or thereabouts, but the tenants refused to buy it on the ground that if they got it for nothing it would be no good to them. The people along the seaboard between Newport and Mallaranny are very good fishermen, but the Mallaranny pier is becoming useless except as a shelter in case of storm.

Mr. Michael Masterson examined.

9179. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you re- ?—At Shraheen. Mr. Michael Masterson.

9180. Are you a farmer?—I have got two acres of l. At one time on Mrs. Pike's Estate in Achill tenants were living on the grazing land occupied by Mr. Sweeney. Of course, the landlord ught that this land was too good for the tenants evicted them out of it, and hunted the tenants on to the shaking bogs on the estate.

9181. How long ago are you speaking of?—About r 50 years ago. When the tenants were evicted were sent up on to these shaking bogs, and each land was divided into stripes, and the people put on to these stripes, and personally I under- d from the old people on these stripes the value he time was ten shillings, and from that it was -rented up to £12 each stripe.

9182. Mr. Sutherland.—From ten shillings?— re were three tenants put on to a stripe, and each paying ten shillings. Then each of these tenants rack-rented up to £4. Then they had the right the mountain; not altogether the right of the ntain, but they had a great deal more of the ntain than they have now. The landlord took of the mountain away from them, and fenced t of the mountain for himself. Part of the hold- at the time was bog and part rough land with es, and the people had to set to make land of shaking bogs, and to carry the stones out of this gh place, and you can see the strand from Achill nd to Darby's Point covered with stones to grow weed. And, furthermore, the rent of the land was aced by Act of Parliament by five shillings in the nd, and there was another reduction on the second utory term; but there were poor people who could go into Court and settled with the landlord out Court, and they got the reduction of free grazing he mountain.

9183. Sir John Colomb.—Added to the holding in- d of a reduction?—Yes; three shillings in the pound and free grazing, but he charged the tenants a shilling for the right to the mountain, which is not in writing in the agreement.

49184. They made a written agreement out of Court?—Yes, but they did not mention in the agreement that this shilling was charged to the tenant for the right to the mountain.

49185. Then he cannot enforce it?—He added the shilling to the rent.

49186. Is there a judicial agreement?—Yes, but he never mentioned in the agreement that the people were to have the grazing.

49187. Mr. Sutherland.—So it was only two shillings reduction they got instead of three?—No. They got nothing at all.

49188. I thought you said they got three shillings reduction?—Some people with no cattle got three shillings and more people who had cattle got none. Now, as to the fishing industry. The Congested Districts Board made a lot of improvements on the pier at Darby's Point, opposite the coastguard station. Certainly I say if they spend half as much as they have done it would be an everlasting benefit to the people of Achill, and especially to the fishermen.

49189. If they carry the pier further out?—Yes; that is to extend the pier by about half its present length. If that were done, then any ship coming into Clew Bay could come along there with a cargo. I have travelled in England and Scotland, but if I went into these particulars I could keep you until the morning telling the privations and hardships of young girls leaving Achill at twelve years of age for Scotland to earn their livelihood. That is a poor thing, sleeping out in cold barns when they should be at school. In fact I lost my own health over in England working in the hay fields getting wet and going into a cowshed to sleep at night. That is why I came home.

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Mr. Edward J. Corrigan.

Mr. Edward J. Corrigan examined.

49190. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—Ballycroy. Ballycroy North and South contain 52,168 acres. The valuation is £1,284. That is on the agricultural land, excluding the game. On one estate of 11,000 acres purchased by the Congested Districts Board much needed employment was given. 40,000 acres are in the hands of three landlords. On two estates the game is the most valuable. On one of these estates, the Busby Estate, the tenants have the grazing. On the other, by far the largest, 29,160 acres, the tenants have no right of grazing outside the ambit of their holdings. The landlord grazes 17,077 acres. Excluding the demesne, which is about 600 acres, he grazes 16,500 acres of the best grazing mountain in Ballycroy. The greater part of it is reclaimable if money were expended on it.

49191. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The gravel comes up pretty near the surface?—There is splendid soiling for reclamation. I have been working steward for eight years with the landlord and another gentleman and they expended double the rent they were receiving on improvements; the improvements took place on lands occupied by the landlord. The rents got reduced and there is no expense for labour.

49192. Mr. Sutherland.—What was it expended on?—Draining and reclamation and road-making. Since that was dropped there is no labour given.

49193. Sir John Colomb.—It dropped with the Land Act of 1881?—Exactly. Eighty-four tenants hold 4,548 acres, of the average valuation of £3 16*s.* 6*d.* each tenant. Nine tenants hold 7,505 acres, with an average valuation of £6 or £7. The landlord holds 17,017 acres, with a valuation of £348 11*s.* The majority of those large grazing ranches are reclaimable. They are fit for tree-planting on the mountain side. The landlord has offered to sell to the Congested Districts Board, but it appears that they have no money to buy. Here is a letter I got a few days ago from General Clive. He says, "I should be glad to meet my tenants who like to come here as you suggest, but I have only to tell them that the Congested Districts Board have written that they have no money available and are therefore unable to consider the purchase of the estate at present."

49194. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That disability may disappear later on?—Yes.

49195. Did the Commission pass through that property when coming to Mallaranny?—They did when coming from Belmullet. There is not a better estate in Ireland for reclamation.

49196. Sir John Colomb.—You were a steward overlooking the carrying of these reclamation works in former days?—Yes.

49197. From your knowledge and experience can you tell the Commission did the expenditure on the reclamation result in payment back again of the expenses incurred?—It has.

49198. And do you believe that a great deal of the land there would well repay the expenditure of intelligently applied labour?—I am quite certain of it.

49199. And add greatly to the value of the land?—I am quite certain.

49200. And defray the cost of its reclamation?—Yes. The only thing I would suggest is that the Congested Districts Board is the Board that we have the most confidence in, owing to his lordship and Father O'Hara being on the Board. Also through the parish committee the people are improved in their conditions by the building of out-houses, the removal of cattle and so on. The Congested Districts Board should get more funds for these purposes and for the reclamation and draining of those mountains. The drainage of these vast mountains would make the climate healthier. In reference to fishing, I cannot speak of my own knowledge, but I am told that there are sixty-seven boats in the parish of Ballycroy, and had there been a pier built at Fahy, near Doona, there is no doubt they would be better employed at fishing than in going to England and Scotland. Great disasters happened twice, in 1838 and 1840, and from that there is no fishing. They are afraid to go. There are only twenty tenants out of 297 entitled to Board of Works' loans, that is people of £7 valuation. If the people who own 30 acres of land could get loans spread over a number of years—say, 40 or 45 years—I am sure it would better their condition, and until the plough takes the place of the spade there is no chance of improving these places.

49201. You consider that an economic holding even where the land is so reclaimable should be a holding large enough to be worked with a plough?—Certainly, so far as our district is concerned.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-SEVENTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Courthouse, Castlebar.

esent:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. THOMAS RUTLEDGE examined.

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Mr. Thomas Rutledge.

9202. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—Mr. tledge, you appear on behalf of the Irish Landners' Convention?—Yes, sir, of the branch in the unty Mayo.

9203. We have the advantage of a precis of your dence, and we will ask you questions as you go ng?—In order to meet the suggestion that Mayo ates are not a security of high class, or not as sound security as estates in other counties——

9204. I may tell you we have had no suggestion that as yet?—It is a prevalent opinion in this part the world. In order to meet that suggestion, I ire firstly to call attention to tables 69 and 71, ges 72 and 74, in the Report of the Irish Land Comssion for the period ended 31st March, 1906, ling with judicial rents which have been fixed by methods provided by the Land Law Acts for first d second statutory term, from 1st August, 1881, 31st March, 1906, and from the commencement of second statutory term to the same date, and I e to call attention to the concluding paragraph in tion 8, sub-section 1 of the Land Law (Ireland) , 1881, dealing with applications to the Land art to fix the fair rent to be paid to the landowners, follows:—"After hearing the parties, and having ard to the interests of the landlord and tenant, pectively, and considering all the circumstances of case, holding, and district, may determine what uch fair rent. The tables indicate that properties his county must have been let to tenants upon more sonable terms than in other counties in Ireland, an examination of the tables will show that the rage reduction given for all Ireland in respect of t term rents amounts to 20·7, whereas in the unty Mayo the average reduction only amounts to l.

9205. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are those uctions general?—Yes, my lord, for all Ireland. s shows that Mayo properties have been let at 1·6 aper than the rest of Ireland, and a comparison his reduction with other counties works out more ourable. For instance, in the Province of Munster rage reduction 22·1, the County Mayo reduction of is less than in any other county in that province, in the Province of Leinster, average reduction 20·1 s less than any, except in the Counties Kildare, King's, 18·4, Westmeath, 17·8, and Meath, 18·9. the Province of Ulster, average reduction 19·7, s less than any counties, except Antrim, 18·7, vn, 19, Fermanagh, 18·4, and Londonderry, 18·6. the Province of Connaught, average reduction , it is less than in any other county, Galway g 22 and Leitrim being 22·3. Therefore it is as h as 2·9 less than the former and 3·1 less than latter.

9206. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you say that is a proof that the lands were let at lower rents, do not mean actually lower, but lower relatively he value of the land?—Quite so.

9207. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you infortion to contrast the reductions given in the County yo on the fixation of first term rents, with the ction on the fixation of first term rents elsewhere reland?—That is what I am quoting.

49208. You are speaking of first term rents?—Yes, entirely; so far.

49209. Mr. BRYCE.—Before you pass from that, does not your argument assume that there was a fixed and settled principle of valuation of land?—Quite so.

49210. But we have evidence from the appeals that that was not the case?—But these are the results of appeals and everything else.

49211. Yes; but once a value is put on it by the Sub-Commissioners it is hard to get over. I mean that is the evidence. If you read Mr. Cherry's book, I think you will see that the evidence is that there has been no fixed principle of valuation at all?—That is so, sir.

49212. And Mr. Bailey's evidence before the Commission, some months ago, showed that, in his opinion at all events, in the poor districts of Ireland, among which Mayo may be considered one, the prices had not been fixed upon the same basis as in the rest of Ireland?—Well, of course, under the Act of 1881 a fair rent is not defined, but I have called your attention to what the gentlemen who were appointed to fix fair rents have to do, and that was that they, "having regard to the interests of the landlord and tenants respectively, and considering all the circumstances of the case, holding and district may determine such fair rent."

49213. I quite agree with that, but I believe that your argument would be a strong one only if it could be shown that the same principles had been acted upon in the poor district as in the rich district?—I can only assume that those gentlemen who were appointed by the Government, men of intelligence and skill in land valuing, took all those circumstances into account, as they were bound to do under the Act of 1881.

49214. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think that in fixing a fair rent in Mayo the Commissioners put some of the rents on reclamation made by the tenants?—Oh, yes.

49215. On the poorer land a lot of reclamation has been done?—Certainly.

49216. How do the first term rents in the county contrast with the Government valuation—are they above the valuation or under it?—I really could not say. I should think they were in or about it. But of course the Government valuation of Mayo is supposed to be very low.

49217. Have the tenants improved on the poor lands?—Of course. The tenants have done an enormous amount of improvement, and they have been allowed for that in the fixing of the rent, and a study of the pink schedule issued in each case would show, and should show, the allowance they have got.

49218. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Those rents are fixed in fact in reference to the circumstances of the tenant?—Quite so. The average reduction for second term rents fixed by all the methods provided by the Land Law Acts from the commencement of the proceedings to the 31st March, 1906, for Ireland is 19·7, whereas the reduction given in Mayo is only 15·5, no less than 4·2 under the average for all Ireland, which is a less reduction than in any county in the

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Province of Munster, average reduction 18·1, the nearest being Tipperary, 16·6. A less reduction than in any county in the Province of Connaught, average reduction 17·5; and less than in any county in the Province of Leinster, average reduction 16·8, except Kildare, 14·1, King's, 14·7, and Meath, 13·9.

49219. Pardon me if I interrupt you one moment with reference to the opinion which you have just expressed that the valuation is practically, roughly speaking, in Mayo, about the same as the first term rents?—That is only my own idea.

49220. I may mention that Sir John Barton, the Commissioner of Valuation, who gave evidence before us, was asked this question: "Can you give me the figure for Mayo?" (that is, the relation of the valuation to the first term rents), and he said: "Yes; the valuation in Mayo is 10 per cent. below the first term rents."*

49221. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not that point to the conclusion that the Commissioners, in fixing rents on improved lands, did not take into account the improvements?—I do not believe the Government valuation has much to say to the value of land as between landlord and tenant. I know of lands set far and away above the Government valuation, which are exceedingly cheap.

49222. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Pardon me for interrupting you. We are glad to know that?—The reduction given in Mayo is a less reduction than in any county in the province of Ulster average reduction 22·7, the nearest being Tyrone, 19·1. Therefore as regards second term rents, it is clearly shown by the return of the result of the proceedings to fix rents, that Mayo properties rank fourth in all Ireland, a less reduction in respect of these rents having only been given in the Counties Kildare, 14·1; King's, 14·7; and Meath, 13·9.

49223. The conclusion I understand that you draw from that is that the reduction having been less is an argument that the rents were not previously higher than elsewhere?—Quite so. The land was let originally cheaper.

49224. And that in consequence, for the money which is now advanced those lands would form a better security than if the reduction had been very considerable, and showed that the original rents were too high. That is your point?—Quite so.

49225. Mr. Sutherland.—May I ask you before you pass from that if it was always the case in the County Mayo that the rents were punctually and regularly paid, and that consequently the security was so good?—Oh, always. The rents were always paid, in my time, punctually and magnificently. Dealing with the same point as to security—secondly, I hand in a return dealing with sales of tenancies in the county, which will show the extraordinarily high prices given by purchasers. (*Hands in Return.*†) The first is 9½ years' purchase, given for a future tenancy, rent £23 3*s.* 6*d.*

49226. Sir John Colomb.—This is a return of the sums given for the occupation interest of tenants on different estates?—Quite so, sir. The second is 19 years' purchase given on a rent of £5 in respect of a future tenancy. These are tenancies, of course, determinable at the landlord's will, subject to a notice to quit.

49227. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In the case of a future tenancy which can be so determined is the tenant entitled to compensation?—Oh, certainly, for improvements.

49228. Sir John Colomb.—And also for disturbance?—I do not think so.

49229. A future tenancy?—I do not think so. Certainly for improvements, but not for disturbance.

49230. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is the landlord's rent as secure as it used to be, or more secure?—Certainly, circumstanced as their land is; and, from the returns which I have put in now to the Commissioners, for the past ten years I will prove it up to the hilt. The third is 19 years' purchase of a judicial tenancy; the rent is £6 15*s.* And the fourth is 26½ years' purchase of a judicial first-term tenancy; rent, £3 13*s.*

49231. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has it come under your observation that the smaller the holding the greater the number of years' purchase for tenant right?—Oh, yes; most decidedly.

49232. Is it a fact that there is a land hunger for those small holdings?—Well, the people are very anxious to acquire those small holdings.

49233. And the demand has increased?—They ge enormous prices for them unquestionably. I wi just show you. The next is 40 years' purchase of first-term judicial rent of £1 9*s.* 4*d.* The next 36 years' purchase of a first-term judicial rent £10 16*s.* 6*d.* Now, that is a substantial holding £10 16*s.* 6*d.*, and at 36 years' purchase it fetch £395, not to speak of auctioneer's commission. Th next is 13 years' purchase of a first-term rent of £ 10*s.*, and the next is the most extraordinary of a It is 102½ years' purchase of a tenancy from year t year at a rent of £2, being £205, in addition t auctioneer's commission.

49234. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Perhaps you nee not give the detailed figures in other instances That is sufficient for your case?—Quite so.

49235. I will ask you one or two questions upon that. You hand in a return as illustrating the security of rents in Mayo by showing the high prices paid on the sale of tenancies?—Yes.

49236. I will take the last case, the one in which a man gave 102 years' purchase for a tenancy determinable at the landlord's will?—Yes, sir.

49237. You can hardly put that forward, or do you put it forward, as illustrating the true value of the purchase. Is not it the fact that it must have been bought by some man with some passion for that particular holding altogether irrespective of its real intrinsic value?—It was an extraordinarily high price, of course.

49238. That is what I am saying?—It was a holding without any building on it, and it adjoined the holding that he occupied and lived on.

49239. And no man out of a lunatic asylum would give 102 years' purchase, as a business transaction, and accept that piece of land as a sufficient security for 102 years' purchase?—It shows the competition value of the land apart from the true value; but then the competition value is the market value.

49240. I do not think that is quite as good as it appears to be in support of your argument as to security—to get a single individual to give 102 years' purchase for such a thing?—Well, the next case on the list, you will see, is 83½ years' purchase.

49241. For a tenancy determinable at will. Do you not think that there must have been other considerations actuating that man besides the intrinsic value of the property he acquired?—Well, I do not think there were, sir. I think it was *bona fide* bought in competition. Of course there were other people bidding as well. He was simply declared the purchaser, but there must have been other people bidding as well.

49242. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you know the details of these two purchases. In what circumstances were these little holdings situated?—They were ordinary small holdings.

49243. In both cases were they bought by small holders who wanted them for the purpose of enlargement?—The one at 102 years' purchase was bought by an adjoining tenant. The one at 83 was bought by a tenant on the property. I do not think his holding adjoined, but it was very near. And it was half a mile from the little town.

49244. This was bought with the man's own money?—All money paid out of his own pocket.

49245. Mr. O'Kelly.—How many acres had the 102 years' purchase man?—He had 7 acres 1 rood 25 perches.

49246. How many acres did he buy?—He bought 9 acres 0 roods 31 perches, in or about the same acreage as the original holding.

49247. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you put forward the price paid for the tenant's interest as an evidence of the value of land?—I put it forward as showing the value of the security to the State, because when a tenant buys from the State he will not only be buying the tenant's interest, but he will also be buying the landlord's interest; but the State will be securing the tenant's interest as well as the landlord's; so on the point of security they have both interests.

49248. Mr. Sutherland.—I assume that this was a transaction for cash; that there was no borrowing?—No borrowing whatever, sir; cash paid over the table.

49249. Sir John Colomb.—You put forward these

* See Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Commission [Cd. 3650, 1907], p. 23, q. 22533.

† See p. 194.

res of the amounts given for occupation interest show that the security is ample?—Quite so.

9250. And to show that if the annuitant purser fails to discharge his obligation to the State, ıe fails to pay his annuity, there will be no diffi-y whatever on the part of the Government in lizing the security owing to the competition?—ıt is so, sir.

9251. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think you need dly go on further with that point?—I just wish make a remark upon it.

9252. If you please?—From this I draw the reable inference that the landlord's rent is as secure ınything can well be. If his tenant pays him £5 ear, and the tenant's interest is worth from £100 to 0, is not the security behind the rent almost gilted. The tenant is not likely to forfeit an interest aluable by declining or neglecting to pay such small outgoing as the annual rent. Lastly, on question of present security, I also submit a re-n in connection with some estates over which I as agent. (*Hands in Return*).* This deals with estates entirely situated in congested districts. ı will see from the summary that there are 1,215 ants, and the average gross yearly rent on the regate for ten years was £6,313 4*s.* 7*d.*, being over £5 per tenant per year; and they paid ain the ten years £6,357 2*s.* 11*d.*

9253. The average collection is larger than the itself?—In consequence of the arrears taken in.

9254. If you had not included those arrears, what ld have been the case then?—I will show you e arrears. If you take estate No. 1 you will see ars on that estate on the 1st November, 1895, 5 8*s.* 10*d.* The average rental of that estate for years was £1,097 2*s.* 5*d.*, and the average collec-has been £1,100 12*s.* 5*d.* The average rent paid ach tenant is not quite £4 per year. Now, on 2 estate the average rental is £1,475 3*s.* 2*d.*, and en years the tenants have paid £1,477 17*s.* 10*d.*

9255. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you be to say that on this estate the rent came out of land, or that in came from America?—Oh, I not say at all. Of course I do not know, but I pretty positive that the rent came from Eng-d, or that the greater part of the rent came from land, because all those estates I am dealing with in a congested district.

9256. And the tenants are migratory labourers? hree-fourths of them.

9257. They and their sons go to England every to look for work?—Three-fourths of them, and he collection of rent in this district 90 per cent. he money you get is in gold, which shows that brought it from England.

9258. Of course that holding is too small to sup-a whole family, and they migrate?—They must rate. They simply have these holdings as tem-ary residences for their families and children.

9259. Mr. Bryce.—If that is so the security of payment is not the value of the land, but certainty that the man that has the land migratory labourer who is determined to go to gland to get the money?—That is so, but you st take into account what his interest is in the king of the land also.

9260. That is only his desire to remain on in the ntry, combined with the desire to go to England get the money?—Well, we must all work or we not get any money.

9261. That is quite true, but I only point out to that it is not the value merely of the land that here *per se*?—It is the value of the land in the lic market unquestionably.

9262. It is not the intrinsic value?—It may not the true value, but it is the competitive value un-stionably.

9263. Mr. Kavanagh.—You say at these extrava-t prices a small holding is always worth a certain ount?—The price in fact shows that every holding worth a certain amount.

9264. But is it enough to make it a good security the annuity purchase price put upon it?—A per-ly good security.

9265. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I quite agree h you that the small holder meets his obligations h marvellous punctuality, but if by any chance outlet for those men in England were to fail, you think they would have that regard for punctuality?—I cannot say; but I say that possibly if that field were closed, something else would open for them. Now, on No. 3 estate the average rental for ten years was £651 1*s.* 3*d.* The tenants paid £670 17*s.* 5*d.*

49266. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We take these samples, and I think you need not go on with that?—The sum received shows the result.

49267. Sir John Colomb.—You hand this in?—Yes.

49268. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Might I ask you a single question on that. Are they still paying off arrears?—Oh, yes, of course they are. They are practically all the hanging gale in arrear. I have handed in a return showing the annual rent accrued, and the number of tenants and amount of rent discharged for the past ten years; and, as the return will show, the punctual payment of rent on these estates speaks volumes for the integrity of the tenants and the excellence of the security.

49269. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The integrity of the tenants is an excellent security?—Quite so, sir. I also hand in a return† taken from the Blue Book according to the various rural districts in the county, dealing with untenanted lands upon estates over which I act as agent, and the owners of these lands are perfectly satisfied to dispose of these, together with the tenanted lands which they own, provided they are given a price which will produce a capital sum, plus expenses of sale, 5 per cent. on the gross purchase money, which, when invested at 3½ per cent. interest, would produce their present net income.

49270. Is the 5 per cent. on the gross purchase money the expenses of the sale?—That would be a fair estimate.

49271. They would accept a capital sum which invested at 3½ per cent. would produce their present net income, plus 5 per cent.?—No, sir; the 5 per cent. must be deducted from the entire capital for the costs of the sale.

49272. Put in another form, it means, does it not, that they will accept a capital sum which at 3½ per cent. would produce their net income, including in their gross income 5 per cent. on the purchase money?—That would be another way of putting it.

49273. Mr. Bryce.—The plus and minus always produce confusion. Can you give us actually the sum of money. Give us a concrete case—a hypothetical case?—Yes. If an owner sold an estate realising £100,000 he would really get £95,000 of that, because the costs of sale would be £5,000.

49274. Mr. O'Kelly.—What about the bonus on the £100,000?—The bonus is after that. I am taking the ordinary purchase money of the estate. He would of course get the bonus on the £100,000.

49275. Sir John Colomb.—What you mean, Mr. Rutledge, is, I think, this, that the landlord is willing to sell, provided that when the transaction is completed and all expenses paid, the capital sum remaining should be an amount which invested at 3½ per cent. would yield the landlord the net income that he had before the sale?—That is so.

49276. Sir Francis Mowatt.—And, that being so, any bonus in addition?—Ah, no; I am not including the bonus, of course. I do not mean that a man should get his net income and the bonus as well. I would add the bonus, of course, to the purchase money of the estate, and then take 5 per cent. off for the expenses of the sale, and then give him the capital sum.

49277. Mr. O'Kelly.—You have sold estates?—I have sold a few—yes.

49278. Did you arrive at a price that would secure the landlord's net income?—I tried to.

49279. Would not the only way be to have the books of the landlord submitted to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board?—That is practically always done.

49280. Did you submit them?—I submitted everything I was asked for.

49281. Sir John Colomb.—With reference to that, let me understand. In your judgment, there would be no difficulty or objection raised by landlords to the production of their books by the purchasing authority who have the money to pay?—Not the smallest in the world. Why should there be?

49282. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you know that objection was taken to that course?—I never did. I certainly would not take it, and none of my clients would either, as far as I know.

* See p. 194.
† See p. 195.

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49283. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would that be the same as giving an account of the net income for which the Income Tax is paid?—Oh, no, Income Tax should be assessed on the Government valuation, less one-eighth deducted under the Finance Acts.

49284. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How about an estate held in mortgage, and as to which the interest payable on the mortgage is more than 3½ per cent. The course adopted, as I understand, in such a case as that would be that the price put down there to secure the net income would not include deduction of interest on the mortgage?—No, sir. Mortgages are a personal matter between the landlord and his creditors.

49285. That is quite true; but when you are making up to the landlord the loss of his net income, and all those mortgages have affected his net income from the estate, on what ground would you except the mortgages in the calculation. I only want to know for information?—If you took the interest on mortgages into the calculation a very great amount of confusion would arise where a man had mortgaged his life estate. There would be danger of very cruel injustice to the remainder-man in the settlement.

49286. It is the fact, is it not, that where a man is paying 5 per cent. interest on a mortgage, and he agrees to pay off that mortgage he saves on the 5 per cent. interest, and if you calculate the 3½ per cent. interest without taking that into consideration, it appears to me that you are over-estimating the actual net receipt by the difference between 3½ per cent. and the amount paid on the mortgage. I quite admit that it is a personal matter with his creditors, but when you are making up to the landlord for the total loss on the transaction that interest really becomes an important calculation. I do not say that there are not difficulties in the way?—That is perfectly correct as regards the mortgage on the fee of an estate, but there must be a distinction between the mortgage on the fee of an estate and the mortgage on a life estate. If you reduce the net income by including the interest on the mortgage on a life estate, including the premium on the policy of assurance, it is absolute ruin to the remainder-man.

49287. Mr. Bryce.—Do you include in those charges, beyond the deduction which you say should be made, arrears; that is to say, do you look back to that debt when in the course of so many years the landlord may fairly consider he cannot get the arrears?—Oh, of course any arrears of rent are a personal debt if he is tenant for life of the estate—actually a personal debt due to him.

49288. But do you include the fact of arrears in this deduction—do you deduct a sum representing arrears from the annual income?—No sir; I deal with the arrears as money due to him, and leave them there; they must be either paid or added to the purchase money.

49289. I only wanted to know what your practice was. You would not deduct arrears of rent in calculating the capital value of an estate?—You know they are a personal debt due to the tenant for life of the property, or the owner in fee, as the case may be.

49290. Are not they a very considerable element in the present position of affairs all over Ireland?—Oh, I do not see much difficulty about arrears.

49291. Perhaps you do not here in Mayo, but there are other parts of Ireland in which arrears are very serious, and in which it is supposed, and I think with justice, that the high prices which undoubtedly prevail since the passing of the Act of 1903 are accounted for by the fact that the arrears are being added to the purchase money?—I have never added more than a year. In several cases I have added one year.

49292. Mr. Kavanagh.—Have you ever heard of more than one year being added to the price?—On no estate that I had anything to say to, sir.

49293. But in arriving at the net income?—In very special cases I have added a year.

49294. But in arriving at net income, would not a landlord have to show the average receipts of rent within the last so many years?—Yes; say ten years. That would be very fair.

49295. So that therefore the arrears really would disappear, and you would only be entitled to consider his net income as far as it has been collected?—Quite so, as far as getting at the capital sum, but still the arrears would be his.

Mr. Bryce.—That is just the question that I put to Mr. Rutledge, to which he gave a different answer. I understood him to say that in calculating the net income he took the gross rent, irrespective of whether it was actually paid or not.

Mr. Kavanagh.—Oh, I think not. In arriving at an estimate surely on the average of the last so many years.

49298. Mr. Bryce.—As a matter of fact, what is it? Do you do as Mr. Kavanagh has stated, or as you said in answer to me. Do you take the full, that is the gross, rent, or only what the landlord has actually received?—In arriving at the capital sum I of course take the full year's rent.

49299. Not what he has actually received, but on the average of years?—Oh, certainly not; the full year's rent.

49300. Mr. Kavanagh.—But you cannot take the gross rent as the net?—Well, the rental must be ascertained first, and from the gross rental you must of course deduct to get at the net.

49301. Sir Francis Mowatt.—But let me take an extreme case. A landlord's gross rental is £1,000, I suppose. During the last ten years the actual sum paid is £500, and there are £500 of arrears not paid. Which of those two sums would you take in calculating the capital sum to be paid?—I could not imagine such a case.

49302. I purposely put an extreme case in order to determine the principle?—Of course the capital value would be on the £1,000.

That you would call net income, though he never got it?

49304. Sir John Colomb.—He uses this expression—"By net income I mean the profits of the lands to the owners in ordinary cases"?—Yes, sir.

49305. Do you mean profits made or inclusive of liabilities due?—I mean net profits after paying all expenses charged upon the land.

49306. Not what the landlord has not received?—Certainly not.

49307. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I put it to you again and again I take this absurd figure to illustrate the principle. The actual receipts during ten years are £500 and the rent is £1,000?—Yes.

49308. But the actual sum received is £500, and £500 a year remains in arrears over that property for ten years. Do you consider the net profit to be the £1,000 or the £500?—The net profits would not be £1,000, of course, because from that you must deduct Income Tax and all other Government charges which he has to pay—tithe-rentcharge, head rent, general rent, and annuities—all those things. If he does not choose to collect his £1,000 a year that is a matter for himself. Why should his successor in the property pay that?—As a rule he has only a life interest in the estate.

49309. Yes, but I think you propose to calculate the capital sum, not on the net income of the successor but on the net income of the actual landlord, as I understand, and the net income of the landlord in the case I have given you would be £500 a year, less expenses of collection, and not £1,000. I want to know which of those two sums is, in your mind, the net income?—I really could not imagine such a case, sir.

49310. Then, to meet your views, we will put it down as £750?—I could not imagine such a case. I could hardly imagine a man with £1,000 a year only receiving on an average of ten years £750.

49311. Let us just assume that the rent is £1,000 gross. Let us assume, very liberally that the actual amount received is £999. Should the calculation be made upon the £1,000, less expenses, or upon the £999, less expenses?—I think in that case I would not trouble with either. I should be quite satisfied whichever I got.

49312. Then we will put it back. It is of so much importance that I want to make this clear. We will put it back to whatever you think is possible, say £1,000 and £900. Would you take the £1,000 or the £900 for the purpose of your calculation?—I would take it on the net receipts, the net receipts as I define them here.

49313. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you will be able to answer Sir Francis Mowatt, our Chairman, more fully if you address yourself to this question for a moment. When you speak of net income in

something less than the gross income?—Of course
s.
9314. It is less by two things—first the expenses of
ection, and, secondly, the uncollected rents, or is
less by only one of those things?—It is less, in
opinion by only one of them.
9315. Mr. Bryce.—Now, I want to illustrate this
the case of the Dillon Estate, in the east part of
s county. By the way, it does not quite carry out
r ideas about the value of security in Mayo,
ause the Dillon Estate, which was bought by the
igested Districts Board a few years ago, had a
ss rental of £20,000 a year; but the net rental
ceived by the landlord was only £16,000 a year;
t is to say that out of every £100 he only received
ut £80. Now, in that case, supposing it was a
e of purchasing this estate now, and of giving the
dlord 3½ per cent. for net income, would you take
£20,000 or the £16,000? It was in arrears and
net receipts of the landlord were only £16,000.
ould you take the £20,000 or the £16,000?—If you
k the £16,000 in what position would you be leaving
remainder-man.
9316. I did not ask you that, but how you would
culate it?—I would calculate it on the gross.
9317. On the £20,000?—Certainly, sir, because, if
, you punish the remainder-man for the default of
present owner.
9318. Sir Francis Mowatt.—At all events, that is
at we wanted to get at. It is on the gross rent?—
allowance made for rents not collected.
9319. Sir John Colomb.—It is a very important
nt indeed. Mr. Rutledge, in view of your answer
t the purchase money should be arranged on the
is of the net income, would the net income in your
id include arrears?—No.
9320. That is what I wanted to know?—No; I
e said all along that arrears are a personal matter
gether between the landlord and the tenant. They
uld not be brought into the value of the estate.
9321. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It may be my
pidity, but the transaction must be a clean trans-
ion, and when the Government purchase these
ds with the view of carrying out a State policy, they
leave no liability due to the landlord from any
the tenants?—That is so, sir.
9322. Then, if these arrears can be dealt with in
way you describe, it appears to me that it would
ve a large liability on the tenants to the landlord
er the transfer is made. How do you propose to
l with that?—No; the moment the tenant signs
purchase agreement with the landlord the arrears
gone. They must be settled before the purchase
eement is signed. Afterwards the Act of Parlia-
nt cancels them. As long as the purchase agree-
nt is pending he can never sue the tenant for rent.
net income I mean the profits of the lands to the
ners in ordinary cases, after allowing for purely
ate outgoings, namely, poor rate, head rent, tithe
t-charge, and other Government charges, together
h expenses of management, that is, his net income,
l of course out of the purchase money he would
ve to be given a capital sum to pay off those
arges, and this considering that in selling their
tenanted lands they are disposing not alone of their
esent net income out of such lands, but are also
rting with their occupation interest, which,
hough of immense value, they are getting nothing
. For instance, they might have sold their occupa-
n interest in these lands, creating tenancies since
e passing of the Land Act, 1881, and accepting large
ns of money as fines for the creation of such
ancies, and still retaining their present net income.
erefore, in being willing to sell on the terms men-
ned they cannot be considered unreasonable. Nor
ve I referred to the loss of proprietorial rights or
timental loss of prestige. If the Department
cide to let grass lands acquired by them to tenants
a lesser figure than will recoup the expenditure in
quiring such lands, I have no objection, but the
ate, in doing this beneficial work, must bridge over
e difference. See Mr. Stuart's evidence, questions
630 and 17729*, as to letting parcels of land 15
r cent. under a fair rent, and that he considers them
od bargains.
49323. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would the bonus bridge over
e difference?—The bonus would not bridge over the
fference in this case.
49324. Sir John Colomb.—As a matter of fact, in
ference to that question, is it not a fact that the
bonus is eaten into, and in some cases entirely absorbed by the legal expenses?—I believe so, sir. I have no knowledge of it personally; but I have heard it, and I know the greater part of it is. The position may be thus stated. A landlord receives £100 a year for a grass farm, net, after meeting all estate outgoings. The State acquires it, and in order to carry out a policy of amelioration for the benefit of the poorer classes, lets it in parcels to occupiers, who pay £80 a year. Is the landlord who acquiesces in the policy in so far as he voluntarily surrenders his grass land, to bear the deficit? Is he to be compensated on the basis of an income of £80 a year only? I submit no argument based on equitable principles can be adduced in favour of such a suggestion.

49325. Sir Francis Mowatt.—But when you say he voluntarily surrenders it, he does so for its full value?—We do not consider that he does, because he gets nothing for his occupation interest. He has two interests.

49326. But he is getting his net income?—But he might have increased his net income considerably, as I point out, as he might have let all this land in holdings.

49327. Sir John Colomb.—Mr. Rutledge, is it or is it not the fact that it is a matter of extreme difficulty in some cases for any landlord to estimate or to prove his net income derived from untenanted grass land?—Oh, that, of course, would be a matter of great difficulty, but on the estates which I am looking after I have none of that.

49328. But it is recognised that there are many cases in Ireland in which there is that extreme difficulty?—Of course in the broad sense untenanted land might include land which is left for a temporary purpose unoccupied.

49329. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In the possibility which you contemplate of an owner of grass land dividing it into holdings and selling them by auction or other competition, what would happen those holdings? Would those who bought them remain tenants of the owner?—Yes; they would, of course.

49330. Do you think it would be possible for an owner to do that at present. Do you think would the public submit to that class of competition?—On that, of course, my lord, I could not express an opinion. I dare say they would not.

49331. On the other hand, you do not think that public policy would tend in the direction of the State advancing public money at 2¾ per cent. to enable an owner to improve his income by that class of transaction?—Possibly not; but since 1881 I have known instances of where owners have broken up grass farms and let them in small divisions to their tenants adjoining. In fact they were carrying out the present idea.

49332. Of breaking up the land?—Of breaking up the land. To their own adjoining tenants.

49333. I do not take you as recommending this at all, but you are merely stating the possibility of it?—But it has happened. It has been done.

49334. I am aware that it has been done, but you do not contemplate the owners trying that class of thing on anything like a large scale?—Oh, no; I do not. They never did. Personally, my own view is that it was a great mistake that they did not.

49335. Is this your view, that it would have been a good thing if owners had taken grass lands and split them up and given them on equitable terms to occupiers?—Most certainly, my lord. I do not think there is much doubt about that. Ireland already contributes much more than her share of taxation for Imperial purposes, as found by a Royal Commission, and I am of opinion, and with great confidence suggest, that the Imperial Exchequer should fill the gap in every case where the lands are not re-let, at a figure sufficient to recoup the Departments. I concur in the view expressed by Colonel Saunders Knox-Gore in his evidence before the Commission at Crossmolina, that the constitution of the Congested Districts Board should be altered by vesting in the Board power to act from day to day without having to resort to the trouble and delay of convening meetings.

49336. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Just let me ask you a question upon that, to understand you. How can you contemplate a Board acting from day to day without meeting?—They must meet, of course, to act.

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], pp. 227 and 230.

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49337. But you suggest that the Board should act from day to day without having to resort to the trouble and delay of convening meetings?—Because at present, I understand, they only meet twice a month.

49338. And would you have them meet from day to day?—Of course; if necessary, they should.

49339. But you do not express that. What you wish is that the meetings of the Board should be very much more frequent?—Quite so.

49340. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Could you expect that from an unpaid Board?—I think the gentlemen forming the Board should be called to meet from day to day if they can do any good to the country, which undoubtedly they are doing.

49341. You are speaking of meetings all the year round?—Meetings whenever necessary.

49342. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And pointing out at the same time that they should be representative of the various districts?—I would not object to that.

49343. That is what Colonel Knox-Gore said?—Yes.

49344. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am afraid you could not expect them to live in Dublin all the year round, away from their homes, to attend meetings. Is that what you suggest—that the Board should be formed in such a way that they might meet in the various counties?—Well, they might have Departments dealing with each county. I think that would be a far better system, if they had meetings of the men dealing with the counties.

49345. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think there is considerable confusion between two ideas in the proposals made?—Possibly there may be.

49346. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say the constitution of the Board should be altered; but, as I understand you, when you say to meet from day to day, you mean to meet frequently?—Yes; I would not object to either.

49347. Would that alter the constitution?—It would be reforming the Board.

49348. Well, the Board is now a nominated body. Do you mean to imply, by altering the constitution, an alteration of that principle?—Of the meetings?

49349. No. What I mean is that the Board, as now constituted, consists of nominated members. You used the phrase "altering the constitution of the Board." When you say that do you mean a departure from the principle of nominating the members?—Oh, no; I do not go so far as that.

49350. Mr. O'KELLY.—What constitution for the Congested Districts Board do you suggest?—I really have not thought that matter out, Mr. O'Kelly, beyond saying that in my opinion I think it would be a good thing if the powers of the Board were extended.

49351. You suggest certain changes in the constitution of the Board by vesting in the Board the power to act from day to day. Suppose there were a representative body composed, as the Congested Districts Board is, of unpaid members, how could it act from day to day?—They might act through a Committee.

49352. What kind of a Committee?—A Committee of their own body. Of course I see a difficulty about not being paid. Of course they should be paid.

49352A. Do you not see that your argument would, logically, lead to the dissolving of the Congested Districts Board?—I hope not.

49353. Why do you say that?—Because I would wish the Board to continue, and act independent of all parties.

49354. How do you mean independent of all parties?—They are at present quite independent of the Estates Commissioners and the Land Commissioners.

49355. How could you expect an unpaid body like the Congested Districts Board to maintain continuous supervision over the work in which they are engaged?—I should pay them. I should, most decidedly, pay them.

49356. Suppose you paid his Lordship the Bishop, he could not attend there from day to day?—He could not attend from day to day, but still he would be able to attend oftener than he does at present. And then the other members of the Board should have power to act.

49356A. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is very good of you to say that, Mr. Rutledge, but I am afraid I am pledged to unpaid poverty?—I hope my lord.

49357. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You have had busi to do with the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

49358. Now, can you mention any concrete case the Commission of expense, trouble, and delay any business transaction you had with the Board, to the fact that they only meet twice a month There appears to be considerable delay in deal with them.

49359. Pardon me. I asked you for a conc case. Have you any such case?—No, I have no

49360. In any transactions that you had with Board, can you give, from your own knowledge concrete case where delay and trouble have b caused by the fact of only meeting twice a month I cannot give a concrete case.

49361. Mr. O'KELLY.—What kind of Conges Districts Board would you like to see establish It is quite palpable that the present Congested I tricts Board cannot give that daily supervision wh you would like to see. What kind of Board wo you like to see established?—Oh, representative r from each county. I hope to have the pleasure seeing you there some day.

49362. But by whom would you like to see th men appointed?—Of course they must be appoin by the men who appointed you as Chairman of County Council. I should not object.

49363. Do you mean an elective body?—A spri ling. I do not say they all should be; but a spri ling; a strengthening of the Board.

49364. Do you not think that if so, if the count were to appoint representatives, and that those presentatives were not successful in securing bene for their country, then, when the time for re-appoi ing and re-election came along they would not appointed again?—That would be the fortune war. There are ups and downs in the world, a you must always go up and down.

49365. And after a couple of years, when the m had acquired a knowledge of the work of the Co gested Districts Board, they might be removed? Possibly they might.

49366. Do you not think that would be unavoi able?—No. Apparently it would not work well that happened, but I really do not think it wou happen. I approve of the Board, and think th should be maintained as an independent body, a that far more money ought to be placed at the disposal to enable them to continue the admirab work they have done and are at present doing; a I would also suggest that the Government shou undertake a large scheme of arterial drainage in t county, which would be of immense importance, a also that the sea fisheries on the coast should be fu ther assisted by an extension of the existing railwa system and the building of other piers for the pr tection of the fishing boats.

49367. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you say th far more money should be put at their disposal, d you mean by the Exchequer or locally?—By t Exchequer, certainly. The landlords have paid the share of taxation, and a Commission has reporte that Ireland has overpaid something abo £2,000,000 a year. I think it is quite time should get some of it back.

49368. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would you kindly tell m what are your reasons for suggesting that the Co gested Districts Board should be maintained?—Loo at the magnificent work they have done in th country ever since their establishment. There a living monuments all over the country of the sple did work they have done. I cannot see that an thing possibly could be better. Why change the when they have done so much beautiful work.

49369. I quite agree, but I thought you suggeste that they should be changed?—I did not make th suggestion.

49370. Have you any knowledge of the work of th Estates Commissioners?—I have knowledge of th work done by the Congested Districts Board.

49371. Do you know the work done by the Estat Commissioners on the Clanmorris Estate?—I hav seen it, but have not inspected it.

49372. But you would not suggest that the Estat Commissioners would be less competent or capabl than the Congested Districts Board?—Oh, no; would not make any suggestion at all.

373. Then why should they not do the work?—I already answered that question by referring to magnificent work the Congested Districts Board done. "Why swop horses when you are cross- stream" is an old saying.

374. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There is one ion I want to ask you. You recommend age as very necessary?—Yes; most necessary.

375. Are you in the habit of tilling much elf?—No, my lord.

376. Do you know something about drainage?— my lord.

377. Is it your opinion that under a good system rainage the yield of those very small farms t be considerably increased?—Undoubtedly it l be increased, but whether it would be increased e benefit of the parties doing the work is an- matter, because tillage has failed in Mayo.

378. Sir John Colomb.—Do you mean that d farming has failed?—There have been many ples of large men that farmed in Mayo, and have all gone.

379. Do you say that mixed farming has failed ayo?—Oh, no; I mean the practice of tillage large scale. There were several men, well-known who started it here.

380. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You do not tillage on a small scale?—No. Tillage on a scale has been tried in Mayo, and failed to ed.

381. Mr. O'Kelly.—One question. I put this to you. Do you think it possible to solve the m of congestion within a reasonable time with- he exercise of compulsory powers?—I think it

382. How do you show that?—Well, it is all a ion of money.

383. Do you think that the landlords of the y Mayo would be willing to accept a certain or their grass lands which at 3½ per cent. would hem their net income?—I am certain that every rd in Mayo that I know will dispose of his rty on those terms, and I have spoken to many m.

384. Which do you think is the greater evil, the f congestion or the counter-evil of compulsion? ll, I am not in favour of compulsion at all.

385. Why?—I think compulsion is unnecessary; and if you compel a man, particularly an Irishman, to do anything against his will he is never satisfied. *Aug.* 28, 1907. Mr. Thomas Rutledge.

49386. But compulsion is not new. It is not a novelty. We have compulsion, for instance, in regard to the taking of land for railways?—But those are comparatively small things.

49387. Do you think it a small thing to take up land from a man?—A railway running through a man's holding will not take away much of it, and he gets an enormous price. The occupier will get paid, and the landlord will get paid, and everybody will get paid.

49388. Can you explain to me, as showing the necessity for compulsion, the interference of Mr. Goode and Mr. Black, in regard to the Clanmorris property?—I do not understand what you mean. There was no interference on their part. Besides, I really cannot go into this question now.

49389. Sir John Colomb.—With reference to the question of which you consider the greater evil, surely your position is that if the price offered to the landlords be a price which, if it were invested as a capital sum at 3½ per cent., would give them their net income there would be no necessity for compulsion?—That is so, sir.

49390. Mr. O'Kelly.—Arising out of Sir John's question and the answer you have given, may I point to the case that has been mentioned, of taking in the first instance a fine of ten years' purchase and then afterwards selling under the Land Act of 1903?—I really do not know anything about it. It is not on the estate I manage.

49391. Might I suggest that your view would be modified, assuming that what I say is correct?—But I don't know anything about it.

49392. But supposing that my view is correct?—Oh, I really will not deal with the question at all, because it is a matter that I know nothing at all about.

49393. I am suggesting to you the assumption that my view is correct, and you decline to consider it?—Why not; why should I not; because if I happened to be agent over the Crannagh farm——

49394. And then you do know something about it?—I know nothing except what you say. Whether the state of things arose which you say did arise is a different matter altogether; but it should never have arisen.

Very Rev. Canon Lyons examined.

395. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have been nated by the Archbishop of Tuam?—Yes, for this ry.

396. You are resident where?—In Castlebar.

397. You have not a precis of the evidence which propose to give?—No. Without being in any disrespectful to this Commission, I wish to that there is a general want of confidence in oyal Commissions. In the first place, we have o many Commissions without any result. We he Royal Commission on Financial Relations, sed of financial experts, and their re- has not been acted upon. There has been gislation. The next Commission is the Viceregal ission on Poor Law, and the report has not been upon, and there is no legislation. We have had ly two Royal Commissions on the University ion, and there is no legislation, and no hope of ation. The people say—"What chance have we gislation from this Royal Commission?" How- this may be an exception.

398. You are rather suggesting that we should tinue our sittings?—Oh no, I am not, but there confidence in Commissions.

399. Mr. Sutherland.—There has been no legis- ?—I say there have been Commissions with no at all.

400. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think the was going to put in an "however"?—How- I think it is only fair to give a chance to this ission.

401. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Of which we shall ourselves?—A Unionist Government established ongested Districts Board about fifteen years ago, pose, and, as usual, financed it miserably. It een working up to the present hour throughout untry, and I daresay it is doing splendid work, but it has not satisfied the country. It does not satisfy the people. I have in this parish eighty new houses, built on untenanted land striped by the Congested Districts Board, and outside their mearings you have people in a state of congestion looking on, quite dissatisfied with their condition, as compared with that of their neighbours, and I do not see what necessity there is for further evidence about congestion. It is quite evident to everybody, and if this Commission take the trouble to walk for twenty minutes near this town, they will come to a state of congestion such as could not be found in Korea. Very Rev. Canon Lyons.

49402. I believe it is bad in Korea?—Yes. The Congested Districts Board has this estate now in hands, working it for the last two years—draining, building houses, and fencing—improving the houses rather; and some of those tenants have their patches of land—£3 worth, in twenty patches. Mr. Doran saw this state of things. About £3 is the average value—the average rental of these poor people. The tenant himself has to go to England to earn the rent and support his wife and children.

49403. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that it is not striped?—No.

49404. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The patches here and there which have been purchased by the Board appear to be 280,000 acres?—But Mayo is a large county.

49405. That is a beginning?—But when will it be ended. Since this Commission began its sittings last September, 40,000 people have left the country, and when you have your report made I suppose 40,000 more will be gone, and when you have legislation on the report there will be 40,000 more, and that is 120,000 gone, and the Act passed will probably require five years to amend, and you will have 200,000 people gone. That is the way legislation is made for Ireland.

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In fact the country is bleeding to death, and unless there is a remedy applied soon it will be bled white.

49406. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The point you are putting is that the Congested Districts Board should be more and more urged to go on with the work of migration?—Exactly. I have congested estates in this parish without untenanted land, I have estates with tenanted land and with untenanted land also, but the landlord will not sell. One who has tenants with uneconomic holdings and grass land adjoining, immediately outside, would not sell on any account; and there is another estate very congested which has no untenanted land on it, and the landlord will not sell because he is getting twice the rent on an extensive tract of bog he has. What can be done with him? Then there is, on the other side of the parish, convenient to me, there is an estate where half is congested and the remaining portion is untenanted land—grazing land. That is Sir Henry Blosse's estate, and he is prepared to sell at a reasonable price.

49407. You are aware that he is negotiating with the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

49407A. And you are aware that there is a difficulty on the score of money in conducting the negotiations?—Yes.

49408. Will you tell the Commission something about that portion?—That portion is a very fine property. There is very little congestion on it. I do not think there is any congestion on it at all. I don't think there is much; there are holdings of £5 and £6, and £10 and £15. I do not call that congestion. But then he has untenanted land—three or four thousand acres, which he is prepared to hand over to the Board.

49409. Do you not think it would be a great pity, if there was a sale of that estate, not to have it sold to an improving body?—I think it would be a great pity, because we have before our eyes the results of the Congested Districts Board. We are all proud of their work, and it is admired by strangers coming into the country, as we know, and going about.

49410. If that property were sold to the Congested Districts Board or to the Estates Commissioners direct they could use the untenanted land for migration purposes?—Certainly.

49411. Mr. O'Kelly.—You said something about strangers coming in?—I am speaking of visitors from America and England coming here and going round the country.

49412. Where would your preference lie, in favour of the Congested Districts Board or of the Estates Commissioners?—I do not wish to distinguish between them at all. I am quite satisfied with any Board which is working like the Congested Districts Board. And I would suggest also that whatever body it may be that does the work, whether the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board, the Agriculture Department should be represented, because now, when the land is transferred from the landlords to the tenants, is the time to set about establishing agricultural schools to teach the people to take out of the land what is in it.

49413. Would not you approve of this suggestion, that on any estate about to be sold the tenants ought to be consulted?—In the past I do not know what has happened; but the tenants seem satisfied.

49414. My suggestion is this. Suppose that Sir Henry Blosse sells his property to the Congested Districts Board, do you not think that before the negotiations are completed the tenants ought to be taken into account, and that the terms ought to be submitted to them, and that they should have a voice?—Would they be judges?

49415. I am not suggesting that?—I only want to know from you would they be judging themselves in the case. I mean to say would they be able to judge what the price should be?

49416. Of course?—Well, I do not know.

49417. I am merely putting this plain question, and I will take yes or no. Do you not think that if the Congested Districts Board wished to purchase Sir Henry Blosse's estate the tenants themselves ought to have a voice in the matter?—Certainly; but we have so much confusion at meetings of that kind that it would be really better to consult them in some way besides at public meetings.

49418. Still that is the only channel by which the people can be consulted?—Oh, you could easily d cuss it with them in their villages, but if you br them together it is very easy to put them off right track.

49419. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say t whatever means are taken, in some way or ot they ought to know what the terms are?—Certain

49420. Mr. O'Kelly.—That is my point?—C tainly. Why not?

49421. And I suggest to you that in the nego tions as between the Congested Districts Board a the Estates Commissioners the people ought to consulted?—Certainly.

49422. And that if the people wished to t through another improving body, such as the Esta Commissioners, do you not think that if that w the wish of the people it ought to prevail?—I wo prefer to have a simple form of transfer of land this country. I would have compulsion in the fi place. It is all very well to hold meetings. know meetings end in confusion and no settleme I would give the landlords their net income, a compel them to sell, but I would impose on the ten only what he is able to pay, and the State shou out of the over-taxation of three millions a ye pay the difference between what the tenant wo pay and what the landlord should get. That wo simplify the matter.

49423. Suppose the tenants said "We wish Estates Commissioners to buy the property, and the Congested Districts Board"?—If there is cong tion to be relieved the Congested Districts Bo should buy untenanted land, and get the untenan land in preference to the Estates Commissioners, a let the Estates Commissioners buy in Cork or Li rick, or the midland counties, where there is congestion. The Estates Commissioners have done anything on the Clanmorris Estate. I h seen it, and they had do nothing at all there. So time since they had not striped it. They have o marked out in the middle of a field, by digging u sod. No fences built, no houses built, and endl confusion, and they are quarrelling and fighting, a at Petty Sessions every other day.

49424. Father O'Malley told me they have fen on it?—I saw the Mayo Abbey portion of the est recently, and it is not very far from Claremorr and I have been told by an official of a number trespasses. I do not mind what body at all p chases the land, provided the transfer takes pl quickly and the tenants pay only what the land worth.

49425. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You would like see the work done?—Yes, by some means or anothe

49426. You say that the Congested Districts Bo should have compulsory power to purchase the la and should distribute it promptly, if not immediate and that the question of congestion should be de with and finished at once?—At once. There is use at all in putting it off.

49427. Mr. Bryce.—You recognise that an unlimi settlement of that kind must take time?—An limited settlement, yes.

49428. That is to say, any settlement of the ki must take time. Do you not recognise that there m not be perhaps a sufficient number of peo sufficiently experienced in the question to carry the whole of that settlement in a very short time I think it could be carried out in a few years. Wh the Board want is more power and more money. T people are sick hoping; they are leaving the coun in despair. Unless there is some remedy applied once I do not see any hope for the country.

49429. Do you not recognise that they could not it all at once?—I do.

49430. Even if there was existing perhaps at t moment a sufficient number of experienced people carry out this universal transaction, it could not done at once?—It has got to be done. If the whole Connaught was purchased out by any authority t people would be satisfied to wait till the work is do and we have the untenanted lands divided, and th will not be flying out of the country.

49431. And that this promise would at once s emigration?—Yes. Well it would stop it as far it is possible to stop it.

49432. Sir John Colomb.—Is it the young men a young women that go?—Yes. Well, sir, it is o the very old and the very young that remain in

try, and I am afraid that your remedial legisla- is too late.

433. Do you consider that the enlargement of the er's or mother's holding will have the effect of ing the younger members at home?—I do not. I say can be done at all is that when you have led the land into holdings of 25 or 30 acres a nt may educate his children and give the land to eldest son, or one son, and scrape a fortune for laughter, and the others must leave. There is ing else for them, as far as I can see, owing to conditions of life.

434. Suppose you divide it up do you consider the land would be so largely tilled that it would employment and induce them to remain at e?—The price of produce is such that you could do it. You must change the laws. Since Free le was passed up to the present time the popu- n of Ireland is going down. The price of oats uced in the county forty years ago was 8*s.* or 9*s.* now only 4*s.* This is only the fringe of the ques- This problem you have is only a small g. As far as I can see the only way to govern nd is that she should govern herself or be rned as a Crown colony. Every country in pe is increasing in population except Ireland. is not the result of good government.

435. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Now you know o just as well as others?—I do.

436. You know in a rough way, do you not, the nt of grass land that is available for migration enlargement of holdings?—Well, in this district are 3,000 acres in Mayo Abbey, the greater on in Carnacon parish, a couple of thou- acres. In the parish of Turlough there is not so , but there is, convenient to it, a very large , and Turlough parish is congested. If a num- f estates could be purchased in a district there d be no need to bring migrants from a distance.

437. This was owing to the fact that the Board not deal with the aggregate. It was compelled ing in congests from a distance?—And the people very much dissatisfied.

438. You consider, do you, that it should relieve stion in the neighbourhood?—Yes.

439. Do you think that the amount of grass land e County Mayo would go a great way to relieve congestion?—I am satisfied it would. You in the barony of Kilmaine a large territory of lands, as also in the plains of Mayo. You have y in every parish an amount of grass land that d relieve nearly all the congestion.

440. I gather from some of your remarks that you d rather like to migrate people to land, the acter of which they were in some way before inted with?—Yes.

441. You would not move them absolutely at once strange land?—No.

442. You would do it gradually?—Yes.

443. With regard to immediate action through- he neighbourhood, is it your view that if there sufficient land and the Board had authority to with a wide area and show the people that they taking action on a large scale it would give the le confidence?—You want to show the people you are in earnest.

444. You were in Achill?—I was, three years.

445. Do you think that some of the Achill le would come inland?—I think they might, but not think they would do so well. That is my ion.

446. I gather from you that all the west of the nce needs very much to be scheduled—that it ld be under the Congested Districts Board?—I d schedule the whole province of Connaught.

447. And would you consider that the Congested icts Board should deal with the scheduled area whole?—The whole province.

448. That it should deal with it throughout?— inly.

449. And not exclude Kerry?—And not exclude y or Donegal. Why should I? Wherever there ngestion, where there are twenty families living neconomic holdings, I would regard that as a sted district, and augment their holdings out of nearest land to be provided in any part of Ire-

450. Now, if the people at large saw that, and Congested Districts Board was dealing on a big scale with the problem, do you think that there would be a change in public opinion, and that public opinion at the back of the Board would enable them to meet all local objections?—I believe if they did that on a large scale all would be satisfied. It would be easier to deal with the people, who would feel that justice would be done to them, that their condition was to be improved, and that it would be done within reasonable time.

49451. Do you think all uneconomic holders should have their holdings enlarged before sons of tenants are provided for?—Oh, yes; I think they should.

49452. They should come first?—Yes.

49453. And sons of tenants afterwards?—By all means.

49454. Mr. Bryce.—With regard to that, you look at Ireland as a whole?—Yes.

49455. Because you are aware that there is a feeling in certain parts that the sons of tenants in the immediate neighbourhood should be first provided for?—Yes. That is a mistake. I would relieve congestion first. The existing holdings should be enlarged, and after that, if there was land left to be divided, I would give it to the sons of tenants.

49456. Before we pass from this point, you said, in answer to Mr. O'Kelly, that you thought the tenants should be consulted. You are aware how in a great many cases since the passing of the Act of 1903 the prices paid where there has been no intervention officially by the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board have been extremely high, and is it not your opinion that if those transactions had been carried through by the Congested Districts Board for example, the prices paid to the landlords would have been lower?—Yes, certainly.

49457. Is not that an illustration of the fact that it is not always desirable?—No, it is not. I have an instance here in my own parish. Lord Kilmaine left it with me to settle with the Congested Districts Board and the tenants, and the Congested Districts Board offered a certain number of years' purchase, and it was not up to the mark. It was really exceptionally low. The tenants were willing to pay two years' purchase more and have the lands striped.

49458. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you mean to say that the tenants on the property should not be consulted?—I did not say that they should not be consulted, but there are ways of consulting them.

39459. How?—It is not by calling the men together. I do not say that you should bring a number of people together at a public meeting, and ask them which price they would pay. The tenants are not judges. If you are dealing with a Board you have confidence in, you can leave it fairly in their hands.

49460. When your evidence is read it will be interpreted as a reflection on the Estates Commissioners?—No; I did not reflect upon them.

49461. In reference to the Clanmorris estate would you tell me in what particular really you think that the Estates Commissioners ought to be rebuked for their action in connection with the Clanmorris property?—Oh, I don't think I have anything to say to it at all.

49462. But you referred to it a while ago?—I have nothing to say to it. What I stated was that as compared with the Congested Districts Board they did nothing.

49463. That is what I say—as compared with the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; what about that?

49464. Do your observations apply to the agricultural portion of the estate or to the estate as a whole?—In passing by I saw nothing done.

49465. Do you mean to say that your judgment was based upon mere cursory observation?—I have heard it stated besides.

49466. Give me a concrete instance?—I did not say that there was a dereliction of duty. I believe all they did was to mark out and divide the land where the tenants were to put up their fences and put up their houses. That is very different from what the Congested Districts Board does. That is what I meant to convey.

49467. Why is that?—Because the Congested Districts Board build houses, suitable fences, and all the rest.

49468. And so did the Estates Commissioners?—Where?

49469. In the County Galway?—I have not seen it here on the Clanmorris Estate.

49470. But the administration of the Clanmorris

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property by the Estates Commissioners, you say, is not such as administration by the Congested Districts Board would be, and I want to know in what particular definite way the Estates Commissioners have been guilty of neglect of duty?—There is no question at issue as to neglect of duty. It is only a question of the management of an estate. The Congested Districts Board act as I said a while ago. The Estates Commissioners do not put up fences or build houses.

49471. Do you still adhere to your view?—I do. Can you say anything against it?

49472. I want to ask you this: In what particular way have the Estates Commissioners been guilty of neglect that the Congested Districts Board would not?—I have never charged them with being guilty of neglect of duty.

49473. And in the administration of the Clanmorris Estate they have done all that was necessary?—All that they proposed to do.

49474. That the Congested Districts Board have done?—Have I not told you that the Congested Districts Board build dwelling-houses?

49475. So have the Estates Commissioners?—They have not done it. They have not done it on the Clanmorris Estate.

49476. No, because the houses were in very good order, I am sure?—No, but when they build houses it is on a different system. That is the difference between us. The Congested Districts Board do their work, and the other body does not.

49477. That is, observe, that you give judgment that the Congested Districts Board does its work, and the other does not?—I have said that the Congested Districts Board does its own work, and this o body does not do that work at all. It pays the te to do it.

49478. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did I understand yo say that you would like to see all congested es bought by the Board now at once, although they not the money?—I would like to see that don satisfy the people, to give hope to the people, they may remain in their country.

49479. Would the tenants be satisfied to rer on under an improving Board at their present r for perhaps an indefinite number of years?—I quite sure they would be very glad, because they w have employment to keep them at home, and, secon they would have the hope of getting an enlarged h ing, and a better holding, and that is a very suffic inducement; but to leave them as they are at pre in a state, without hope, I think is very bad.

49480. The reason I ask the question is that have had evidence given by tenants who are ren ing five years under the Board, and they are satisfied with it?—I believe there is an amoun dissatisfaction, but if they saw that the whole of county was to be dealt with as one item in the c try there would not be the same amount of diss faction.

49481. Then you would be in favour of having the congested estates bought up at once now?—Y

49482. Even though they could not be dealt w —Yes; even though they could not be dealt w It would give some hope to the people that they not emigrate.

Mr. PATRICK HIGGINS examined.

Mr. Patrick Higgins.

49483. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are Chairman of the Castlebar Rural District Council?—Yes.

49484. Are you a farmer yourself?—Yes, a practical farmer.

49485. How much acreage do you hold?—Something about 100 acres.

49486. And what is the valuation?—The valuation is £45, and the rent something about the same. Valuation and rent are something about the same. The area of Castlebar Rural District is 140,640 acres, and the valuation £42,598. The population is 23,335, the rating being at the rate of £1 13*s.* per individual. The number of holdings under £5 valuation in the Rural District is 4,424, and the number over £15 valuation 367, which number occupy 36,502 acres, or an average of 100 acres each. The population of the Union in 1841 was 61,043, and in 1891 the number was 28,921, or a decrease of 32,142 in fifty years. The holdings under £5 valuation are altogether inadequate to support a family in any way approaching comfort. The average stock that such a holding could rear would be about one cow and two calves one year old, two pigs, and a donkey.

49487. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—That is five animals?—Yes, five and a donkey; one cow, two calves (each calf one year old), two pigs, and a donkey.

49488. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the land for that?—I am taking the average holding under £5 valuation. Some of the holdings are rather more, and some less. I am taking the average.

49489. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say this is an average holding?—Yes, the average of holdings under £5 valuation.

49490. Surely an average small holder will not have two calves of one year old?—Some may not have a cow at all; others may have two cows; but I am taking the average case of a man in that district with a holding under £5 valuation.

49491. Do you mean that a man under £5 on the average will have two year olds?—Two year olds, yes.

49492. And no young calves?—Yes, we call them calves up to a year old.

49493. You mean calves, but not exceeding a year old?—Yes. All the able-bodied men and boys on those holdings have to migrate annually to England, where their average annual earnings would be about seven pounds, leaving their wives and children do all the farm work. In the present season I have known eighteen men leave one village for the harvest fields of England one morning in June. I may inst the case of a man named Laffey to illustrate the c culty of living on the miserable class of hold that exist in this district. He has to provide f family of nine on a holding of four acres, three b cut-away bog, leaving only one acre of arable l The non-scheduled divisions of this district ar many instances in a far worse state than som the congested portions. The Brabazon Estate, in division of Ballyhean, represents the state of af in the non-scheduled divisions. Eleven families this estate have to live on a valuation of £29, o average valuation of £2 12*s.* 10*d.* per family, w twenty individuals in this same division own 2 acres. The Brabazon tenantry have to travel a tance of five miles for turf, and a like distanc sow conacre potatoes. The rundale system is res sible to a great extent for the failure of cr particularly the potato. Tenants living on run estates have to keep tilling the same stripes fo lifetime. The Peyton Estate is typical of r estates in Castlebar district. I may be permitte mention a few instances on this property to show state of affairs in this union. In the village Clonfert there are fifteen holdings all in rund Thomas Gibbons holds three acres and twenty per in seventeen divisions. Thomas Fleming holds t acres two roods in thirteen divisions. Michael J six acres in twenty-three divisions. In Lo Moundeasy Pat Walsh holds four acres in twe five divisions. James Hyland four acres in fift divisions. In Middle Moundeasy Catherine Madi holds two acres in fourteen divisions. In Moundeasy Edward Reilly holds four acres in teen divisions.

49494. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what e toral division are those townlands?—In the elect division of Cloonkeen.

49495. Mr. BRYCE.—And it is not scheduled Cloonkeen is scheduled, but the Brabazon estate i a non-scheduled division.

49496. Mr. O'KELLY.—And it is not schedu owing to the fact of the high valuation of the graz land?—Yes, the high valuation.

49497. And no population?—And no populatio

49498. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—As a matter of it is scheduled?—Cloonkeen is scheduled, but Brabazon estate is not scheduled.

49499. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In Cloonk there are 118 holdings under £4 valuation?—Y my lord.

9500. Mr. BRYCE.—In what electoral division is Brabazon Estate?—In Ballyhaise Electoral Divi-n. It is not scheduled.

9501. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have any of those rundale ates ever had rent fixed on them?—Oh, yes, in rly all cases.

9502. How did the Sub-Commissioners fix the rent rundale holdings, as a matter of fact?—Oh, they nted out the different stripes.

9503. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who is responsible for ing the land in that state, Mr. Higgins—did the dlord ever try to prevent it?—I have never known He never made any attempt to my own know-ge, and I have never seen it under any manage-nt only rundale management, and in valuing land I have known instances where they never it, and I know a property myself where a gentle-n bought the property, and for seven years never the property.

9504. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I suppose those rundale ates have been in rundale time out of mind?—ne out of mind; before my time; I have never n them otherwise.

9505. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And if they were striped re-arranged would there be any chance of their urning to rundale?—Oh, not the least. The ple's ideas in that regard are entirely changed.

9506. They recognise the difficulty?—They recog-e the difficulty. Drainage is one of the most ing needs of this district. Next to the distribu-n of the grazing lands, it is the most urgent. e crops suffer periodically from flooding, and some what would be the best tillage lands in the dis-t are most of the year covered with water. In matter of drainage, the Congested Districts Board ve done some admirable work in this district.

9507. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That is arterial inage?—Arterial drainage. The Arterial Drain-Commission held no sitting here, nor did they mine any witness on the tenants' behalf from this trict.

9508. Mr. O'KELLY.—I was under the impression t you were to give evidence before them?—Yes, I was never called upon.

9509. But they took some evidence from Mayo?—s, they sent some evidence from Mayo. Very few es under the Land Purchase Acts have taken place this district, most of the landlords either refusing sell, or demanding such a price as made a sale possible; in most cases twenty-four years' purchase first, and twenty-six years' purchase on second term ts. The Fitzallan-Hope property was sold under Ashbourne Act in the year 1900 for sixteen years' rchase, and from inquiries I learn there has not n a single failure to meet their annuities on s estate. The properties of the landlords demand-twenty-six years' purchase are much of the same scription as the Fitzallan-Hope. The work of the rish Committees is greatly hampered owing to the ple in congested areas not being inclined to under-e improvements, pending the sale of the estate y live on.

49510. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT—Why will the ten-ts not execute the improvements—do you say it is cause they are waiting for the sale of the estate?—tactly.

49511. Why does he wait?—I think it would be a ry foolish thing to undertake improvements on se rundale holdings. In the first place they can-t undertake it because a man living on a rundale operty may have his neighbour's property coming thin ten yards of his door.

49512. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But he might improve the use?—He might, but he is loth to do it because he inclined to hope that he will have a better house d a better holding. As an instance, I may men-on that the Clonkeen Parish Committee were anted a sum of fifty pounds to be expended under e parish improvement scheme, but owing to the use I have mentioned half that amount is all that uld be expended. The local sanitary authority nnot have the sanitary laws satisfactorily lministered under existing circumstances. In ngested areas where dwelling-houses are grouped gether, if the sub-sanitary officer serves notice on occupier to abate a nuisance by removing a dung ap, the statutory distance, namely, twenty-two feet, is told that his neighbour's house or yard is some-mes within a distance of ten feet, and his own arest field a quarter of a mile away.

49513. Mr. O'KELLY.—I think you would improve?—Improve, yes, because I have no landlord. Some of the landlords on the estates that I have mentioned refuse to sell at any price.

49514. On these properties the landlords refuse to sell point blank?—Yes, point blank.

49515. Can you give the names?—Mr. Acton and Colonel Ormsby.

49516. And therefore there cannot be improvement without compulsion?—Impossible.

49517. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Did you hear the last witness but one, Mr. Rutledge?—Yes.

49518. Did you hear him say on the other side of the case, that the landlords in general would be quite willing to sell if it was understoood that they were not to get less than their net income. Did you hear him say that?—I did.

49519. Do you agree with that?—I disagree with that. I have known cases where they demanded twenty-four and twenty-six years' purchase.

49520. That is not the point. Take one of those two landlords, whichever you like. Were you one of the tenants?—No, I am not, but I am on an adjoining property.

49521. When you say that they absolutely refused to sell, can you give the Commission the date and the time and the circumstances under which they refused to sell, whatever the price was?—Well, I cannot give the correct date exactly, but as near as I can I think it was in 1904, the year after the passing of the Act.

49522. When you say that those two landlords refused to sell, do I understand that they refused at any price at all?—At any price at all.

49523. Well, then you are giving that information second-hand. It is what you heard?—Yes; what I have heard on most reliable authority.

49524. When you say "reliable authority" can you name anybody who had told you directly from the landlord that he would not sell?—I can say who it was. He is in Court, Mr. F. Kenny. He is in Court.

49525. If it be true I understand that your evidence is that in your view compulsory powers should be given?—Yes, I think so.

49526. But in your view would you expect any landlord to sell if the result were to be that he would be worse off than he was before?—Well, I could not expect it, but I could not at the same time expect that a tenant should have a rent put upon him that he could not bear.

49527. Let us stop there. Do you mean that the price that the tenant is willing to pay ought to determine the price the landlord ought to receive. Is that your position?—No, sir. I do not say that by any means.

49528. Please understand I am not cross-examining you in any hostile sense. I want to get fairly and accurately your views. You admit that you would not expect any landowner to lose by the transaction?—Yes.

49529. But you say that the tenant ought not to pay more than the fair value?—Yes.

49530. That is, that he ought not to be called upon to pay more than the fair value?—Yes.

49531. But supposing in that case there is a difference between you and that it would be necessary to give the landlord his net income and to say what amount of annuity the tenant should pay, do you think that either class ought to bear any loss, or do you think that the State in carrying out a State policy ought to bridge the difference?—I think the State ought to bridge the difference.

49532. Mr. O'KELLY.—Sir John seems to think that you got your evidence second-hand?—By personal experience.

49533. You are Chairman of the District Council?—Yes.

49534. And being in that responsible position as a public man you are generally consulted by all the tenants?—Yes.

49535. And is it natural that these people should come to you to consult you—they always do?—They always do.

49536. It is not from second-hand, but from first-hand that you got your knowledge of the facts?—Yes, if I may be allowed to call it so.

49537. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Can you tell us what you do with your farm of 100 acres. How do

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you use that farm, do you till a portion of it?—I till a big portion of it.

49538. How much?—Eight or nine acres.

49539. That is a large proportion of the arable part of it?—Yes; all the arable part of it.

49540. And it is not the same part of your farm you have under crops every year?—Oh, by no means. That is the ruin of the country, my lord, constantly tilling.

49541. You observe a certain rotation?—Yes.

49542. And that means giving the land a rest occasionally?—Yes.

49543. Do you think from looking around you that small farmers would be greatly benefited once they had purchased their holdings, with some enlargement, if the system of cultivation were improved?—I think, my lord, there is great room for improvement.

49544. Draining first?—Yes.

49545. And liming the soil?—Liming the soil, and other improvements introduced.

49546. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is there any lime in this district?—Yes, sir; there is an abundance of lime in this district.

49547. Sir John Colomb.—Are the £5 holders who keep cattle readily able to sell the cows?—Yes.

49548. Where?—Generally to graziers in the district.

49549. And therefore the grazier is a market for the small holder?—In the first instance he is at present.

49550. Have you ever thought, assuming that the policy of the State is to do away with the graziers altogether and still leave the small holders, what is to become of the small holder who is obliged to sell his yearlings when he cannot get a market for them?—Yes, I have thought of that several times. But in the first instance you say, "When you do away with the graziers you will not have small holders then." We say that when you do away with the graziers the market will only be improved, because our present system is for the small holder to sell over to the grazier and then the grazier keeps the stock for three years and he sends them over to the Leinster men for fattening purposes. Well, if you enlarge the holdings the people themselves will be able to rear them up till they are able to sell direct to the Leinster men. They will be able to keep them till they are two or three years old. I have no fear of that.

49551. What do you consider an economic holding?—That would depend on the district and the quality of the land.

49552. Take the district you know, or take the whole County of Mayo. If you were to acquire all the grass land you would have no small holders at all?—I do not say that you would have none. That would be an impossibility.

49553. How are these few to live if they cannot sell their yearlings?—Well, they would have the same opportunity that they have at present.

49554. How would they?—Well, I may describe their living as miserable. They could not approach anything like comfort.

49555. But at present, I understand, they sell to the grazier?—Yes.

49556. Now I ask you is it your view that when you have bought all the grass lands in Mayo and divided them up to the people you will admit that there would be a large number of small holders?—I did not say a large number, but there would be some. On the contrary I say there would be a very small proportion.

49557. Then that small proportion would not be able to sell their yearlings?—Oh, yes.

49558. Why?—They would be able to sell them to their better-off neighbours who would have larger holdings.

49559. But there would still be breeding of stock?—There would be different systems. One man may breed all his own cattle. Another man may not, or may buy. There may be different systems.

49560. Mr. O'Kelly.—With regard to the small people, they could do with their stock what they are doing now?—Exactly.

49561. If the grazing lands were handed over to the small occupiers they would be in a position to keep their stock for a longer period than now?—Yes, and the stock would be sold, in fact, then direct to the Leinster men.

49562. And therefore they would be able, having eliminated the grazier, to sell to advantage?—Yes.

49563. Sir John Colomb.—From a public point of view you perceive at once the importance of the question. Take your own farm of 100 acres. Dividing up all the grazing land would not give the people 100 acres each?—By no means.

49564. You have got 90 acres in grass?—In grass.

49565. Now, do you take in or graze cattle?—I buy cattle.

49566. And then you graze, and then you sell? You keep them and mature them first and sell after grazing?—Well, not on that system. I till a large portion, and most of the stock I sell I keep fat.

49567. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You fatten them?—Yes.

49568. They are stall-fed in winter?—Yes, a system that would be greatly followed if the people had the grazing lands.

49569. Sir John Colomb.—What is the amount of stock you carry on your holding?—As a rule about twenty-three head of cattle or twenty-five head of cattle. A large portion of it is mountain or bog.

49570. How many of the twenty-three or twenty-five do you breed yourself?—I breed about five in the year. I buy the remainder.

49571. And therefore to this extent you work your farm as to have only one-fourth with cattle you breed yourself and three-fourths you get as a grazier buying cattle?—Not as a grazier. I fatten them.

49572. At all events you buy this stock and you mature them?—Yes.

49573. You fatten them by house-feeding?—House-feeding principally. The land in this district is not able to fatten them.

49574. Are the grazing lands of the district able to fatten at all?—Very little in this county.

49575. And by stall-feeding you fatten the stock?—Yes.

49576. And do you mean that you buy them, keep him till the beast is three years old, put him in the stall and fatten him in the stall?—Yes, sir.

49577. And you do that?—Yes.

49578. And you find that pays?—I find it pays, and also the pasture improved by that system in the first instance, decidedly improved.

49579. The main question is that you find with 100 acres of land that that business pays—it pays you?—Yes.

49580. Mr. Bryce.—You were just going to say, when another question turned up, that if the small people had these grazing lands divided among them they would be able to produce the cattle finally in a state to sell directly to the Leinster buyers?—Quite so, sir; that is the point I intended to convey.

49581. Why?—Because they would feed them more on tillage. They would till more, and they would feed them on roots.

49582. And there would be more stall feeding?—Yes; more stall feeding.

49583. Instead of its being carried on when the cattle are in the hands of dealers or graziers?—Yes.

49584. There is one question I should like to ask you about, and there has been no evidence about it yet. Are the small holders generally, in your experience, in this neighbourhood in debt to the shops?—They are in debt, in my experience, very much in debt.

49585. Generally?—Generally in debt.

49586. Very few of them free from debt?—I would say so.

49587. Do they get long credit from the shops?—Yes.

49588. And they are not able to get out of debt?—There has been a series now of bad years, and I should say that presently they are very much in debt.

49589. Has not the year been exceptionally bad?—Exceptionally bad.

49590. Do you suppose that in other years, before this, not exceptional ones, they were in debt?—They were, more or less, they have been, a bit.

49591. Sir John Colomb.—I should like to ask you a couple more questions about this. Do you think that an ordinary £10 holding in Mayo—an ordinary average £10 holding, would enable a man to fatten stock?—From tillage it might, but not very many.

49592. You admit it could be done?—It could be done, because an acre of tillage land is able to rear more stock than five acres of grazing land.

49593. You would not tell the Commission that, your opinion, speaking from practical experience, ı wish us to understand that as a rule a £10 holding ıld fatten stock?—It could fatten a few.

49594. Do you mean that a few of the holders might able to do it?—I mean to say that a £10 holding uld be able to fatten a few beasts in the year, stead of turning them out as stores.

49595. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would there be more ɔfit?—Oh, by far, and the land decidedly improved.

49596. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you aware that in ldings in Scotland of that size most of the fattening kes place—in England and Scotland?—I was not ware of it; but the land is not so bad.

49597. Well, I may tell you that that is a fact—actly the same system you have carried on here. hat average acreage would a £10 holding represent? The holding might represent 200 acres in one dis-ct, and twenty or thirty acres in another district.

49598. On the average?—Taking the average of dinary land, it would represent about five acres of lage.

49599. Mr. BRYCE.—That man with five acres of lage would keep how many beasts, on an average?—bout ten.

49600. And out of those ten beasts how many do u think he would be able to fatten till he could sell em to the Leinster buyers?—About two or three.

49601. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you consider it an ɔnomic holding that does not work a horse, and here a horse is not necessary?—Oh, certainly a horse an indispensable element in the working of those rms.

49602. I will put the question in another way to ake it plain. Do you consider that a farm which only worked with the spade can be considered ɔnomic?—I do not.

49603. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You keep two rses yourself?—Occasionally, yes.

49604. And you plough your land?—Yes.

49605. You have just given important evidence that ı have been long looking for—the evidence of one who is himself done the practical thing of raising stock id keeping them till they are stall-fed?—Yes.

49606. Do you live entirely by your holding?—ntirely by my holding.

49607. I suppose you grow a good deal of root op?—Yes, a good deal of wheat.

49608. And you use the root crop for fattening ttle?—Yes, all.

49609. And do you consider that if the grass lands were used pretty much as you use your holding the new occupiers could earn a fair livelihood out of the land?—I am certain of it my lord. *Aug.* 28, 1907. Mr. Patrick Higgins.

49610. Mr. O'KELLY.—How many cattle do 100 acres of grazing land carry?—Thirty or forty.

49611. Would those 100 acres of grass, broken up into farms, five acres each, under a system of mixed farming, carry the same number of cattle?—They would carry fifty per cent. more.

49612. Mr. Boyd told us, in London, that if 100 acres were broken up into four farms of twenty-five acres each those four farms would not be able to carry as many cattle as the 100 acres?—Oh, that is a mistake.

49613. As a practical farmer, you say that is a mistake?—Entirely. I am prepared to show that it is a mistaken view altogether.

49614. Mr. BRYCE.—Do you think the average economic holder of £10 rental or valuation stall-feeds any cattle?—In some instances he does; but as a rule there are not many of that description of landholders in this district.

49615. I see; it is an uncommon farm?—Yes.

49616. Out of those ten beasts that an economic holder, after the distribution of the grass lands will have, there will be some that he is able to fatten annually?—Yes.

49617. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Instead of breeding to sell, as now, to the grazier. But when the grazing land will all be gone what is he going to do?—Well, he takes them to the market, and he has them better fed, especially in the spring season, when the Leinster man comes down here; and they are better housed and hand-fed, and he takes them in better condition to the market, and he sells them.

49618. But the middle grazier would be gone in Roscommon, and you will have to rely on the Leinster or the Scotch and English buyers?—I would anticipate that a new market would arise, and that the dealings would be direct with the Englishmen then.

49619. As a matter of fact, you deal with the Scotch buyers?—Yes.

49620. Far more than you deal with the Leinster buyers?—Yes.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Thank you; and allow me to compliment you on the excellent evidence which you have given, and on the excellent way in which you have given it.

Rev. MICHAEL M'DONALD examined.

49621. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You attend on be-ılf of the Westport Rural District Council?—Yes. am also the Archbishop's administrator in Westport, ıd represent him for that district. I am in charge the parish of Westport, and any remarks that I ɔpose to make are intended to apply, in the first ace, to it, and then on account of the similarity of rcumstances to surrounding parishes. When this ommission was announced I proceeded to compile me statistics in order to enable the members to e how it is that the agricultural tenants of the arish of Westport manage to subsist and to pay eir rents. In the parish of Westport there are 622 gricultural tenants. Their total rent amounts to 3,321 0*s* 3*d*., and their total valuation to 3,150 8*s*. 5*d*. From this it will be seen that the verage valuation of all the tenant farmers in the arish, great and small, is only £5 1*s*. 5d., which ould be a convincing proof of the uneconomic condi-on of the whole of the district. The land is, in ost cases, wet and cold, and yields only a scanty re-rn for all the labour and attention bestowed on it. ome of the tenants are so very poor that they are not ble to avail themselves of the grants made by the arish Committee, under the Congested Districts oard, because when the Committee grant them even ne-fourth of the estimated cost of an improvement ı their dwellings, they are unable to bring together ne other three-fourths, and consequently have to forego ne gift of the Committee. Notwithstanding that, I ave heard it stated that they are most regular in aying their rents. A burnt child dreads the fire, and ese poor tenants have seen evictions. But, lest any-ody should imagine that this regularity is a proof nat the people can live by their lands, and pay rent n addition, I would call special attention to the fol-lowing facts and figures:—Last year 622 agricultural tenants, in the parish of Westport, paid in rents £3,231 0*s*. 3*d*. But out of these 622 families 1,343 members were abroad in England, or Scotland, or America, and sent within that year from the harvest fields, dockyards, railroads, and coal mines of other countries, the sum of £6,898 19*s*., to help their parents and the younger members of their families to subsist at home, and to pay the rent. Although the figures I have given belong only to the parish of Westport, the condition of affairs they indicate is the same in each of the surrounding parishes. Rev. Michael M'Donald.

49623. May I ask you, at this point, how that sum was ascertained?—Personally by my going round through the parish.

49624 And receiving from the different tenants who had received the money statements of how much they had received?—Yes, and I have reason to rely on their accuracy. This money is sent to help the old parents and the young members of the family to subsist and pay the rents. Let no one think that these poor people's rents are made by the lands; and the same is true of the surrounding parishes.

49625. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Taking your figures, that would give an average of only £5 per migrant?—It does not follow, sir.

49626. You say that there are 1,343 members of families sending home £6,898. That would amount to £5 per head?—It does not follow that a man's son in America sends home to his father all that he earns. A second point that I would like to have brought before the Commission is that it looks strange that the vast area of country lying between Slyne Head in Galway and Belmullet, down in North Mayo, comprising such populous and impoverished districts as Ballycroy, Achill, Tiernaar, Newport, Wesport,

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Louisburgh, Aughagower, Leenane, Letterfrack, and Clifden is not represented on the Board which has been created for the special purpose of dealing with such districts.

49627. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider that there should be someone on the Board who should have local knowledge of the wants of such districts?—Yes.

49628. You have a good acquaintance with the districts you have named?—Yes. I am eight years in Westport.

49629. From your knowledge, would you consider that the line of improvement is that of enlarging holdings and migration on the one hand, and on the other the development of the fisheries?—Both, I should say. The development of the fisheries is of the utmost importance.

49630. Mr. Sutherland.—Of course, you are aware that at present the Board is not constituted on a representative basis at all?—I am quite aware of that, but the Board exists for a purpose, and attention to these extensive and congested districts forms an important part of that purpose, and they should be represented.

49631. What you mean is that there should be such a re-constitution of the Board as we have heard of already to-day?—I was not in when that evidence was given.

49632. But you will understand that the Board is not at all representative in the sense you mean, but that the present men are appointed for their eminence wherever they are?—Yes. It is of that we complain; we want men not merely to be eminent, but also to be acquainted with our local needs.

49633. Mr. O'Kelly.—Which would you prefer; a Board such as the present Board, free and independent or a Department such as the Estates Commissioners that would be answerable to Parliament?—I don't know that I should be able to give an opinion on that. But personally I would prefer the Board as it is for dealing with our district.

49634. What form would you suggest in reference to the re-constitution of the Congested Districts Board?—That each large congested district should be represented on the Board.

49635. In what way would you do that?—I am not prepared to go into details.

39636. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your view is this: that there should be on the Congested Districts Board, from the various congested areas, a representative who would know the local wants: is that the sum of your recommendations?—From that large district between Belmullet and Slyne Head there ought to be at least a representative on the Board. That is my statement. I adhere to that.

49637. The population along the coast from Erris Head to Slyne Head is specially circumstanced?—Yes.

49638. Sir John Colomb.—When you say representative what I interpret you to mean is that there should be somebody possessing local knowledge of that particular district?—Assuredly that is what I mean; not an elected representative.

49639. Mr. O'Kelly.—How would you appoint the representative?—I said before that I was not prepared to go into details.

49640. You have gone into details. You have said you would not have an elected representative?—Because I know a good deal of what happens at local elections.

49641. Mr. Kavanagh.—What number of additional persons would you suggest on the Board for Mayo?—That there should be someone to represent the particular district of which I have spoken.

49642. And one for each of the other districts?—No. I think that one who would represent this very large district, would represent most of the congestion in Mayo.

49643. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think your suggestion is this, that it would be good for the coast of Mayo and the neighbouring coast if there was someone on the Board from that coast who would know the wants of the coast in the same way as Father O'Hara knows the wants of the inland district?—My suggestion is this, that the district I have referred to from Belmullet to Slyne Head is practically neglected, because it is not represented on the Board. That is the extent of what I want to say. The Congested Districts Board might, with advantage, in certain cases, adopt local suggestions. Here is a case. The Board quite recently built seven new houses on the Bingham Estate at Gloshpatrick, convenient to the sea at Clew Bay. Before beginning to build the Board was written to and told that great multitudes of people from the inland districts were accustomed to come there to the seaside in the summer time. It was suggested to the Board, that they could materially and permanently assist the tenants and at the same time encourage these visitors by adding, say, one large room to the ordinary plan of the house which the Board is accustomed to build. The district is very attractive in summer, but the accommodation for visitors is deficient and primitive. The Board declined to adopt the suggestion, and in doing so it probably deprived each of the tenants of these new houses of about £10 a year.

49644. Mr. Sutherland.—What was the reason assigned for the refusal?—That they could not apply any of their funds for providing increased housing accommodation for the tenants of Gloshpatrick with a view to letting the extra rooms to persons who come to the seaside during the summer. By doing that they deprived the tenants of about £10 a year, and they neglected a good opportunity of developing the great natural resource of that poor district.

49645. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The natural resource being the visitors?—It being a seaside resort.

49646. Mr. Sutherland.—But they had not the power to do it?—I question very much whether they had not the power. If they had not they ought to have it.

49647. Sir John Colomb.—The extra cost of a room put on to one of those houses would not be more than about £20?—I don't suppose it would.

49648. Do you mean to say that a person spending £20 would get £10 a year out of it?—In the season.

49649. Then if an enterprising man could get £20 he could get 50 per cent.?—Each tenant if he had a large room added to his house would by letting that room to people who come from inland places in the summer time be able to get about £10 or thereabouts during the summer.

49650. These houses having been provided by the Board, if they had this room you think they would make £10 a year. If they could get a loan and had this room added at a cost of, say, £20 they would be making 50 per cent on their money. Don't you think by degrees that that will happen?—Probably you have before your mind a class of person different from the class who actually inhabit the houses. It would be one thing if the houses were so built in the first instance, but it is quite another thing now to ask the tenants to do what you suggest.

49651. I would not ask him, but surely he has that opportunity. Fifty per cent. is very good interest?—He might find it very difficult to meet the requirements of the Board.

49652. I am putting the Board aside. Suppose a man in one of these houses saw that if he put up a room at a cost of £20 he could make 50 per cent., and that the Board had refused to make the addition?—I have not stated that the man requested the Board to do that, but the suggestion was made to the Board, and I submit to you that the Board did not act judiciously in rejecting it.

49653. Mr. Bryce.—Would it meet your suggestion if the Board were to be asked not actually to build this house without cost, but to lend the money to the man and add to his annuity in proportion to the amount of money which they advance in order to build this extra room. Suppose the Board said: "We cannot consider this question of summer visitors, but if you like when the house is being built to have an extra room and have the cost of the extra room added to the annuity we can do so." Would that meet the case?—I don't know that it would meet the case at present. It might ten years hence, when those who occupy the houses are able to appreciate the mistake of the Board. It would be a different thing entirely when the house was being built if the room were added then.

49654. I am supposing that that is done, but that the annuity becomes greater in consequence of that?—I quite understand that.

49655. Don't you think that that would meet your difficulty? If the Board agreed to do this, would not the tenant agree to pay a larger annuity to have the advantage of having an extra room?—I should say so, because the increase in the annuity would be very small.

49656. As a matter of fact this question was up

onnection with the Scottish Land Bill in the se of Commons the other day. We managed to inserted in the Scottish Land Bill, which unnately has been lost, a provision that the ers in Scotland might receive summer visitors. er the existing Crofters Act they are not able eceive summer visitors. They are not able to nything but conduct the business of the croft; we got it inserted that they were to be allowed ave the summer visitors; but in that case they going to spend the money themselves, the case g that the crofters generally are better off than small holders on the west coast of Ireland; but nfess that the suggestion seems a valuable one ne?—It would be useful to the people.

r. SUTHERLAND.—The trouble is that it is not in Board's power at present. Providing accommoon for summer lodgers is not one of the purposes hich the Board can apply money.

658. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you aware of any se, rule, or by-law in the Congested Districts which prevents the Congested Districts Board doing that work?—I am not.

659. Nor am I; I don't think there is any such se and I think that the Congested Districts rd can apply their money to any object they se?—As a matter of fact, the communication the Board surprised me and surprised others saw it.

660. You have got congestion in that district?—

661. The object of the Board is to mitigate, so as it can, congestion. Suppose that the only in which they can do that in that district is doing the work, on which you have laid some hasis, and that there is nothing in the Act to ent them from doing it, don't you think it is a way to proceed?—I should think so.

think you can take it from me that there is ing to prevent the Congested Districts Board from g anything they like with their own money. The gested Districts Board are empowered to spend r money in any way they please, so long as the ct is the mitigation of congestion.

663. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The purposes wide, but they are limited and defined. There ld be some difficulty about the annuity on the . At any rate, the land itself could not carry One difficulty about adding the annuity is that annuity is supposed to go on the land. But aps you would apply for a repayable loan to le those tenants to add a room to their houses, an for that particular purpose not repayable er the Purchase Acts at all. I consider that that ably would succeed?—I have no doubt that it ld succeed, but the reason I brought the point be- this Commission is that the Congested Districts rd henceforth might pay more deference to local gestions.

664. They always ought to pay deference to local gestions, but it would not follow that they should ays comply with them?—Nor would I suggest should. I merely want to emphasise the fact that Board can make mistakes, and that it did make in not providing the additional accommodation at shpatrick. There is a need that is very keenly along the western seaboard. It is a harbour for fishing boats. From Belet in Mayo, to Cleggan in Galway, there not a single harbour that fishing boats d run to for safety in stress of weather. The ermen are conscious of the wealth of the sea, but approach it on peril of their lives. Somere in Clew Bay there ought to be a harbour of ge, and some sympathetic Board ought to take the matter.

671. What has happened to the Inislyre pro- ?—That is more than I could tell you. I saw requently stated in the newspapers that it fell ugh owing to the fact that the Midland Great stern Railway Company would not contribute the uisite quota.

Ir. BRYCE.—I think the reason suggested by Father Donald is quite right. The Midland Company re- d.

673. Mr. O'KELLY.—I am probably better in- ned on that subject than Mr. Bryce. Even ugh the Midland Railway Company agreed to struct a railway from Westport to Inislyre Mr. Long told me he would veto the project?—Mr. Long said he thought the Inislyre project a foolish one and he would not approve of it.

49674. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was not there money for the marine grant earmarked for Inislyre?—Yes.

49675. It has not yet been expended?—I think not.

49676. The Mayo County Council agreed to help it by a rate for a couple of years?—Yes.

49677. And the Congested Districts Board was giving one-tenth of the expenditure?—Yes.

49678. All these things seemed very favourable for the project which you say has been given up. Could anything be done to put new life into it?—I suggest that the Congested Districts Board or some sympathetic Board would urge the matter.

49679. Would the local people be able to elicit a favourable reply from the Midland Railway Company. Mr. Sutherland knows all about the fishing in Scotland. He has been constantly telling us that a harbour of refuge should have a railway in touch with it?—If the Government would supply all the funds required to build a deep water pier at some part of Clew Bay, and if that sum would be so large as £100,000, and if the need is so great that the Government would feel themselves justified in expending that much on it, I don't see how the Government would be justified in throwing up the project because the Midland Railway Company refused to give £15,000. It seemed to me that the Government were not in earnest.

Clare Island, for many years, has been the property of the Congested Districts Board, and is still cut off from the outer world, for want of telegraphic communication. The islanders may have boat-loads of fish, but they cannot send word to the mainland or to the markets; and thus it sometimes happens that the fruit of their toil on the deep is lost. It is well known that the fishing ground around Clare Island is not surpassed on the whole Irish coast; and I am constantly hearing it spoken of as a matter of surprise that the Congested Districts Board, which went sponsor for the island so many years ago, and did so much for it, left out that obvious essential to success.

49680. Would a cable from the mainland cost a great deal?—I don't think it would.

49681. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What is the distance to the nearest point on the mainland?—Three miles.

49682. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you ever tried the Post Office, the department whose duty it is to supply telegraphic communication?—I think that the priest on the island and his predecessor and others were in communication with them on the subject.

49683. They did not consent?—They did not.

49684. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Congested Districts Board does help telegraphic extensions, but that is a small matter compared with the laying of a cable to Clare Island, which, unless the Post Office took it up, would be an extremely difficult matter?—I am aware that the Congested Districts Board helped the cable to Arran, which was much more expensive than the cable to Clare Island. I am aware since I left Arran that the large island has telephonic communication with the middle island and the south island. That is right, but I don't see why Clare Island has not been treated in like manner.

49685. Is not the landing in Clare Island very deficient?—Yes, very dangerous.

49686. You would require a good deal of money to make a good landing place at Clare Island?—Yes.

49687. Comparing the needs of Clare Island, is not a good landing place a greater need than telegraphic communication?—Yes. Is your lordship making a landing place part of the telegraphic scheme?

49688. You must take all those improvements together?—One at a time. They are a long time waiting for the telegraphic communication.

49689. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You have pleaded very ably for telegraphic communication with Clare Island. You gave as a reason, that very often the islanders have fish, but they cannot telegraph word to the mainland or to the market, and therefore the fish is wasted?—Yes.

49690. Suppose you had the telegraph and no pier. What would be the use of a telegraph if you could not get on shore, and could not ship?—They have small boats on Clare Island, and they have large boats at Westport and round about. The small boats could meet the large boats if the owners of the large boats

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knew that there was anything to come for to Clare Island.

49691. Sir Francis Mowatt.—If there were large boats at Clare Island it would do away with the necessity of that?—Large boats would have no business at Clare Island without a pier.

49692. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When you speak of the necessity for telegraphic communication and a pier, is not it true that many of the needs of the Clare Islanders have been met?—Yes.

49693. Has not a great deal been done for Clare Island?—Yes, and the islanders have reason to be grateful.

49694. Therefore, while these things would be a decided improvement, yet if all the country had as much done for it as Clare Island it would be very well?—It is an extraordinary thing that the Congested Districts Board has done so much for Clare Island, and has still left them cut away from the outer world in a matter so small and so obviously necessary.

49695. Mr. Sutherland.—You have some experience in this sort of thing. Do you expect the Congested Districts Board to do everything. You are aware that local authorities can apply to the Post Office, under the Telegraph Act, to have extensions of this character, with a guarantee from them. Why should not they do it?—I would say, in a place like Clare Island, that the Congested Districts Board has stood sponsor for, they ought still look after it, and I say they should not be deprived of that, and that the Congested Districts Board should interest itself in seeing that it should be supplied.

49696. Is not it a primary duty on the local authority, whose duty it is to provide these things, in conjunction with the Post Office, to make an application to the Post Office, under the Telegraph Act?—Who is the local authority?

49697. The district council—they are the parties to apply under the Act?—I would urge the Congested Districts Board to do it here as in other places.

49698. I would suggest to you that you might tr to move them?—I am not connected with Clare Islan otherwise than that it is in the neighbourhood, and thought it right to bring forward its wants.

49699. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is not Cla Island rather different from neighbouring islands notably the great island of Achill, in this, that there comparatively good land in Clare Island, and th people largely live by the land, whereas in places li Achill it is very difficult to live by the land?—There a fair share of good land in Clare Island, but I do n know that all the people of Clare Island can li by the land. They fish at present, and the fishing very necessary to enable them to live.

49700. Not only that, but you consider, do not you, that being out so far in the deep, they are very favourably situated for the development of the fishing?—Yes; and the ground around Clare Island is recognised to be one of the very best fishing grounds on the Western coast.

49701. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it your idea, when you would telegraph that there was a good fishing, that the steamer should go out there to take the fish. Is that what you had in your mind?—That would be a very large scheme indeed, providing a steamer to go out and meet fishing boats and take the fish to send it away by train. What I had in my mind was that when the islanders have a catch of fish their little craft may not be able to reach the mainland, and they are handicapped for want of telegraph.

49702. It would be better for the large boats to fish themselves?—There are no large boats at Clare Island

49703. But if there were large boats they would be far better engaged in fishing than in carrying fish from small boats?—There may be large boats at Westport that are in touch with the train and these could go to Clare Island and take in fish from the small boats, and then bring them to the train.

Mr. Higgins re-examined.*

Mr. Higgins.

49704. Mr. Bryce.—Do you remember what Mr. Rutledge said with regard to the very large prices paid for occupation interest?—Yes.

49705. Have you any comments to offer on that?—I have known these extravagant prices to be given, but never by any person whose income was exclusively derived from land. Returned emigrants, sometimes police pensioners or shopkeepers, have been the purchasers in such cases. I have known two tenants' interests on a property over which Mr. Ruttledge is agent to be sold during the last ten years. One was sold for four and a half years' purchase of the rental, and the other at a fraction over six.

49706. One of these was purchased by yourself?—Yes, at four and a half years' purchase of the rental.

49707. Is there any case in which 100 years' purchase or 80 years' purchase, or any large number of years' purchase was paid by a neighbouring tenant?—I have never known a tenant to give any such price where the income was derived from the land. It is shopkeepers, pensions, or people who make money in America who give these high prices.

49708. Sir John Colomb.—You bought a holding yourself?—Yes.

49709. Was that holding adjoining your farm?—Yes.

49710. You bought it for the purpose of enlarging your own farm?—Yes.

Mr. A. M'Namara examined.

Mr. A. M'Namara.

49711. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would you kindly state what you wish to bring before the Commission?—I am a District Councillor in the above district and Vice-President of the United Irish League, and am well acquainted with the condition of the small farmers in this parish. The half parish of Killeen is very congested. A large part of the tenanted portion of it is held in rundale. Some of the townlands have a valuation of less than £2 per holding, and the majority of the tenants would be quite unable to eke out an existence were it not for the extraneous assistance they receive, principally money from their relatives or friends in America.

49712. Just upon that—a large portion have less than £2 holdings. Would you regard these as farmers or would you rather regard them as labourers with an allotment? Under ordinary circumstances could a man earn his living without labouring for other people?—No; they labour abroad.

49713. Do you call a man with less than a £2 holding a tenant-farmer?—Well, they have got the name of tenant-farmers.

49714. The name won't help us. Can you say that a man with a £2 holding could be expected to live on the holding?—I am sure he could not.

49715. Therefore his holding is an addition to what he could make in some other way, either by assistance from labour or in some other way—fishing, for instance?—The tenants of the small holdings and their sons go to England for the harvest there and try to make a miserable living for their families. The Marquis of Sligo is the principal landowner in this district. He offered this and other portions of his property to the Congested Districts Board in 1901 at eighteen years' purchase. The Congested Districts Board considered the price altogether too high, and negotiations consequently fell through. After the passing of the Land Act of 1903, he was requested to sell to the Board by the Westport District Council, but refused.

49716. Did he refuse on the ground of the terms, or did he say he would not sell on any terms?—We asked him to sell through the Congested Districts Board, but he did not say or negotiate with the Board to my knowledge. Adjoining this very congested district is the vast grazing ranch known as the Houston Ranch, containing 24,762 acres. The best portion of this ranch was purchased by the Board four years ago from the Earl of Lucan. They have been requested several times by the District Council and the local branch of the United Irish League to commence the necessary work and distribute those lands, but they have not yet done so, nor have they given any explanation as to the delay. I must correct that. Since I sent the first precis of the evidence—since it got printed—we got

* For former examination, see p. 96.

ply from them that the land was leased, but did not even then tell us the length the lease to run. They said the land was leased last ner.

717. That lease has the best part of nine years an out?—I cannot say that. They would not give us that much information.

718. Did you ask for it?—We did, sir.

719. And they did not give you an answer?—until about two months ago—to the District cil—did they say that it was leased, but they not say how much of the lease was to run. That the first answer in four years.

720. Although you had asked for it before?—

721. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Didn't you locally?—No, we did not, because I believe was an eviction since the land was first leased.

722. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I believe it is a fact they make repeated offers to the gentleman who it under lease to come to an arrangement, and as refused?—Well, that would only strengthen ase for compulsory powers.

723. It would not be fair to say that it was the of the Congested Districts Board that they did act more promptly, because they had no power it?—I am not saying it is their fault, but it is eat pity they have not got the land or have got compulsory powers to get the land. The of the ranch is held from the Marquis of Sligo he eleven months' system.

724. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there much on the eleven months' system?—The greater of the ranch. I think there was only 16,000 bought by the Board.

725. And will some of the remainder be good illage?—Yes, there is some good tillage on it.

726. Mr. Bryce.—Where is that?—It is in the sburgh District.

727. West of Westport?—Yes, sir, and there a larger portion in that part of the parish than is in the part now tenanted; and it was con-ed the best part of the parish—the best land.

728. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When did the ions take place?—'48, I think, the greater part nem. The kelp-making industry was a source of iderable earning to the tenants along the sea until this year. The price of kelp was re-d from £4 10*s.* to £3 10*s.* This is further re-d by the Marquis of Sligo, who claims one-fifth price of all the kelp made by his tenants. He an arrangement with the kelp agents, and they one-fifth the price of the kelp made by the nts. I consider this a most unjust tax on a ying industry for the following reasons:—1. The eed from which the kelp is made does not grow he foreshore; it grows on the shallows of the ntic Ocean and drifts into the shore after severe ms. It is generally taken out by men up to their ts in water. The tide——

729. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you know if l Sligo claims that royalty on the kelp because collected on the foreshore?—I believe that would is case. I cannot understand what other case he d have, because the seaweed is perishable in four five days after landing, and would be worth ing to anybody if it is not manufactured.

730. He contends that whether it grows on the lows or not it is collected out of the water on foreshore by men up to their waists, and there-he maintains that it is collected on the fore-e?—My belief is that as it is taken out of the he has no claim to it, when it is taken in the age of the tide.

731. Mr. Kavanagh.—Has that been the fact ays?—Yes, since the time the tenants were es.

732. Mr. Sutherland.—You believe he has a m to the foreshore?—I believe he has.

733. Mr. Kavanagh.—Has it ever been tested?—elieve so.

734. Mr. Sutherland.—The question is whether has a definite right to the foreshore?—I believe as. The Marquis gives no accommodation what-for drying it. It is dried on land for which he aid rent.

735. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What do you mean giving accommodation?—The land is rented as as the high tide rises, and any tenant that has land near the shore must pay for the place of drying. I have known men who pay £1 and £2. The kelp of this district is carted seven or eight miles to the kelp store, at a cost of five shillings per ton. Deducting carriage and royalty it only leaves £2 11*s.* to the tenant. I believe that at this price the industry will quickly die out. I believe there was only half the amount of kelp made this year as the year before.

49736. Mr. Sutherland.—What was the price?—I remember as a small boy £7 a ton being paid, also £5 and £6, and then up to last year it was £6 10*s.* We complain that the Congested Districts Board has given no accommodation for fishing in this district. We applied to them several times by memorials signed by the Parish Priest and the Protestant Rector for a pier at Bunlough Point. The inhabitants of Inisturk Island petitioned them also, as it is generally there they land their cattle for the fairs and markets. There is, I believe, twenty miles of sea coast from Ronah Pier to Bundorragh Pier without a pier or boat slip. I believe there would be a considerable amount of money earned by fishing if the people had accommodation. There is not a better fishing ground on the western coast than that immediately outside our shores.

49737. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Not a better lobster fishery?—Yes, and mackerel fishing ground too. As proof, there are from twenty to thirty boats from Connemara every summer and harvest fishing for lobsters on this coast.

49738. Where do they land the lobsters?—They land them in Connemara.

49739. You have no piers here, and I did not know whether they landed them on this coast or took them up to Connemara?—They nearly always go to Connemara, but they also go to Achill. They have a safe harbour in Connemara.

49740. Sir John Colomb.—Why don't the people in this district do the same?—They would lose their gear—they could not come in.

49741. Is that not the same in the case of the other people?—No, because they can go back to Connemara, where they have piers to land at. We have not a pier, good or bad—not even a boat slip. I believe it is the most neglected part of Ireland.

49742. Are you a fisherman?—I fish sometimes, but I don't make any trade of it.

49743. Are you a farmer?—I am a farmer.

49744. What is your acreage?—About 34, sir, Irish.

49745. That would be nearly 40 acres English?—I suppose something like that.

49746. What is your rent?—£12 8*s.*

49747. What is the valuation?—About the same.

49748. Do you live on the shore?—Part of it is on the shore and part of it is island. If the pier were erected the kelp that has now to be carted seven or eight miles could be shipped there.

49749. Mr. Sutherland.—Where to?—To Ronagh.

49750. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The carting is seven or eight miles to the kelp store?—Yes, from where I live.

49751. Do you mean if people built here a kelp store there would also be kelp brought there?—I don't see how it would not.

49752. Mr. Sutherland.—How is it sent away, Mr. M'Namara?—Sometimes by steamer to Glasgow or London, wherever the agents require them. Last year we had two companies from Glasgow buying, but I think it is all going to London now.

49753. They send round vessels to collect it?—Last year there were four schooner loads of kelp taken from Ronagh, while a full cargo or nearly two cargoes left our place. About half the kelp is made in my district. The Congested Districts Board, after purchasing an estate, charges the old rent until such time as the estate is re-settled.

49754. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do they take the seaweed dry or half burned?—Half burned.

49755. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What estate is before your mind?—I have Jones's Estate for one, and the Lucan Estate, part of it. In one case they are paying the old rent, and that a first term rent. I know four tenants adjoining this ranch of Houston's, and they are paying old rents still, and not alone that, but first term rents.

49756. Are there improvements going on?—No—nothing done.

49757. You are speaking generally of the Board's estates?—Yes.

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Mr. A. M'Namara.

49758. Are not the rents expended on improvements?—I could not tell you that. I do not see why, when they purchased the estate, they would not give a reduction, when the tenants are getting no benefit.

49759. You allude to the ones who don't get improvements by it?—Yes—making the poor man pay for another man's improvements instead of getting them for himself.

49760. Are you sure that any man who does not get improvements pays for the improvements on his neighbour's lands?—If the Marquis of Sligo's estate were bought in the morning I know scores on that estate who could not live on the land. On the Earl of Lucan's estate I know four tenants who are being charged the old rent.

49760A. Has not that estate been greatly improved?—I believe it has been greatly improved about Castlebar.

49761. In other words your complaint is that these men get no improvement and are being charged the old rent?—Yes.

49762. But would not it be possible, on the occasion of sale, to compensate these four men?—If they did it would be all right.

49763. They have the opportunity still?—Well. I hope they will do so. There was a resolution came before the District Council asking for a reduction for the tenants on the Stoney Estate in Achill, and the facts that came before them were that they were all first term tenants and would not even get a second term without going into Court.

49764. You will find that they sent a complete description of the process. In many cases the rent is very considerably reduced, and in other cases where it cannot be done, those men who don't receive enlargements can't be benefited until the estate has been sold to the tenants, and for them some allowance is made in consideration of the fact that they got no enlargements?—That is the fact I wish to impress upon the Commission. This sometimes takes six or seven years, and I think it is not fair. I believe that the tenants should get an immediate reduction in proportion to the annuities they would have to pay if they bought direct through the Land Commission. These are tenants who would get no benefit by it. On a large estate there will be a good many tenants who will derive no benefit from the enlargement of holdings, and whose land is already stripped. If the Board buys an estate at 18 years' purchase the tenant derives no benefit, while if the estate is bought from the Land Commission at the same terms the tenant gets an immediate reduction of eight shillings in the pound.

49765. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you want to represent to the Commission that as a rule when an estate is bought by the Land Commission 8*s.* in the £ is given?—It will come to that.

49766. Do you mean to represent that is the rule?—I have seen several reports of sales in which they accepted 3½ per cent. until such time as they got the money.

49767. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do they also make the improvements on the estate that the Congested Districts Board make when they buy an estate?—I could not say that.

49768. It makes a difference. In the one case he gets a holding unimproved and undrained; in the other he gets a holding improved and undrained?—It makes a difference as to whether you should get any relief or not.

49769. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are making a case for the men who are better off. Why don't you pay more attention to the men whose holdings are enlarged?—I think that should be the business of the State, not the tenants. These better off tenants—the £10 tenant is not a very rich man, and probably he would prefer to have bought through the Land Commission, but giving an opportunity to the poor tenant to get an enlargement of his holding.

49770. You are perfectly right that the better-off man should yield a little for the time in order that the poor man may have enlargement?—They have yielded a lot, because this estate was offered to us about twenty-five years ago for eighteen years. Any way we got circulars from the Marquis of Sligo offering the estate at eighteen years' purchase to us direct, and we had a meeting. Our people came to the conclusion that the great part of the people would be in as bad a state as ever with the land they had; so the better-off tenants agreed to let the sale run out until the grazing land was distributed, and I don't see why these men, who did so much, should be punished for that.

49771. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You don't blame the Congested Districts Board for that?—No; but I wish to give a reduction to people who don't get a reduction when they buy.

49772. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would not you call arterial drainage a benefit to the whole district?—Yes, in some places you would improve, and reclaim any places requiring it, and pay for it.

49773. You would call arterial drainage a benefit to the whole district?—Yes, I do where it is necessary; but in some high-lying lands it would be no benefit to them.

49774. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you regard it as an improvement in this county?—I think there is nothing more important in this county for the low-lying lands.

Mr. P. D. Kenny examined.

Mr. P. D. Kenny.

49775. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Kindly state what you have got to say to the Commission?—It is under three heads. The first is reclamation of land, which I thought you might be interested in.

49776. You are familiar with this part of the country?—Yes; I live here most of my time. Last year I had a tract of cutaway bog growing heath, rushes and bog cotton. This year it grows two good crops of clover and rye grass hay without any tillage.

49777. What is the under stratum—is it clay or gravel?—It is an alluvial drift under the bog, which must have been a soil before the bog super-accumulated.

49778. Mr. BRYCE.—It is not boulder clay?—It is not.

49779. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How deep is the turf in the bog?—When a child I lived there, though I have been away since, and I saw about ten feet of peat cut off it for fuel.

49779A. How much was left of the bog surface, between the surface of the ground and sub-soil?—An average of probably eighteen inches. The first year's hay pays more than twice the whole cost of the process, and the land is permanently reclaimed.

49780. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Which process?—The process of fertilising to get these results—fertilising and seed principally, and the land is reclaimed in addition, as well as getting the crop.

49781. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you the owner or tenant of this land?—I am the tenant. There is the least possible work to be done, I think. In my case, some drains had to be made; but there are great areas—and this is what I want to get at—ready for the process, without drains, in the congested districts.

49782. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Those mountain slopes?—Mountain slopes, with furze, and those places that are half bare, can be made to grow big crops of clover, without tillage, as well as leaving them permanently reclaimed by the process that grows the clover.

49783. You would require to reclaim them before you get the first crop of clover?—Not at all. It is almost wholly a matter of the chemistry of the soil—the chemistry of fertility in the soil.

49784. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would you tell us what manures you employed before putting in the seed?—Lime phosphates and potash were the principal things. In putting in the clover I treated it with tritro culture, which certainly has the advantage of attracting nitrogen from the atmosphere and increasing the vitality and volume of the clover crop. Leguminous crops depend exceedingly little, or almost not at all, on nitrogen in the soil. Nitrogen is worth £14 a ton, when the other things are worth only £4 a ton. These legumes, such as clover, are the most valuable crops that can be grown by these very inexpensive substances, while, at the same time, putting

the soil the expensive substances that make com-
e manuring.

9785. You don't contemplate a succession of clover
s?—Clover, except white clovers, will live on
nary land not more than three or four years. It
ot a perennial, but the process leaves behind a
nical habitat for other clovers that are permanent
make very good pasture.

9786. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I would gather that the
i has been devoted permanently to leguminous
s?—No; I am making use of the legumes as a
ns of reclaiming.

9787. Are not they very exhaustive crops?—They
exhaustive of the more inexpensive substances in
ility, but they increase the more expensive sub-
ces of fertility, and that is the particular point
hem. The nitrogenous substances in fertility are
ensive ones, costing from £14 to £16 a ton, while
others cost £4 a ton, and I think that the clover
nt and others will add on the soil a quantity of
ogenous matter equal in value to the cheaper
ds that are put in to grow the clover.

9788. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—So you contemplate
ntually being able to grow other crops on it?—
; the land is made fit to grow other crops—it has
verted the land. You can plough that land—that
hery stuff. Another effect is to rot the moss or
stuff. Bog, in any form, is a kind of partially
mposed vegetable matter, very rich in many cases
nitrogenous substances, which are not in an active
m, because they are insufficiently decomposed. The
mediate effect of an alkali upon the acids which
p them undecomposed is decomposition, as anyone
see.

9789 You said you had to drain this particular
e of land?—Yes; I found some draining necessary,
it might be very much more inexpensive to people
have dry tracts, as we have in the congested
tricts.

9790. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many years do you
nk will it take to bring this land into a state in
ch it can be cultivated by that process?—I put
seed at the end of April last year. That was the
t active operation involving expenditure of labour
cultivation, and the same year—last year—I
wed a crop, heath bent and rushes altogether. It
rather to prepare for this year's crop. This
r I have mown two crops of very good stuff
eed off the same land. Now you can plough it.
moss is decomposed, and you can turn it up with
plough and pair of horses. You can dig it with
heel of your boot. This is really the first year,
ause the seeding began only in April of last year,
l it might be later if you like. You would have to
in the process of fertilising earlier. That would
involve labour. It would involve some amount
expenditure. The whole thing does not cost more
n thirty shillings a statute acre, as regards fer-
sing.

9791. Next year can you take a cereal crop out
that?—You can, next year, if you like. It is
advisable. I further top-dress the following year
in for a meadow crop, and then I find again the
anical habitat, due to change in the constitution
the soil, will be fit for various valuable plants
t are very good food; and I have an area of land
t has been treated that way for the last three or
r years that is used as permanent meadow and
growing very good stuff. I have beside it a patch
t I have not touched at all, on purpose, for five
rs, so that all it has grown for five years is upon
and I don't think that it would be worth 2*s.* 6*d.*
acre.

9792. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What area did you
e as a whole?—I have four statute acres treated
that way, in pieces, one year after another. I
nk we have within the congested districts land
v lying practically useless which in eighteen
nths could be made to produce at a profit more
n the whole present production.

9793. More than the whole present production
what?—Of the land that is worked. It is so of
farms I have visited in the average cases, and
far as I know the congested districts, I think that
present production could readily be doubled from
land at present cropped, without any additional
our.

9794. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Without additional
our?—Yes.

9795. Mr. BRYCE. You mean that the same labour
uld produce double the results?—Yes.

49796. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—That is on land not requiring drainage?—The land they are working at present. Some of it might be the better for drainage. Some might not require it. Taking the land at present tilled by the people as it is, they could get more than twice what they get off an acre at present, and expend very much less labour to get it than they do.

49797. Am I right in interpreting the general effect of your evidence to be this, that with that class of land it is not so much a question of labour as a question of intelligence and knowledge?—Certainly. You see many cases of a great deal of labour being expended on land for almost nothing, with the land reverting almost immediately to heath and all the rest of it if they lay it down. This is owing to want of that intelligence which, added to their labour, would make all the difference to these poor people.

49798. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think that the application of technical knowledge to small farms would produce results far greater than are now produced?—That is the conclusion of the whole thing. I have done it.

49799. No doubt your farm is one which is regarded as a model, but would you think that it is a good thing to have not so much the enlargement of small holdings as the application of agricultural knowledge to the holdings at present possessed by the people?—I think that the need for enlargement would be lessened in proportion as efficiency was increased upon the land already held, because in proportion as the holder is efficient, his production and his standard of living are increased on a given area in his control.

49800. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would not you say that cattle want a larger run, and that even if you increase the efficiency of a small holding you would never make it quite the same for raising cattle as the large holding?—I find where they get the greatest possible production, and profit too, I think, from cattle, they have the smallest possible run. In Belgium they can keep four full-grown cows to the equivalent of an Irish acre.

49801. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean stall-fed?—Yes, or milkers. It does not matter which. They are fed with green stuff in summer instead of grazing. On some lands, notably lands in the West of Ireland that are friable, as they call it, and are very liable to be too dried up, you might get four or five times as much summer feeding from an acre under cultivated green stuffs fed in the byre as merely by grazing.

49802. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I would like to ask you with regard to Belgium—if comparing the conditions of that country with Ireland—is it not by the quick succession of crops during the summer season that the food is got in Belgium to maintain the stock?—It is.

49803. Don't you think that there is much greater certainty there with regard to weather, and that there they are not impeded by the variations in weather which we experience in Ireland, with the result that they can get a greater number of manured crops off the land than in our climate, where the weather makes it uncertain whether we can do so or not?—I think that the weather in Ireland is more favourable to the growth of green crops than in Belgium. It is less favourable to the saving of dry grass crops.

49804. I entirely agree with regard to mangels and turnips, but with regard to the other crops used in Belgium I would like to get your opinion as to whether, comparing the two countries, you agree that in Belgium, owing to the certainty of sunshine in summer, there is no delay in the succession of crops for forage; while in our country, on account of the climate being so different, you cannot at all be certain that you would get the same number of crops in a season off the land as they do in Belgium? I can grow four crops of clover in the year in Mayo in a very bad year, on land at 5*s.* an acre.

49805. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In continuation of Sir John's query, you say you have had two crops of clover this year?—Yes.

49806. At what dates were they got?—One was stacked about six weeks ago, and the other is nearly fit for cutting. I got three last year on similar land.

49807. Do you contemplate if this is cut now, as you say it is pretty nearly ready for cutting, that there is a prospect of your having a third crop?—

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Not this year. This has been a particularly bad year. This is worse than last year by about one crop at least.

49808. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What, in your experience, are the crops which they take off a holding in Belgium in summer when the holding is worked to the full?—They grow lucerne, and probably lucerne is the best of all for continuous summer cutting. We have not that in Ireland. I have not it yet, though it is better than anything I have. They also grow clover, but it is not as much for green feeding. We want a crop that will, in return for generous manuring, give the best possible growth, and lucerne is probably the best example for that particular purpose. We might grow that here, and an acre then would feed for green feeding in summer as much as three or four acres of the same land laid out in a dry season in bad pasture with bad seeds.

49809. Speaking generally, with your experience and knowledge, you would not say that the difference of climate and the absence of continued sunshine militates against the Belgian system being applied in Ireland?—I am inclined to think that our climate is better than Belgium for the purpose we are discussing. I have not been able to examine personally, but I have made careful inquiries, and find that our growth begins earlier and continues later, and that we never in winter get to so low a level of vegetable life in a state of nature. These facts then go a long way, and far more than make up for our greater variability of summer, which is very seldom so severe as to prevent growth, though it has done so this year; but this is the only time it has done so during the six years that I have been in Ireland.

49810. On the point of vegetation in winter, does not that militate against Ireland enormously in the difficulty of keeping down weeds in Ireland as compared with Belgium and other counties where the winter is harsher?—Probably that would apply to Irish farming as done in the West of Ireland, which is done rather to accommodate weeds; but if you plough in autumn you are rid of your weeds, and no one thinks that what helps the weed will help the plant worth growing.

49811. Is it the case in this part of the country if you plough a field in the autumn, ploughing your stubbles and having taken off your scrubb, that by Christmas the place will be nearly green?—It might be if it is not properly ploughed. If it is it won't be, certainly.

49812. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say you might grow lucerne in the West of Ireland. Have you any experience, or do you know of any lucerne crop grown in the West of Ireland?—No, but I am trying it this year. I have prepared some land for it now.

49813. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is there any quantity of lucerne grown in any part of Ireland?—I don't think it is grown largely in Ireland anywhere, but I hear it is a success where it has been attempted. It is another legume that lives on the air largely and does not depend on the soil for its nitrogen, which is the most expensive of the fertilisers. It gets all the nitrogen it wants from the air, and increases the nitrogen in the soil as well.

49814. Has the Department of Agriculture made any experiments in any part of Ireland with lucerne?—I think they are making experiments this year; but apart from lucerne very large quantities of green stuff can be grown with hardy legumes and rye grass. We can get three crops of rye grass in the year on fairly poor land, with good seed, and assuming favourable conditions.

49815. What you advocate is the system of keeping cattle in all the year and never letting them out for exercise, but infeeding them from beginning to end?—I am rather showing what can be done. That may not always suit if you want to make the utmost of your land. I think that that is practicable. The question was raised by the suggestion that there would not be play for cattle to run, as they call it. I think there is too much running in Ireland, and too little concentration on possibilities as they stand before our eyes.

49816. Mr. O'KELLY.—On that point, which is very interesting, it was suggested by Mr. Boyd in London that a hundred cattle would do better on one farm of a hundred acres than the same number of cattle would do if divided into four lots of twenty-five, each lot being placed on a separate division of 25 acres made out of the hundred acre farm. What is your view on that suggestion?—It is quite likely. If you divide each animal off to its own particular portion, and fence it in, it is obvious that it would not do so well. But when you take up cattle feeding as it is done in Belgium, and even at Glasnevin, without taking them out of the stall, the stuff grown for them is pure; it is grown for them specially, and nothing but the stuff intended for them is in the crop that is cut for them, whereas if you let them roam over a hundred acres in a natural state, they have to deal with the stuff as it grows naturally. That would include all kinds of rubbish on average land, sorrel for instance, and things that are positively injurious; and in fact it is an essential part of the difference between feeding at large and feeding inside. Naturally if you are growing stuff by tillage to feed inside you will not grow rubbish; you will not grow weeds.

49817. Mr. BRYCE.—In other words the statement by Mr. Boyd is a statement of conditions which would, in the proposed change, not exist at all?—I think so, if I may say so without offence.

49818. Mr. O'KELLY.—May I put it in this way. Suppose that on the four farms into which the one hundred acres were divided you had a system of mixed tillage, do you think that the same number of cattle might not be kept as before. Say that the farm had 100 cattle before division, and afterwards there was a system of mixed tillage, would you not be able to carry 100 cattle still?—Was there supposed to be any assistance from a system of mixed tillage before the farm was divided?

49819. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If you applied the best possible system to the four divided farms could you bring up and fatten as you could on the old system of grazing over the 100 acres?—I think you ought to double it. I can fatten four or five cattle every year on a bit of poor land the valuation of which is only £6.

49820. Mr. O'KELLY.—In that case may I take it, as a practical farmer yourself, and a person who has applied a great deal of industry and knowledge to the business, that you differ from Mr. Boyd, who said the exact opposite?—Obviously if he said the exact opposite I am afraid I must differ from him, but I am not aware that he did say the exact opposite. Mr. Boyd assumes one set of conditions, and I assume another. My meaning is that, in 25-acre plots, well worked by rotation, the 100 acres, or any given area, will feed much more cattle than in ordinary pasture in one whole tract.

49821. Mr. BRYCE.—Would you kindly describe exactly to the Commission the process which you say should be pursued. When you were put down in October in face of a bit of bog which had been cut away, with 18 inches of bog left on top of gravel what did you do?—That is not when I began. If you walk over the plot in October, or any other time, you can easily see, from the plants that grow, what is underneath. If one does not know agricultural chemistry much, one can easily ascertain. If you see sorrel you infer acid as a fact. If you see heather you infer acid; or if you see sedge. These are common things on such lands, and they do not flourish without acid; that is, vegetable acids in the soil. The presence of these acids has two effects, bad ones. One is to prevent the life of organisms more worth having in that land. Another effect of these acids is to prevent the decomposition of vegetable organisms natural to the habitat. If there is water enough, bog is produced by accumulating insufficiently decomposed vegetable fibre. You want that stopped, and the obvious fact is that alkalis and acids combine chemically, and if you apply an alkali you neutralise an acid. As a chemical necessity, in proportion as you do that you produce two effects opposite to those injurious ones that I have mentioned. You stop the growth of that particular thing that associated with acid, but you have also by decomposing the matter, in so far as you have decomposed it—for when the acid is taken from it it must decompose—you set free the nitrogenous matter that has been held in it all these ages. To produce this effect you have got to find the cheapest alkali that will suit. Lime is exceedingly good, but not always available. Slag has the same effect, but is very slow. The best I have found for my purpose was a mixture of phosphates of lime and potash, both of which are manufactured at a cost of £4 5s. per ton. Six

seven cwt. to the statute acre of that mixture will duce the result that I mentioned. It has pro- ced the results I have mentioned in my own case.

9822. Per acre?—Per statute acre, with, of course, eful seeding as well. I may say I have not found manures much worth having coming into the West Ireland into the congested districts. The stuff is ng, as well as being bad of its kind.

9823. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You mean that that l in the West of Ireland is not good?—Yes, the ff you usually get through the country. The result that people are prejudiced against artificial nures, because they never get the right stuff; and they can get the other stuff if they like, or if neone would advise them about it.

9824. You apply the alkali—that is the first thing u do?—Yes; the alkali is applied in October or vember.

9825. And the seeding?—Not then. Then there a thing to enable the seeding to fasten a little on its footing, a little scatter of anything else, which its about ten shillings an acre, carting stuff on to just to give the seed cover. I don't care what it It is not manure, but rather physical shelter to ve the seed hold.

9826. Mr. Bryce.—You don't clear away the ath?—I don't touch it at that time. Next autumn is so brittle that it flies before the scythe. I nerally mow the whole thing off with a scythe. his year I mowed it with a machine; but it is im- rtant to have the land covered over with some ght covering of earth of some sort. What I used s stuff dug out of the foundations of an outhouse.

9827. It would not do to scatter it with broken up rf, dug up from the earth itself?—I would not vise that; it is liable to get wet suddenly and dry ddenly. Your seed might get destroyed, as exces- ve drying might take place in the particles on the rface before your seed properly rooted.

9828. But a little scattering of the subsoil would perfectly well?—You could not get anything better an this bluish clay stuff that you find under bog, nerever you can get it, especially if exposed for the inter to frost. There is an enormous number of ldings on which the people could live very com- rtably indeed if they knew how to get about their rk.

9829. Sir John Colomb.—Do they get proper eds?—They could get them at once if they knew. The roblem of congestion would be very largely solved if ie people only knew how to get to work on the land. n economic holding is a holding held by an economic nant. It is not a geographical measurement.

9830. Mr. Bryce.—In the month of November you ot your phosphates?—In October or November.

9831. About the month of April you scatter your eds and your shelter stuff?—I get in the stuff first— ne clay or earth—and on that I scatter the seed n April or May; indeed it does not matter up to une or July. The only difference is, if it is put n in April you will be able to mow off with it the eather of last year, which will be brittle, and this ill enable you to clear it off and leave the land clear or a very good crop next year.

9832. Mr. O'Kelly.—What do you mean by saying hat an economic holding is not a geographical neasurement?—I would say it is a holding held by an conomic tenant.

9833. An economic tenant must have necessarily, nd obviously, an economic holding. What is your lea of an economic tenant?—A man who is efficient n the treatment of the land under his control.

9834. I might ask you to tell me how many acres ou hold?—Thirty statute acres or a little over, I hink.

9835. Do I understand you to suggest that you night have an economic holding of ten or fifteen cres?—Yes.

9836. It all depends on the treatment that is pplied to it?—Not all. There must be a limit to he application of the statement I have made, but, roadly, in this country, I repeat that an economic olding is one held by an economic tenant.

9837. And by economic tenant you mean one who s able to apply knowledge to the working of his arm?—Yes. I find a man with ten acres who is njoying a much higher standard of living than a nan with one hundred acres across the fence.

9838. Where did you have that experience?—In ny neighbourhood.

49839. In Mayo?—Yes. I would be very glad to point out a few cases. We have a road running in my neighbourhood. On one side the farms are not less than fifty acres; on the other they are not more than ten; but I think that the standard of living is higher on the ten-acre side than on the fifty-acre side.

49840. You suggest that a man with ten acres of land might be doing better than a man with 100 acres?—Yes.

49841. You have examples of the kind in mind?—Yes. I shall be very glad to show them to you in our neighbourhood any time.

49841a. Mr. Bryce.—You have got your crops off in the summer. After you put on this manure in the new year what do you do?—I meadow again.

49842. With the same treatment of phosphates?—No. I have now made up the missing element in the balance of fertility in the soil. I have got my first crop. Farmyard dung, which is supposed to represent all the elements of fertility, would not help me much in this. It is the artificials that make up the things deficient in the soil and set free those that are already there. And next year I have got a balance in which I can add farmyard dung. Next year, with farmyard dung, I get a bigger crop than ever, and I can go on.

49843. You were keeping this land in meadow?—Yes.

49844. Now you want to make your farm work economically and to have some green winter crops. For that you will have to plough?—Certainly; and I will be able to plough this. I can plough it now, but I think it is better to continue a few years after I get this effect produced, treating it and meadowing it in this way, because it requires some time to complete the decomposition of the old mass of vegetable stuff that has been half decomposed lying underneath the surface. I find in this process the fertility is travelling downwards an inch or two each year, so that presently you may find it six or seven inches, and the plough then comes, turning over mould, whereas before it would have to turn over a wild sod of peat. The difference is very considerable. Time is required to complete the process.

49845. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The moment that is done then the alternate cropping can be given?—Yes, provided it is dry enough. I think the mind of the people is diverted from this kind of thing. I don't merely think it—I know it. The people are not directed in these matters, and they don't believe it even when it is done.

49846. Would not your own case act as an object lesson to those about you?—I think the general effect in my neighbourhood is to discredit every fact achieved. I think that my average neighbour is very suspicious of every fact, and the more it is a fact the more he seems suspicious.

49847. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is it the paternity of the fact that he is suspicious of?—Probably that might have something to do with it; but their attitude towards facts is not as we find in other countries. Before you get a fact accepted here you must have it approved by somebody else. That brings me to education, and I would like to say a word about that in relation to these things. If the public mind were prepared for these things by education and the atmosphere of early life—if you had an industrial atmosphere, and an industrial public opinion you could not have this incapacity at industry. Generally speaking, I find my neighbours incapable of applying my realised facts to their own case, although my time has been spent mostly that they might do so, because I don't depend on doing this exactly. I should be very glad if my life were useful in any way. That is the only motive I have in the matter. I find my neighbours generally incapable of applying my realised facts to their own cases, though it would enable them to double their income and their standard of living at once. They have practically no knowledge of the chemical processes of fertility, and they seem suspicious of new facts even if they have the concrete demonstration of years. Besides they are brought up and educated not to consider facts as facts, but rather to accept privileged opinion as their sole guide.

49848. What do you mean by privileged opinion?—What you thought would be of enormously more value in the public mind than any fact that I could present—or what you said you thought.

49849. I am following you with the greatest possible interest. I must confess I would like to have an

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elaboration of that privileged statement—what is privileged opinion?—I mean it to be the opinion of a person enjoying privileges in various ways, and who is looked up to as a leader in various ways, with the result of adding to the current value of anything he might say on the subject, whether he knew anything about the subject or not. That is very often the result, while the actual facts, which I have presented, are discredited, because they have not the approval of such privileged opinion.

49850. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In short, they will not take other people's opinion for their own?—The peasant schools might well concern themselves with the growing of clover on top of heather. There is scientific education, as well as profit, in it. In these schools we have nothing of the kind, and the effect on the mind is rather in the opposite direction. Hence the failure of the Congested Districts Board to get its excellent intentions presented in tangible improvements in the conditions of the people.

49851. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are we to take that statement as meaning that where you have seen the operations of the Board they did not improve the conditions of the people?—Not to such an extent as would be the case if the people were capable of making the most of it. For instance, where they have done drainage, as is the case in Roscommon, I never saw finer work than is done in the River Lung, near Ballaghadereen. I was all over it. I find that extremely little advantage is taken of the opportunities created for them.

49852. You mean that arterial drainage having been provided, the adjoining tenants, whom it was intended to benefit, are not making good use of it?—They are not making much use of it, and don't know how when they are ready to do so. By the means I have suggested, they could easily do so without the expenditure of labour even. It seems a pity that they don't.

49853. Mr. BRYCE.—Mr. Doran, who is chief inspector of the Congested Districts Board, has exactly the same opinion as yourself with regard to the necessity of education following upon drainage done by the Congested Districts Board?—I am quite sure that the work of the Board is largely lost for want of preparing the minds of the people for the work and the advantages that it offers to the people.

49854. Mr. Doran will, I think, agree entirely with that?—His acquaintance with the data of the matter will be larger than mine.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—We all agree with you in the matter of education. We might take that for granted.

49856. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You take into account the past history and circumstances of the people, which have not been very conducive to a good state of education. You admit that?—I am quite sure that the Irish people are naturally as capable as any people in the world.

49857. You take into view their past history and how they have been used?—I don't think it is a matter of charity. I hope that there is nothing uncharitable in my attitude towards them, surely, if I am here to help them. I cannot help them, except by telling them the truth. I cannot tell them they are perfect when they are losing half their energies for the want of the application of knowledge. There are other hindrances in the way of the Board's work which it is not at all pleasant to me to present to you; yet it seems to me that it would be humbug for me to come here and not present them. I don't like doing it, yet they are facts. Officials of the Board complain to me that they are prevented from doing their duty by clergymen. An engineer spends weeks striping an estate in accordance with the Board's plans, and then the parish priest comes down and puts an end to the whole arrangement. The Board may provide money and plans for migration, yet this side of the Board's work remains an obvious failure, and the Board's officials complain to me that the priests will not let the people leave their parishes, however congested.

49858. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you give a particular case in which the clergyman has interfered with the engineering work?—I have thought of that carefully, and I don't think I ought.

49859. It is a difficult thing, then, to bring your statement to a test?—It is difficult to bring it to a formal test, but the thing is common in my experience.

49860. I think we cannot go up on that. I should like if you allude to a particular case to know the migrants then?—If I mention any particular case I specify the engineer or official of the Board who has told me this. That I refuse to do, because it is a statement in confidence—a statement of the truth of which I am thoroughly convinced—and I am certainly not going to break confidence with one who has told me those things.

49861. It would not be a right thing to do at all, but it is a strange thing to make a statement and not be able to give the evidence on which it rests?—I am more concerned with stating what I believe to be true, and my own conscience is a much more important standard to me in the matter than any other whatever.

49862. You could not have a standard to go by more important than your own conscience, but it is a very important thing for one who goes by his conscience to have his conscience rightly informed. Could you give those cases in which the migrants were deterred from coming through the action of the clergyman?—Yes; I can give those, because no official of the Board is involved. I am free to give those. The officials commonly quote the priest as follows: "Do any good you like within the parish, but don't let me catch you taking any man out of it."

49863. The instances, please?—That has to do with what we have been discussing, and which I refuse to specify.

49864. I can quite understand your honouring your conscience in the most scrupulous way, but it does occur to me to be strange that you would state that there were such instances without giving the evidence on which the instances rest. I would not think it strange for you to state to the Commission that it was your own impression. I think it is perfectly fair for you to state that it is your own impression?—I have not any objection at all to the Commission taking it as my impression if it is more desirable to have it in that form, but I will not break confidence with the officials of the Board who told me this, who trusted to my sense of honour, and whom I have known for years, and known to be very good officials.

49865. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are the estates to which you are making reference in the County Mayo?—Yes.

49866. Do I understand you to say that these things have occurred in the County Mayo?—Yes.

49867. You have found priests, clergymen, on estates purchased by the Board who dissuaded officials of the Congested Districts Board from migrating tenants to a distance?—The word used by the officials of the Board themselves is, rather, "coerced."

49868. Do I understand you to say that the officials of the Congested Districts Board, on estates in the County Mayo, were coerced into preventing people from leaving their parishes?—My personal statement is that the officials of the Board have told me so over and over again.

49869. Let me suggest this to you: in all fairness, do you think, coming before this Commission, that it is a fair statement to make considering that you decline to mention this particular estate?—No; it is here I am ready to specify that. It was the other I was not prepared to specify, because other people were involved.

Mr. O'KELLY.—You are a very well-known man, as we all know, and a good deal of respect is paid to any statement you make. You have now said that in the County Mayo clergymen of your own Church have coerced officials of the Congested Districts Board into preventing migration from particular parishes, for this reason, that they wanted to keep the people within their own parish and did not want to have the number of their parishioners diminished?

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I do not think he said that.

49872. Mr. O'KELLY.—I think that is the effect of it. (*To witness*).—Is that the effect of it?—I don't like dealing with opinions. Peasants in the congested areas give that as a reason why they are not let go.

49873. I might suggest to you—because we ought always be fair—that the clergymen have always been the most active and the most industrious in trying to persuade the tenants on small uneconomic holdings to migrate from those holdings to a distance,

that, with the assistance of the Congested Dis-s Board, they have, in many cases, succeeded in cing them to do so. Would you differ from that estion?—It cannot be those same men certainly. n quite certain that some clergymen will have l in that way. I only wish they all did.

874. I do not know the officials who are in your dence, but might I suggest that there are other als of the Congested Districts Board who, if you ult them, will tell you that the best help they in trying to persuade tenants who were reluctant ove in congested districts were the parish priests ne various parishes?—Generally: I am not aware hat.

875. Surely, if you have an isolated case, you ld not press a general charge against the clergy n one or two cases of the kind that you have tioned?—My statement is that officials of the rd generally make this statement. That is the nt of my statement and of my responsibility in matter.

876. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have intro-d, I don't know whether intentionally, the word nerally." You have said that the officials of Board generally told you. I understood before were referring to one or two officials?—This is first time I used the word "generally." I use word "generally" now because of the sugges-s contained in the other questions. "Almost riably," I think I can say instead of "gene-y."

877. Mr. Sutherland.—I think you said you ght your responsibility was discharged when you ght this before the Commission, that certain in-duals who were officials of the Congested Dis-s Board told you such things: do you hold to ?—What I would rather say is that that is the nt of my responsibility. That is my statement, I don't want to have any enlargement of it e.

878. But the statement is made?—The statement his, that the Board's officials generally tell me , and tell it as one of the particular difficulties arrying out the work of the Board.

879. Mr. O'Kelly.—With all due respect to the rd's officials and to you, let me say, in a per-ly friendly way, that, knowing the County Mayo do, and I know it from end to end, that my w is entirely different from the view of the Con-ed Districts Board officials who are in your con-nce. Let me tell you that in every single parish he County Mayo the priests have done their best, have exerted themselves to the full, in order to nce those people who were on small holdings to e and to go to a distance, and it would not be for me, knowing Mayo as I do, to allow a ement of the kind to pass unchallenged?—Then matter is between yourself and the Congested ricts Board officials, who also know all about it.

880. Mr. Kavanagh.—We have heard evidence over the congested districts from would-be mi-nts and possible migrants, and we never heard single statement of the kind?—And I don't think will.

881. And I don't think the statement is possible n anybody?—I promised to be specific about this tter. On the townland of Cultrasna, within a s of Kiltimagh, the Board has settled the whole the tenants on the mere equivalent of the land had before, and not one of them can work a gh owing to the nature of the land. This is a case. They continue to go to England an-lly for a living. One of them, John Ivers, has l of the annual value of 15*s*. He had only one last year. This animal he had to graze with a ghbour, paying more for the grass of his cow n for the whole of his purchase annuity. The rd has built a new house on John's 15*s*. estate, ch is perpetuating congestion, and it is practi-y the same with the rest of them. The land has n striped by straight stone walls. Destitution been rectangulated, and people are assumed to eve that prosperity lies in the difference between ight lines and curves. They have an equivalent the land they had before. Not a man can work dough or a horse. All have to go to England. n Ivers says he is ready to migrate any time. se of the rest whom I interviewed intimated ir willingness to go to better holdings, except one, o told me that the parish priest would have to be sulted first; and yet they are fixed on these scraps. It is said that the migration powers of the Board have failed only because the people will not go.

49882. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is that the whole case?—That is the case as regards the migration question.

49882A. Seriously, do you take your case as showing that in that case the parish priest or any priest prevented the small holders from going to larger holdings available for them?—My lord, I am concerned only with what they tell me.

49883. Did they tell you that?—Yes.

49884. What did they say?—They said they were ready to go away.

49885. Did they say that the parish priest prevented them from going to holdings available for them?—One man told me that before any of them went the parish priest would have to be consulted.

49886. Would not there be a very good reason for that?—I think the thing ought to be managed between the man and the Congested Districts Board. I do not really see why religion should come between the Board and the people who have to deal with these matters. I don't think it a function of religion.

49887. Does it come in at all there?—As represented by the parish priest I am afraid it does.

49888. Is not it a very natural thing for those people to take the advice of their parish priest?—It would be more hopeful if they were capable of taking their own advice in their own matters.

49889. That is your view, but would not a sensible man take the advice of somebody, and who so competent to advise those people as the parish priest. I ask you to prove the statement that in this case the people were prevented from going to better holdings by the parish priest?—My statement is they said so.

49890. You have not told us that they said so. You said that one man said that before going to a better holding they should consult their parish priest. That is what you have told us. Do you think that that is sufficient?—And because from my conversation with the rest of them my conclusion was that that was the difficulty in the way.

49891. Did any other of them say that to you, that he was in any way prevented?—Some of the same people here stated, in the same townland, that the reason for not letting them go is that they were worth so much per head per year in the parish.

49892. Who said that?—Some of the people in the village round Cultrasna.

49893. Did they say they would not be let go?—Yes.

49894. You began by telling us that one man said that before he went he would need to consult his parish priest; then you have made a statement which, of course, is quite consistent with that, that a man said that before any of them went they should consult their parish priest about it, and then that some of them said they could not go without the permission of the parish priest because they were worth so much a head to the parish priest. Are all statements true?—This man who made the first statement did not say that. Others of them I asked about it, and why should there be a desire to keep them there.

49895. Did they say there was a desire to keep them there. Did you put that to them?—I did.

49896. You put it into their mouths then?—I don't question anyone's motives. I assume them to be honest. I ask your lordship to assume that mine are.

49897. Certainly?—Thank you very much. Therefore I would not go to put questions into their mouths.

49898. I have no question of that sort to raise, but I want to get what occurred?—I will tell your lordship. I saw that man, and heard him make that statement to me, that they would have to consult their parish priest before they left. I went to the others after that, on several days, as much as anything to get their criticisms on the statement of the first man, and to see what they would have to say about it, and several of them told me that that was the reason for keeping them, that each household was worth so much a year to the parish collection.

49899. They said the parish priest was keeping them for that reason. Is that the fact?—They stated that that was their view of it. Naturally they are

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not in a position to discuss the motives of the parish priest. That is what they said.

49900. I only wanted to know exactly your statement of what they said. Did they say to you that the parish priest intervened at all?—I will repeat my statement.

49901. Will you please answer this. Is it not an easy question. I don't want to put any catchy question. Did they state that the parish priest intervened at all?—They stated to me that the parish priest objected to their leaving the parish, and that in their opinion the reason was that they, per household, were worth so much a year to the parish collection.

49902. Did you ask them were they prepared to go but for this intervention?—John Ivers, for example, is prepared to go anywhere.

49903. Are you aware that there is not land at present for everyone who is willing to go away?—That would not have to do with this explanation of the failure of migration from unwillingness to go.

49904. Had you before your mind any land to which they could go?—Yes.

49905. Land that was available?—Land that might be made available.

49906. How far away?—About twenty-five miles.

49907. In the possession of the Board?—Some was and some was not. I mean grazing ranches, such as were discussed here to-day, might be bought at any time by the Board for these purposes.

49908. But at the time there was no land in the hands of the Board for the purpose; was there?—That I am not concerned with.

49909. I thought you would be concerned with that?—I am only concerned with the plea that migration has failed because the tenants refuse to leave. I think that the Board is interested in that plea.

49910. No, on the contrary we have been told by very small men that they were prepared to migrate if they got improved holdings. Now, you convey to the Commission that these men are slow to express their opinions. I have not the least hesitation in saying to you this, that if there is one thing with which these small men have impressed the Commission, from Malin Head to Cape Clear, it is this, that they were perfectly steady in their evidence, perfectly fearless, and perfectly straight and simple in their evidence; and you may take it for granted that those small men, who are practically all your countrymen, have these native qualities. Is not it, then, a very serious thing for you to come before this Commission and suggest that these men have not the bravery to come forward and state their opinions to the Commission?—I am not aware that I ever stated that. I am concerned only with what these men stated to me.

49910A. Did not you state to Mr. Kavanagh that we should not hear it? What was the drift of that statement? Mr. Kavanagh said to you that we never had heard a complaint of priestly interference to prevent migration, and you said that we should not hear it. What was the drift of that?—My meaning in that is clear. There are occasions on which they do not tell you the truth even on oath.

49911. I am sure you are saying what you think, but, very distinctly, I think I can say to you that I have not overstated the quality of the small men who have come before the Commission?—I am sure the small men and the big men in Ireland are just as good as anywhere else in the world, minus these differences in the conditions in which they live; and yet I have known twelve of these small men to perjure themselves absolutely not three years ago in a matter about which I knew the facts absolutely, and I knew that they knew the facts.

49912. Mr. Bryce.—With regard to the question of this place, may I just get the name of the estate on which it is situated?—The townland of Cultrasna. It is a mile east of Kiltimagh, or less than a mile.

49913. Were you informed that these men had ever been offered the possibility of migrating?—No.

49914. Then the whole thing was in the air: you supposed that there might be land to which they could migrate; but no actual land was offered to which they could migrate, and they had not been offered the possibility of migration by any official of the Board?—About that I cannot say. I think I did not discuss that particular matter with them. I rather assumed that the duty of the Board was to find land for them, and to relieve congestion by finding land elsewhere. When I found that the Board fixed them permanently on impossible holdings naturally I began to examine the question would they go if they got land? The common reply to me is they will not leave where they are. Then they tell me they are willing to go. Then we discuss the reasons why don't they go.

49915. I think we saw that very place at the beginning of the Commission. My recollection is that we were told by officials of the Board that at the time the estate was settled there was no land available for the enlargement of holdings. The Board as constituted, has considerable power, and as things are at present has to work from hand to mouth. It sometimes gets an estate and has got to settle it. It cannot keep the people indefinitely going, and if it has not got a place to which it can migrate them it is bound to settle them there in the meantime doing the best it can, striping the lands and making them as comfortable as it can. If the opportunity occurs later on, by the purchase of grass land in the neighbourhood to which these people could be migrated, then would come the opportunity of enlarging their holdings by offering the best of them the chance of migrating to this place which they would buy. I am not sure, but I think we saw this very place quite close to Kiltimagh, and that is why I asked the question whether they had been actually offered the possibility of migrating?—That would not require to settle them permanently on impossible holdings in the meantime and build houses for them at the expense of the State. The annuity value of the house and building in the case that I have mentioned is only fifteen shillings, and this for a man who has to send out his cow to be grazed with a neighbour, paying more for the grass of his cow than for the whole of his present annuity. Why should the Board relieve congestion by doing that? Would not it be better to wait until land was available?

49916. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We are altogether getting away from the question before us. I think the Commission may be content to leave your evidence as it stands, with the impression that it makes on them from hearing them as regards that point?—Very well. I have said all I had to say.

49917. Mr. O'Kelly.—You were a great friend of the late Mr. Davitt?—I knew him very well.

49918. You knew Mr. Davitt's ideas about the compulsory acquisition of land as well as anyone?—I don't think I remember. I think it would follow, from his convictions, that he would be in favour of compulsion.

49918A. Have you got any views to offer on that subject?—I should like to offer one that may be relevant to some extent. I think that the use made of land and the capacity to make use of land are matters very much more important than the question of compulsion.

49919. That is not the question. Are you or are you not in favour of compulsion? I dare say you are in favour of solving the problem of congestion in Ireland?—Yes.

49920. You think it is a great evil in the country, and would like to see it abolished?—Yes.

49921. If the means by which it is to be abolished are conditional upon the exercise of compulsion, would you hesitate in the application of compulsion?—I should agree to compulsion if it resulted in having the land held by the capable.

49922. We may assume that a Board like the Congested Districts Board would give land only to the capable and to those who offered some promise of being industrious tenants?—I don't see any such promise.

49923. Surely you are not going to write down your own countrymen as incapable?—Comparatively. I think, in industrial matters. Not, I think, from their own fault, but in industrial and economical matters my fellow-countrymen are far behind the people of other countries.

49924. For which they are not to blame themselves?—So long as they are told that they will remain behind.

49925. I think you must insist on telling them, because historic facts substantiate our view. Let me observe that to put an end to congestion it is necessary to apply compulsion, and suppose that only the fit and the capable got the land so acquired would you then apply compulsion?—I don't like compulsion in any form.

926. We have compulsion already in many forms. ave it in connection with railways, and in con- on with the Labourers Act passed last year. e country has approved of compulsion in these , why should Parliament and the country hesi- to approve of compulsion in cases equally if not urgent?—I could show very good reasons if I ght it right to trouble the Commission with an ment of analogies. The analogy is defective and ld show it to be so.

927. Let me suggest to you that is more rtant to people to live than to travel?—Every- wants to travel; only a class want land. ybody requires to travel, only a class can hold , and the community require, as a right, that holder of the land should make the best use of land in the interests of the community as a e. and whatever leads to that result ought to ncouraged. It might in one case mean com- ion; in another it might not. But usually, in economic expediency of the case, it has been found dly that interference with freedom in these things operated against the successful use of the land its resources.

928. Let me suggest that the interests of the munity, as a whole, entirely depend upon the cultural prosperity of the community?—I don't it that.

929. Let me suggest that anything that would ease the prosperity of those who follow agriculture ld have the result of increasing the prosperity of country as a whole?—I don't admit that the try depends upon agriculture wholly.

930. Would you kindly suggest, considering that ave no other industry in the country, what is the s upon which the fabric of Irish life rests?— nly agriculture.

931. Practically entirely?—There is a population bout 600,000 in the North of Ireland who don't nd on agriculture at all. That is only one mple. You have everywhere through the country e portion of the community living by non-agricul- l industries, and necessarily so, as you cannot a community without them.

932. Take your own province. Kindly tell me u what the towns live, if not upon the agriculture he province?—The people live nowhere wholly by culture. They live here by it more than elsewhere almost wholly, and of course industry here is e exclusively agricultural than anywhere else. s is one of the drawbacks of the country.

933. I quite agree that it is a great misfortune we have not greater industrial enterprises; but I not right in suggesting that those who live upon ustries other than agriculture form an infinitesimal t of the population?—They are not infinitesimal; they are small, but to make that as a basis of anything for the future would be wrong, because it is a lop-sided and insufficient basis of society economically, and before you can have a normally growing social structure you must have it represented by the industrial basis all round. *Aug.* 28, 1907. Mr. P. D. Kenny.

49934. You said it was right to apply compulsion in the case of the acquisition of land for railways?—Yes.

49935. And that it was equally right to apply compulsion to obtain land for labourers' cottages?—No; we did not discuss that.

49936. Suppose in a country like this that it was in the general interests of the community that land should be acquired compulsorily and given to tenant farmers compulsorily, would you not think that, that being so, it was a sensible thing to acquire land?—I don't think that is so. I cannot admit the basis of the question.

49937. In what do you differ from it?—In that the free use and transfer of the means of production is far more favourable to the good of the country than any form of compulsion.

49938. Are you aware that in Queensland the State has resumed, at fair prices, the possession of great tracts of grazing land for the purpose of closer settlement?—Yes; but I notice it is individualising property in the land all the time.

49939. That is the very thing we want to do in this country?—Then, if I were to admit the compulsory transfer of land owned by one man to another man, it follows that I must defend the right of somebody to come to-morrow and compel the man to whom it is given now to give it up again.

49940. Quite so. I quite agree with that proposition. Let me suggest to you that the land is the property of the nation, and if the public interest requires the resumption of land at any time by the State, why should it not be resumed?—The land rightly, ethically, ought to be the property of the nation.

49941. That was the view of your friend the late Mr. Davitt?—Yes; but I find, on examining it, that the ownership of the land, as land, is not 1-15 as much as the production of the land under intelligent treatment, and I am more concerned with the 14-15ths than with the 1-15th.

49942. Don't you think, if it is right for a progressive country like Australia to resume possession of the land it would be very sensible to pursue a similar policy in this country?—I think we ought to provide our analogies at home. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Australia to be able to give an opinion on the matter; but I am opposed to taking anything that is any man's from him by compulsion. I should not like it to be done to myself, and I will not recommend it for my neighbour.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR examined.

943. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You wish to make a ement in reference to some evidence that has i given?—Yes. I am agent to the Marquis of Sligo. ch reference to a statement of Mr. M'Namara's, I ld like to say that he has not stated the conditions nt the number of years purchase. In the year 7 the Congested Districts Board entered into otiations with the fourth Marquis of Sligo for the pose of purchasing Kilteever, containing 53,000 es. The conditions were eighteen years' purchase 1899 of tenanted land, 70 per cent. of which was t term rents, and thirty-two years' purchase for grazing land, and fifteen years' purchase of kelp. s the Board was not prepared to give, and the otiations fell through. I think they offered some- ng like sixteen years', and I think thirty for zing land, and ten years for the kelp. Then erwards, in the year 1900, Lord Sligo asked the ard if they were going to finish off the matter, and y said they had no money. In 1901 they wrote that y had got money, and asking would he take any- ng less, and he said no. After the Land Act used, in 1903, in October they approached him in and said that on account of the bonus he ght come to terms. He was then in delicate health, l said he would have nothing more to do with it. died in December, 1903, and the present Marquis ming in quite new to the estate, had to take out title, and it is not completed yet. There is no re about it, but I thought it only right to make the statement for fear that the Commission would be actually under the impression that eighteen years' purchase without other conditions was offered. Mr. George Taylor.

944. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But you do not want so much to contradict what Mr. M'Namara said, as to supplement it?—Yes, and to correct his statement. Lord Sligo was not prepared to give his tenanted land for eighteen years' purchase unless he got thirty-two years' purchase for his grazing land, and fifteen years' purchase for the kelp; and he also stated that the third Marquis, his brother, offered Kilkeever for sale about 1883 or 1884, but then seventy per cent of them were rents that were not reduced at the time, under the Land Act of 1881.

49945. Do you think would there be a prospect of the negotiations being resumed soon?—I suppose there would, but I cannot say anything more. I only thought it right to make this statement.

Mr. M'NAMARA.—I have a circular as to the terms offered by the Marquis of Sligo after the first term rents were settled, about twenty years ago, and the deductions we would have got if we purchased then. The tenants did not agree, because they wished the small tenants to get an addition to their land too.

Mr. TAYLOR.—Yes, you might have been one of the 30 per cent. of the tenants who had got a first term rent fixed, but the majority of the tenants had not a first term rent fixed at the time the circulars were sent out.

Aug. 28, 1907. Mr. Thomas Moclair examined.

Mr Thomas Moclair.

49946. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—No. I am a journalist. I live in a congested district in the centre of Kilmaine Estate, near Castlebar. I am connected with the management of a holding on that estate belonging to my mother.

49947. Do you manage the holding?—Yes, especially in connection with the live stock and arranging the tillage on it as well. The Kilmaine Estate has been purchased by the Board. I am married to a daughter of the woman who owns the holding. The former owner of the holding died three years ago. I live about a quarter of a mile from it. I lived on it for a while after his death. There is only one son of the family at home. The two of us generally manage to run things together in connection with the holding. From an intimate knowledge of almost every electoral division in Castlebar Union, as well as from a fairly good knowledge of every portion of Mayo, I am of the opinion that the entire county should be scheduled as congested, and that the Congested Districts Board should be granted compulsory powers to acquire lands, as their operations at present are greatly hampered for want thereof. To instance a case in support of this argument I may mention the Kilmaine Estate, near Castlebar, which was purchased by the Board nearly two years ago. The area of this estate is 2,055 acres statute, the number of tenants is 93, the gross rental £532, the Poor Law valuation is £545, and the approximate population is 635 persons. The valuation of the vast majority of the tenants is under £5, and in no case does it exceed £10. The land is of the poorest quality, and most of the arable portion is cutaway bog and reclaimed mountain. The area of many of the holdings does not exceed three or four acres, and a large portion of the land is rundale. In one townland six families hold between them 28 acres, divided into 65 plots, the holdings of each tenant varying in size from three to seven acres, and on this small area a population of over forty people eke out a living, not one of the heads of the families going to England. One of these tenants, with three acres of land, pays £19 a year for five acres of grazing land in the vicinity; he keeps six cows, and manages to make what he calls a fairly good living. In an adjoining townland there lives a widow who has fourteen acres of land, about four of which is marsh; she rents six acres of grazing land, for which she pays £25. That was up to last November, when the Congested Districts Board took over this land.

49948. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When you say none of the heads of families go to England do you imply that none of the sons go?—Not out of that particular village. Out of every other portion of the parish they did.

49949. Sir John Colomb.—The tenant with three acres of land who pays £19 a year is an eleven months tenant?—Yes. He is a tenant farmer who has acquired the tenant's interest, and he lets the grazing to four or five tenants there. This man keeps all his bit of land at home, about 3½ acres, in tillage, and on the five acres he keeps his cattle in summer. He hand-feeds them with green food, and has them practically at home the whole time in winter.

49950. This man pays nearly £4 an acre?—Yes.

49951. That shows the great value of grazing land in that particular district?—Because there is hardly any of it there. The convenience of it, especially for milch cows, is worth a good deal, to have it near home. This woman to whom I have referred keeps twelve cows, that is on the same system as the other, by means of hand feeding and grazing together—and she has managed to rear a family of fourteen, and to educate her family sufficiently well to enable some of them to fill good positions. These are the well-to-do farmers on the estate. Other tenants with large families have to live on three or four acres of cutaway bog; most of them own but one or two cows, and keep no other living stock. Only five tenants on the estate keep a horse, and some do not even keep an ass, and have to carry both manures and crops long distances on their backs. One hundred and twelve men and youths from the district go to England every year, and their average savings for the season amount to about £1,200. I obtained this information by consulting a man from each part of the district and counting up the number of men from each place. Some of them spend ten months of the year in England. The men leave home early in the year as a rule, and the women and children do most of the farm work at home, which means intense suffering and increased poverty for those poor people; but it is a noteworthy fact, illustrating their thrift, that there has not been a single recipient of outdoor relief in the district for years. Though the Board have purchased this estate without compulsory powers, they can do but little to encourage the thrift or industry of the tenants, or to improve the condition of those who have to eke out a livelihood at present on a small patch of bog or mountain. Sixty years ago, on an adjoining estate, over forty of the present Kilmaine tenants lived on 927 acres in the Townland of Derryharriff; 1848 came, and with it the dread famine; the tenants could not pay their rents that year, and were turned out in a single day by the landlord, being forced to erect shelters for themselves and their families in the bogs and hill of the adjoining Kilmaine Estate or else seek the shelter of the Workhouse, while their former homes were razed to the ground, and Derryharriff was given over to bullock and sheep, being converted into a grazing ranch by the landlord. The Congested Districts Board have now acquired possession of this farm, and, as some of the former tenants are still alive, it is possible that they or their sons may be re-planted on the land from which they were evicted sixty years ago. But in the interval which has elapsed since the clearances in '48 the land was allowed to run waste, drainage and manuring being neglected, so that the Board can now give but six new holdings and sixteen plots (for additions to the holdings of as many tenants) on the area of 927 acres where forty families resided sixty years ago. The Board have also acquired a second grazing farm of 62 statute acres, which it is also proposed to divide into plots for addition to existing holdings, so that about forty tenants will get relief from the existing congestion; but unless the Board obtain compulsory powers the lot of the remaining fifty-three tenants will be no better than before. There are hundreds of acres of grazing lands in the vicinity of the estate which can be acquired if compulsory powers are granted, but the owners have not signified their intention of disposing to the Board under the voluntary system. There is one very large tract of grazing in portion of the demesne, and a great deal of it is let to graziers on the eleven months' system. It is almost at the end of the estate. There is more land on the town side of the estate. I don't know the particular tenure on which it is held.

49952. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have not conveyed that the owner has refused to sell that land, but simply that you have no indication that he will?—The fact remains that if they got a fair chance at all of buying at any kind of a price I am sure they would have bought. There are other places in this union on another estate, Keelogues, almost as bad, and within a very short distance of it is Ballyvarry, which is good grazing land.

49953. Do you know that large estate?—I don't know the tenure, but I know it is paying land. There is another very poor property between the mearing of Castlebar and Westport Unions, up in the mountains, Sherabeen. The valuation is very low, and the tenants are very poor. They cannot even grow a bit of oats or even rye on any portion of their holding to make thatch for their houses. For some reason or other the Board has not been able to get any chance at it. At a sitting of this Commission in London some months ago a Mr. Boyd, representing the Landowners' Convention, described the people of the West of Ireland—I won't be certain as to the exact words—as a lazy and thriftless people. The Kilmaine Estate furnishes a striking example of the inaccuracy—I will not use a stronger word—of this statement. Since the Board acquired possession of the property they have carried out extensive works in fencing and drainage; and if Mr. Boyd were to visit the district in mid-winter he would meet scores of brawny sons of toil working up to their waists often in mud and water, for the lucrative wages of 9s. a week. The people in general throughout Castlebar Union favour the Congested Districts Board far more than they do the Estates Commissioners. They

confidence in the gentlemen who compose the , and also in its local officials, and were the to be done away with and the Estates Commis- s appointed to discharge its functions, it is the n of many that such a change would be detri- l to a speedy settlement of the problem of re- congestion in the West. The Board's officials metimes hampered in their work by the refusal ne obstinate tenant to migrate even a short dis- from his old home, even though he is offered a better holding. Discretionary powers for the lsory removal of tenants should be vested in the to meet the requirements of such cases. I am of two cases in Castlebar, one in particular in een division, in which a delay of nearly two occurred owing to the action of one of the s.

4. That tenant was a woman?—Yes; and in r case the tenant was a district councillor, and s equally obstinate. The Board should be em- d when they purchase lands in the vicinity ns, or in districts where there is a large popu- of young men, to vest about four acres of land h places in the hands of trustees, the land so to be used for the promotion of healthy exer- such as the old Irish games of hurling, foot- tc. Such a move would tend to improve the al powers of the people generally, and would towards keeping country boys from seeking nervating influences of publichouses in towns their day's work is done. I think that that matter which requires some consideration.

t Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It seems to be a very le suggestion.

6. Sir John Colomb.—Do the boys generally the enervating influence of public-houses?— will be boys no matter in what part of the but if you give them a chance of enjoying lves outside they won't go inside. In Achill nday one of the witnesses said that the Board not purchase land at all unless they got it heaply than they got the estate under discus- t the time. Our complaint is that they won't cause they don't like to give too high a price. n was offered for sale last week adjoining the ine Estate. There are five or six tenants on ilmaine Estate who have very small holdings, enerally have to pay £5 or £6 an acre for wing on this farm. They were quite prepared e it for the price realised at the auction. into account the annuities payable to the Commission, and the interest on the purchase it totted out to about £2 an Irish acre. They uite willing to do so, but they might find a ty in finding the money for the purchase.

7. Was it the occupation interest that was put Yes, but was the tenants' interest in a holding sed through the Land Commission.

8. It was an annuity farm?—Yes.

9. Was it brought before the Congested Dis- Board that this farm was for sale?—Yes.

49960. What was the annuity of the farm?—£28. *Aug.* 28, 1907.

49961. What was it sold for?—It was not sold at all; £905 was bid for it. It did not reach the reserve. Mr. Thomas Moclair.

49962. It is still open for sale?—Yes. The tenants put next it are quite prepared to pay £2 an acre for it.

49963. Mr. Bryce.—What was the name of that farm?—Flynn's farm. I live on three acres of another paying farm, and on account of living in the district I don't want to say anything about that. The Board is in negotiation for the purchase of that at present. To show the industry of the tenants in the district, I may mention that the people on portion of the estate, on a mountain part of it, have been engaged in sprouting for early potatoes for years and years, before ever the system became popular in any other part of Ireland. They have been at it for twenty-five years, which shows their anxiety to make a few shillings extra by their industry.

49964. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were the late frosts not against them?—This year they were, unfortunately.

49965. That is an indication of their industry?—Yes. Here is another indication of industry. Some of the people of from £6 to £7 valuation bought milk from their neighbours, and along with what they had themselves, sent it up in daily supplies to Dublin, but they could never wait to get their money back. It might, perhaps, be two or three months before they would get the cheque for their milk, and they had to drop it on that account. In connection with Mr. Rutledge's suggestion in his evidence today as to dividing grass lands up into holdings, your lordship said it would have been a good thing if it had been done in time. The only time it was attempted in Mayo was when an estate was about being sold to the Estates Commissioners. The landlord tried to get the double interest in the estate by striping up the land at first, then selling the tenant right of the holdings at eight or ten years' purchase, and then selling the whole thing over again to the Estates Commissioners, but the game was stopped in its infancy.

49966. Sir John Colomb.—You tell me in working out the figures that the tenant was willing to give thirty-two years' purchase for that farm?—Yes, but the reason is that they have only between four and five acres of land away in from the road. This place is next to them. They buy hay and pay between £4 and £5 an acre for it.

49967. It would be a great convenience in the enlargement of holdings?—Yes.

49968. And for that they would be willing to give thirty-two years' purchase?—Yes.

49969. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think they would make it pay?—That would be a matter for themselves.

49970. They would not give so much if they did not think they would make it pay?—There are very few fools in that part of the world.

Mr. Alexander Larminie examined.

1. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have sent in a let* in which you trace the history of what d up to the present condition of the country, is very interesting, but as I understand you, prove of the Congested Districts Board's work as you have had experience of it?—Very

2. Then you are not one of the strong advocates pulsion?—No. I think very strong reasons be given before compulsion should be resorted very effort of inducement should be used before lsion is resorted to.

3. Do you think it can be expected that the vner should agree to sell his land at a price would diminish the income that he had been omed to receive?—Certainly, I do not, unless some other compensating advantages.

4. What is your main objection to compulsion, ecause the landlords will not sell at a loss to lves, and that compulsion may be applied to them—do you think that that is objectionable? dedly. It goes without saying.

5. But on the whole you prefer to see congestion with by the Congested Districts Board than other body you know of?—Certainly.

49976. And you are generally satisfied that they work upon good business-like sound serviceable lines?—I would not suggest much improvement. Mr. Alexander Larminie.

49977. You do not altogether look at emigration within reasonable limits as such a very great evil?—I do not see how you can get on in this country without it under existing circumstances. I wish I could.

49978. Are you satisfied that the educational system in the country is the best for agricultural districts, or do you think that the nature of the training and the methods of teaching are capable of improvement?—I think that they are capable of vast improvement. They are almost in their infancy. At present there is scarcely any education. That is a great want in this country—a thoroughly good agricultural education with object lessons.

49979. Am I right in putting this construction upon your general view that although you have no fault to find with the Congested Districts Board, and you think that their work is very good, yet when you look to the future you see the double necessity now of bringing up the young to understand how to manage the farms and to work them with intelli-

* See p. 200 *et seq.*

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Mr. Alexander Larminie.

gence and knowledge?—Indisputably I think the present system is about the worst in existence.

49980. You say rumour has it, and apparently on good grounds—I don't know what the apparently good grounds are—that the Board will be amalgamated with or absorbed by the Estates Commissioners, and you proceed to argue that you can see no reason why the Congested Districts Board should be so absorbed, and you bear testimony to the manner in which they have done their work up to now?—Yes.

49981. Therefore, we may take it from you your evidence is that the Congested Districts Board should continue to be the authority for dealing with the congested districts, and that its means of doing good should be increased by increasing its funds?—Certainly, by an increase of its funds and an increase of its discretion.

49982. You look as far as possible to the diminution of emigration and an improved education, which would enable a larger proportion of the people in congested districts to make their living there?—Certainly.

49983. Beyond that you don't think it is possible to go?—No. I think that the prices of agricultural produce are so very bad that agriculture does not pay at all.

49984. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Don't you think it might pay the small occupier?—I do, as far as he can support himself by his own work; but if he has to pay for labour it cannot pay.

49985. But the small occupier would have a great deal of labour within his own family circle?—Yes, if he waited for them to grow up.

49986. They are not grown in every family?—No.

49987. In that view don't you think it would be good economy to have much of the land of Ireland that is under grass, that is to say, second and third-class land, brought under a system of tillage, the occupiers being small farmers?—Tillage properly carried out will improve most of the land. It will improve land and increase its productiveness, but the only question is, does it repay the labour?

49988. Take it that intensive cultivation was introduced and that there was a practical system of agricultural education for the young, don't you consider that it would be well for the country as a whole that much more land should be tilled?—Yes, I think so.

49989. If we had arrived at that stage of practical agricultural education, and intensive cultivation consequent upon it, do you not think that many of the population would be provided for who now emigrate?—I do not, because it is only the redundant members of the family who emigrate. Very few families emigrate.

49990. Under a system of cultivation more men would have employment at home?—That is so, as long as they are unmarried, and do not start fresh families of their own. They might, perhaps, wait until they were middle-aged men before they started on their own account.

49991. It is obvious that if the whole land were under tillage the surplus population even then would emigrate?—Yes.

49992. When you speak of emigration with approval, I take it that that is not the class of emigration that has prevailed up to this?—I don't speak of it with approval, but I think it is a necessary evil.

49993. Was it not a sad thing to have so many people going away without any practical education?—Yes. The misfortune of the emigrants is that they are sent away half educated.

49994. It is a sad thing to have so many people going out of the country, leaving so much of the land of the country not properly utilised?—That really has been led up to by events over which we have no control.

49995. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I would like to ask one question, a continuing one, of great importance. You assume that a labourer cannot make a living in this country. That is to say, while a small holder whose family work upon the holding can make a living yet he cannot afford to hire labour at a living wage which would support the labourer from his own work. I think it is very important that it should be carefully considered. We have been told by a succession of witnesses that to put a great deal of additional labour into the soil, would treble the output from that ground, and I personally should be very sorry to be persuaded that the time would not come when a man without sufficient land to provide for his own family will be able to obtain a living wage for work with the farmers. You, I gather, have made up your mind that that is not likely to occur?—I don't think it is.

49996. You don't think that the land is capable of a higher class cultivation, which will so far increase the output of it that they can afford to employ labourers outside their own family at a living wage?—I don't think they can, to any considerable extent, considering there is nothing that they can sell to advantage. There is only the one crop still in Ireland that you can cultivate with profit—that is the potato. There is no corn you can grow that really pays for the cultivation

49997. Then you have cattle?—Yes, but it is not profitable to anything like the extent that it was twenty years ago.

49998. Let us assume what was impressed on us to-day, the possibility of stall-fed cattle in this country, fattened up and sold straight to the butcher: don't you consider that that means a very large increase in the number of labourers employed growing green stuff, turnips, mangels, and so forth?—That in every other country in the world, is done by labourers who are paid for it, and live upon it.

49998a. Is there anything peculiar in Ireland that makes that impossible?—It has been tried over and over again by the most intelligent and wealthy farmers, and they have always given up cultivation.

49999. You go so far as to say that tillage is not a practical outlook except on small farms?—I think so.

50000. Are you speaking of Ireland or of the West of Ireland?—Principally of the West of Ireland.

50001. I can only hope you are wrong?—I hope so sincerely myself, but I speak from very long practical experience.

50002. Mr. Bryce.—You are under-agent for Lord Lucan?—I was under-agent over forty years ago, and head agent since 1872.

50003. I don't quite understand the second last paragraph of page 5 of your pamphlet, in which you say you also broke up and measured the holdings?—Holdings that were originally limited perhaps to two or three families in common, and in the process of times these became twenty, thirty, and forty families. That is the origin of the rundale holdings, of which we heard so much to-day. The landlord is, in no respect, responsible for the rundale holdings, except by the fault of omitting to take powers to prevent it. Under the old arrangement he could not prevent it because where leases were granted they contained no special restrictive clauses. These leases were made over 100 years ago.

50004. Mr. Sutherland.—The landlord could have put in any condition he liked in these leases?—Yes. Unfortunately the clauses against sub-division was omitted.

50005. Why was such an important thing omitted?—I suppose that the importance of it was not considered at that time. Over 100 years ago rural life was a very primitive matter in this country

50006. Is this the process: when a man cultivated a new piece of land his rent was raised?—Not under these leases. The leases that I speak of were in existence on an average fifty years without any change of rent.

50007. These pieces of land were being reclaimed meantime?—No. Some of them may have been reclaimed or improved.

)008. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—On Lord Lucan's estate policy of breaking up a large area into small ings did not succeed?—I think it was a success.)09. I am glad that I asked the question because impression on my mind was otherwise?—Lord n carried it out practically as the Congested Dis- s Board has done, except that he could not under- great improvements, buildings, and so forth. nk I have put it clearly in my pamphlet. With d to the area under the power of the Congested icts Board, I think that it is not sufficiently ed. We find that occasionally the Estates Com- ioners and the Congested Districts Board overlap, I think that that is unfortunate, and would sug- that the whole of Connaught, with a few of the ern and southern counties, should be put en- y under the Congested Districts Board.

)010. In what way have you found the overlapping he two Departments in the same district detri- al?—I cannot give you fully individual cases, I know cases; for instance, the other day, where was a meeting of tenants, they fought over the tion whether the estate should be sold through the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, and I think that that had a very unfortunate effect on the minds of the people. I think that agricultural education is the great want in this country. We have very little of it. We have the Agricultural Department doing something but nothing very practical. They have no educational farms. They have small experimental plots. These are so very scattered that they have had very little effect on the general public. What you want is to teach the young men how to work the land to the greatest profit. One of the most important questions, particularly for the West, is that of the fishing. That is the one industry that can be developed almost to an unlimited extent in this country, and I think that not nearly enough attention is paid to it. The people want piers and harbours on all parts of the western coast, with assistance—I would have nothing in the way of free grants—in such ways as loans for the purchase of boats and gear. I know that it is done at present to some extent, but not on nearly large enough a scale. I believe it is the greatest source of wealth we have in the West of Ireland, if properly developed.

Mr. Thomas Gallagher.

Mr. THOMAS GALLAGHER examined.

)011. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?— I farm nine Irish acres. My valuation is 7*s.*, and my rent £9. I am selected by the nacon and Ballyglass Branch of the United Irish ue, and am well acquainted with the condition he small farmers on the different estates in this ict. There are, in the parish of Carnacon, about tenants, and of these about nine are economic, or £15 valuation. Nearly all the remainder occupy ings ranging from two to eight acres, some even The result is that they are able to live and their rent only by labouring in England, and on y which is sent by children and friends in rica. Where these are not forthcoming, for in- e in the case of a man with a large young family, the condition is very poor. These small tenants ot care very much to purchase their holdings under circumstances as it would not materially im- e their condition.

)012. Why do you think that it would not materi- improve their condition?—Because if a man with or three acres of land purchases without getting nlargement he leaves himself no enlargement to

)013 Although he would pay a smaller sum in his uity than he now pays in rent, and would gradu- become the purchaser of the freehold of his pro- y?—It would not improve him much unless he an enlargement of the small portion that he now s. These men have been constantly toiling the e small patches, which, as a result, become worn and enfeebled, and are rendered very liable to to disease, especially in a wet season. In con- ence of the smallness of their holdings they have ake con-acre from £3 to £4 per acre a year, and leaves them very little for their labour. The only dy is to enlarge their present holdings by the ac- ition and distribution of untenanted land. There in this district, over 1,400 acres of untenanted suitable for this purpose, which could be allocated out removing them from their present homes, ex in very few cases, and even in these few cases tenants would be still living in the very same oundings as heretofore. These lands referred to are ated at Castlecarra, Burriscarra, Golforth, Mount- sant, and part of the Towerhill property, also of the Moorehall and Waterford Estates, and are n this district, but they cannot be acquired with- compulsory purchase.

)014. How do you know that they cannot be ac- ed without compulsory purchase?—Because the lord has been approached and will not sell the s lands.

)015. Who is the owner?—Mr. Moore.

)016. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Did he tell you he would sell the grass lands?—I heard it a long time ago the tenants belonging to Mr. Moore.

)017. You don't know of your own knowledge?— I only heard it from the tenants. To improve the condition of the small tenants and give them enough of the land to live on in terms of moderate comfort I advocate strongly the application of compulsion for the sale of these lands, of course, at a fair compensation.

50018. I suppose you mean by fair compensation such a sum as would ensure the landlord neither more nor less than his previous income?—If he was very near his net income he would be well off. I think that the Congested Districts Board would be the best body to entrust with carrying out this matter. This district is not scheduled as congested, but all Connaught should be scheduled. The bogs are all worn out.

50019. You say that of your own knowledge?—Yes. I refer to the bogs in my parish. The people have to go to outlying districts and buy turf at great ex pense. The lowlands are all flooded during winter, as the drainage has been altogether neglected. Lough Carra is not allowed to empty its waters into Lough Mask. Two landlords are the cause of this, as they hold the water to beautify their demesnes.

50020. Have they dammed the rivers or what?—They have, many years ago, at the time of the drainage. There is a battlement of from five to six feet against the wall.

50021. How long ago were these made?—I could not give you the date, but it was the time of the drainage. I am sure it was forty years ago. It was made by Mr. Moore, of Moorehall, because Lough Carra comes close up to his house, and the demesne is within 400 yards of it. If this battlement were broken down it would strand a great deal of the shore on him and he should make another boathouse. He has one made convenient to him; but that is drowning the whole country. The floods are all leaving us without turf and pasture.

50022. You say that in consequence of these small holdings these tenants have to take con-acre at from £3 to £4 an acre?—They have.

50023. They get that from neighbouring farmers?—From these graziers and the landlords. The grazing lands are held by outsiders.

50024. What do you call outsiders?—People outside the parish.

50025. Do you mean that nothing should be owned in the parish except by people inside it?—No; but these big farmers come from outside.

50026. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would the land be suitable for cultivation?—The best of land.

50027. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you let anybody outside the parish come into it?—The local people who need the land most should be supplied first in every place.

50028. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You spoke about an economic holding of £15; is that valuation or rent?—Valuation.

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50029. On an average, what extent of land would that represent?—It may be fifteen or sixteen acres. Our valuation is high. Valuation and rent come very close.

50030. Do you mean that the rent would be about £1 an acre?—It is not valued at £1 an acre, but we would have fifteen acres of land of the valuation of £15.

50031. Mr. Bryce.—You are talking of tillage land?—Yes.

50032. In addition to that there is some mountain land attached?—Not in our district.

50033. Then, if the holding consists of fifteen acres at a rent of £15 that means that the rent is £1 an acre?—Yes; and in some cases £1 5*s*.

50034. Then it must be very good land?—Yes, but the rent is very high. They raised the rent of the land. They brought out the reviser.

50035. The valuation of the land has not been revised for sixty years?—It is not sixty years since it was revised on our property.

50036. Sir John Colomb.—The valuation was made by Griffiths in the forties and fifties. The valuation of the land has never been changed.

50037. Mr. Sutherland.—You are thinking of the valuation of the Land Commission?—No, but I mean the valuation of the holding. I clearly understand what I am saying, because when I was a boy they brought out the reviser and he raised the valuation of the holdings in some cases from £4 to £5 5*s*.

50038. Sir John Colomb.—Not on the land, but the valuation of the holdings, which included houses?—The valuation of the holdings.

50039. The valuation of the land has not been changed for fifty years?—What difference does it make to a man if he has to pay it all the same?

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-EIGHTH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Courthouse, Claremorris.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. PATRICK J. KILLEEN examined.

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Mr. Patrick J. Killeen.

50040. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the chair*).—You represent the District Council of Claremorris?—I am Chairman of Claremorris District Council.

50041. You have a precis prepared, and as you proceed we will ask you questions on that. With regard to the first point, as to population and valuation, you will bear in mind, perhaps, that we have all the statistical figures, and we will not trouble you to repeat anything that is not essential to your argument?—I will be thankful if you will allow me to proceed in the order in which I have arranged my evidence, as it will be easier for me to give it in that way.

50042. Very well?—The valuation of the Claremorris Union is £44,729. It comprises three dispensary districts, viz.:—Ballindine, £16,050 5*s.*; Ballyhaunis, £13,081; and Claremorris, £15,597 15*s.* The population, according to the census of 1901, was 25,820, made up from Ballindine Dispensary District 7,239, Ballyhaunis Dispensary District 10,879, and Claremorris Dispensary District 7,702.

50043. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Does the total population include the town?—25,820 persons.

50044. That includes all?—Everything. The valuation of the union at the time of last census 1901) was £43,972, which shows that the valuation has increased £757, whereas the population must have materially decreased during the past six years.

50045. The valuation has increased?—Increased.

50046. That is on the valuation merely of buildings?—Well, I will go into that just now. There are nineteen electoral divisions within the union, viz.:—Ballyhaunis, Bekan, Claremorris, Cloghermore, Course, Culnacleha, Kilvine, Knock (North), Knock (South), Loughanboy, Murneen, Ballindine, Ballyhowley, Caraun, Crossboyne, Garrymore, Kilcolman, Mayo, Tagheen. The first-mentioned eleven are scheduled as congested; the other eight divisions should be scheduled as congested. Before going into the scheduling of districts, I wish to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the increase of valuation in the union, which I attribute to new buildings, especially those new improvements raised by the parish grants given by the Congested Districts Board. In many instances where there has been an addition or renovation of a poor man's home there has been therewith an increase in valuation, and several farmers have therefore refused to accept of parish grants, lest they should have to pay an extra charge, which would mean, as the rate now stands in this union, a yearly tax of £1 2*s.* 1*d.* on every £5 increase in house valuation. There should be a remedy for this taxation; because unless the Irish peasant sees clearly that it costs him nothing to become improved he will make no effort toward improvement. The entire Claremorris Union should be scheduled as congested.

50047. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—By that statement about the Irish peasant, you mean, I take it, Mr. Killeen, that he would not like to be taxed on his improvements?—Well, you know the rate on houses in this union is 4*s.* 5*d.* in the £, and if he throws up a bit of a shed which will cost him £8 or £9, or perhaps £7, the reviser will come round and put down a valuation extra on the holding, and he will have to pay 4*s.* 5*d.* per £ extra during the year. The Irish peasant does not like that thing.

50048. He has much more objection to being taxed on his improvements than to contribute to the improvements?—Yes; that is quite so.

50049. You are aware of that?—Yes.

50050. You are also aware that it is the universal rule in England and Scotland as well?—Well, it is the landlord, I have heard, that pays for the improvements in England.

50051. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The taxation is on the improvement?—Yes. There should be some remedy for it, because farmers are chary here to take parish grants on that account.

50052. You know that is a general question common to the whole country, this system of valuation of land?—Yes; but you know it is hard if a man is taxed from the fact that he builds a bit of a house on his land.

50053. I quite understand?—And he therefore improves the general appearance of his domicile by that fact, and puts on a very neat colouring of red upon zinc, and that tends to the improvement of the entire place.

50054. And it lessens the burden of taxation at the same time on the man who makes no improvement?—Yes.

50055. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—As I understand, the Irish peasant has the same feeling on the matter as all others. We do not like to be taxed more on houses than we can help?—Quite so.

50056. And if we improve our houses they become more valuable, and therefore they are higher taxed?—Certainly.

50057. And it is not the Irish peasant alone who objects to that?—Well, you are dealing with the Irish peasant now, sir. Anybody can get a grant from the Congested Districts Board but the Irish peasant, do you see, sir.

50058. Yes?—The entire of Claremorris Union should be scheduled as congested. In the eight divisions which are not scheduled there are about 11,000 acres of grass lands valued at about £5,800.

50059. You say they should be scheduled as congested. Do you give any reasons for that?—I will further on. Of these 11,000 acres, 3,324 are owned by Lord Oranmore and set to graziers. There are several villages very congested in the districts not scheduled, for instance, Caraun Electoral Division. In the village of Cuilmore 274 people are huddled together in bad land valued at £298.

50060. Two hundred and seventy-four people?—Yes, on £298 worth of land. We have also in the village of Garryredmond 145 people on a valuation of £173; in the village of Meelickbeg 30 people on £30 valuation; in the village of Meelickmore there are 96 people on £75 15*s.* valuation; and in the village of Tootagh there are 80 on a valuation of £65.

50061. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Adding all these together, the aggregate would be less than £1 per head on the valuation?—Quite so. In Mayo Electoral Division, in Corskeagh there are 36 people on a valuation of £39; in Corlisland 17 people on a valuation of £3; in Derronell 65 people on a valuation of £51. In the Tagheen Electoral Division, in Ballydaff there are 81 people on a valuation of £73 10*s.*; in Knockbrack and Lanaboll 37 on a valuation of £49 10*s.*; in Sessaugh 71 on a valuation of

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£80; and in Tagheen (East and West) there are 70 people on a valuation of £100. And in Ballindine Electoral Division, in Killeen, I will add, 120 people on £111 10*s.* valuation. These are a few instances of facts that I will lay before the Commission.

50062. And if you take the valuation of the grass lands out of the total valuation, these electoral divisions, which are now excluded, would come within the definition of congestion?—Yes. My evidence will clearly show that the rest of these are not less congested. These villages can get no benefits from parish grants, etc. The Parish Committees have proved a great boon to most parts of the country. Their working has helped to change for the better the physical features of many villages and introduce ideas and practice of sanitation hitherto unknown—at least unobserved. People are instructed in the hygienic advantages of admitting pure air into their houses; they use windows larger in size than heretofore, and capable of being opened for ventilation purposes. Then the rules that govern the giving of grants of money to any householders require that the manure pit should be removed from its familiar place before the door to a safe distance, and if possible out of sight. Some jealousy has existed as to the difference of the amounts given to some parishes, and the monies which go to each Parish Committee should be meted out in such a way as to prevent any jealousy. By all means give the grants to those most deserving; and let me here again impress upon the Commission the necessity of having the whole of this union scheduled as congested, because it is evidently perfectly unfair to have people unbenefited by such grants and allowed to remain in their original state of want of taste in their homes for the simple reason that their villages are surrounded by big grazing farms where the valuation is great and the population almost nil.

50063. Mr. O'Kelly.—What do you mean by people unbenefited by grants?—People who cannot get the grants, who cannot derive any benefit from them.

50064. What particular class?—People living in non-congested areas.

50065. Now, you spoke about having the whole county or province scheduled?—The whole union.

50066. Tell me what your idea is as to what would be a fitting description of congestion?—Well, I think the 30*s.* average valuation per head is entirely too low, because the average family in Connaught is taken as five, with the result that the average valuation per family would be £7 10*s.*, which is entirely uneconomic. I would suggest that the amount be doubled.

50067. Would you rather agree that the definition of congestion should be changed and made a matter of discretion for the Congested Districts Board or any future body who may have to deal with congestion?—Well, sir, I have seen by the evidence in other places that it has been proposed that all Connaught should be scheduled as congested. That would provide for and take in the Claremorris Union. There is a great necessity for it, and I wish very much to impress it on this Commission. This union is very congested.

50068. I should like to know exactly what your definition would be. When you talk of congestion you talk of it in places comparatively near hand. I want you to suggest what your definition of congestion would be?—Where there are holdings less at least than £10 valuation.

50069. Do you take £10 as the limit?—£7 10*s.* is the maximum at present. That is entirely too low, and if you fix £10 you would make the value on each head £2, instead of 30*s.*, as at present.

50070. Might I suggest to you that it would be far better to allow the Congested Districts Board a discretion in this matter, and not to decide on any definition that might be based upon the geographical area or population of Claremorris?—But would not that work out? That is what I speak of.

50071. I am anxious for your view?—Yes, if the Congested Districts Board got the power that you mention, that would really deal with these villages which I am naming. Of course they could not deal with the grass farms that are lying on one side of them, because there is no congestion on a grass farm.

50072. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It seems to be your point that in those electoral divisions which are not now scheduled there are many occupiers as poor as any in the scheduled area?—Actually so.

50073. And you think it a hardship that these grants cannot be made available for them?—Yes, I do really.

50074. And if there was some provision for scheduling those districts, then, through the parish grants and through enlargement of their holdings, the condition of the people might be improved?—Certainly.

50075. Mr. O'Kelly.—Yes, my lord; I quite follow your point. What do you mean, Mr. Killeen, by parish grants?—Those parish grants given by the Parish Committee through the Congested Districts Board.

50076. How would that affect the alteration of the definition—it has nothing at all to do with the alteration of the definition of congestion?—I say that those people who are living in places such as the village of Killeen, or Ballindine, which is the most congested village, could get no money from the parish grants, because they are not scheduled as congested, and I consider that a grievance and a hardship.

50077. Just this last question. I do not like to press it any further. Of course you quite agree that there must be some change in the definition of congestion, some alteration?—Yes.

50078. And that the 30*s.* test is too low?—Well, it is low.

50079. May I suggest this to you, that it would be wiser to say that the Congested Districts Board is free to apply itself to congestion wherever, in its view, congestion exists, rather than have a definition that might exclude districts comparatively prosperous, but where, at the same time, congestion in one form or another is found?—I see your point, sir. Well, you would go more closely into the working of the people themselves, but your contention would lead to what I want just as well.

50080. Well, would you agree with my suggestion?—I would, sir.

50081. Sir John Colomb.—As I understand you, what you advocate is that the Congested Districts Board should have the power to deal with congestion anywhere?—Quite so, sir.

50082. That would make the Congested Districts Board operate all over Ireland?—I am speaking of this union, sir.

50083. Mr. O'Kelly.—If I may interpose a remark, the question I addressed to Mr. Killeen referred entirely to the province of Connaught?—I am speaking of this union, sir. I am not going to deal with anything outside it, because I do not pretend to know anything else outside this union, and I do not deal with unions I may know nothing about.

50084. Sir John Colomb.—You confine your remarks to this union?—Yes.

50085. But in laying down a general policy, and dealing with a principle, no Government and no Department can take a view merely of the union, but must consider congestion wherever it is found, and you are fixing your eye on this Union, while this Commission will fix its eye, as you can well imagine, on the general question?—I quite understand.

50086. We are to understand your evidence as confined to dealing exclusively with this particular union?—Every union, I imagine, in Connaught will have fully as much good from it as Claremorris. It means the same thing in every union. And I am sure you have often heard, since you have sat on the Commission, evidence that the unions round here are all nearly in the same condition.

50087. I always find that some way or other all the witnesses seem to fix their eyes on their own particular locality?—Yes, sir.

50088. And they do not seem to trouble themselves much with what occurs at a distance?—Well, we do. We in Mayo, I believe, are very much interested in the political affairs of the country; but I might be told afterwards, if I went into the Irish scheme as a whole, that I ought to deal with the things that I am supposed to know. People might say I was going on too large a scale.

50089. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I should like to put that in a short form. You give your evidence as regards this union that you know?—Yes.

50090. Let other witnesses give evidence as regards the unions they know?—Yes.

50091. And it is the province of this Commission

put that evidence together and draw a general nclusion from it?—Quite so, sir.

50092. That is the object, I understand, of your niting your evidence to the union?—Quite so, sir.

50093. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You think it is a bad stem that parish grants cannot be given to any an over £7 valuation?—I do not know that I have id that.

50094. I merely want to give you an opportunity of saying what you think?—You see e Congested Districts Board have taken the erage for each family in Connaught as five, d, therefore, each family, in order to have scheduled as congested could not have a greater luation than £7 10*s*. Of course there may be milies that have a valuation of £15 getting parish ants, because the district would be scheduled as ngested, but I do not think that those grants are ven to people with £15 valuation; they are nerally given to the poorer people—I hear so.

50095. But you wish to see areas scheduled in order have a parish committee in them?—Yes, sir.

50096. And one of the reasons you gave us was that parish committees could not offer rewards for the moval of manure heaps because the district was not heduled?—That is not the way I put it, sir, but said that the rules that govern the giving of a grant money to any householder require that the manure ap should be removed, and you cannot get a grant om the parish committee unless your manure heap removed to some place away. That shows that the rish committee puts in their heads the idea of anliness.

50097. But you agree in that view?—Oh, yes, tainly.

50098. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The rule is that in giving parish grant they cannot go over a certain valuaon?—Yes.

50099. What is that sum?—I think £7 10*s*.; I lly am not sure. All these grazing farms are of ellent quality for tillage purposes, and the people, ere congestion exists, live, for the most part, on low-lying bad lands. Some years ago the tenants und Ballindine approached Lord Oranmore with iew to buying their holdings, and he agreed to sell parts of his lands around Esker and Ballindine, ich were in an unreclaimed condition; but he had idea of parting with the rich grazing land, on the a (he said) that he would not be as well remerated, nor would his income be as great as it under the present system. About the same time must have entered his mind that his eleven months' zing tenants were becoming rich working his land the grazing system, because he took over the ches himself and stocked them, under the efficient nagement of a steward named Grant. This man, ant, seemed to know his business thoroughly, s a very experienced judge of cattle and sheep, and dently appeared to make the business pay; but er a few experimental years Lord Oranmore disased with his services, and returned to the old system eleven months' grazing letting. The fluctuations in cattle market damped his ardour on more than occasion, and his profit and loss account must ve shown him the great expense incurred in the ving and selling of beasts on such a large scale, l that cattle and sheep feeding could be more cessfully worked by several graziers than by an lividual rancher. So I say that were the landds themselves allowed to stock their grazing ranches l work them as the graziers do now, we would l them, after a short time anxious to hand over ir lands to the Congested Districts Board, at a r price—say twenty years' purchase. Lord Oranre was far more successful at letting portion of land in con-acre than in his grazing experiment.

50100. Mr. O'KELLY.—What do you mean by enty years' purchase—twenty years' purchase of at?—On the rent.

50101. Twenty years' purchase of the fair rent of grazing lands?—No, sir; I could not fix any idea what would be the fair rent on grazing land, ause there is a difference in the price of grazing d. One year it might be worth 30*s*. an acre, and other year only 22*s*. 6*d*. But what I mentioned, ut twenty years' purchase—and I am glad you ed me—I mentioned in connection with a case ere Nolan-Ferrall sold a property to his tenant. e rent was £5, and he got twenty years' purchase a first term rent, which means that he got £100 on a £5 tenancy. Thus he got three years' purchase which made that £115 on a £5 tenancy.

50102. What do you mean by three years' purchase?—The three years' purchase is the bonus.

50103. I want to know what particular kind of rent you are referring to. You spoke of twenty years' purchase, and I want to know whether you are referring to first term rents?—First term rents; and twenty-three years on second term rents.

50104. You have been referring to Lord Oranmore?—Yes. I do not understand how the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners have valued the grazing land they have bought up to the present. I could not solve it, and I have not asked any of the officials of either body to tell me about it.

50105. I do not want to prolong this, but I only wish to ask, when you are speaking of 20 years' purchase are you referring to Lord Oranmore's grazing ranches or to his tenants' property—which of the two?—Twenty years' purchase will mean that he is to get 20 years' purchase of the rent of the grazing land as well as of the tenanted land.

50106. I want to know how it is, by what process of reasoning or of calculation have you arrived at the conclusion that 20 years' purchase all round, for judicial rents and for grazing rents, is fair and equitable?—By the figures of a £5 tenancy I have worked it out, and I think Lord Oranmore should be compensated by getting 20 years' purchase on a £5 tenancy. He would be just as well off as he is now. But I admit that I am unable to form any idea how the price is fixed on grazing lands. Of course Mr. Doran and Mr. Stuart, of the Estates Commission, are, I am sure, well able to do that. They have more skill, and I imagine they have looked into the question of how to lay down a price. But if you give a landlord 20 years' purchase on a £5 tenancy you give him £100, and you give him three years' purchase; that is the bonus, which means £115. That £115 invested at 3½ per cent. would bring him yearly £4 0*s*. 6*d*., whereas he gets £5 from the tenancy as it stands, if the tenant be a good tenant, and he has to pay 10 per cent. of the £5 for collection; whereas, if the tenant again brings him into court he will reduce the rent by 3*s*. in the £, with the result that one would meet the other.

50107. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you consider that in purchasing a landlord's property it would be a proper thing to give him neither more nor less than his net annual receipts over a series of years?—Well, I do not know if that would work out fair to people who would buy the land afterwards.

50108. Well, that is another question, because it does not follow that they should bear the loss. What I want to get from you is this: Do you think that in any national improvement which the State carries out a man from whom you take property should receive a sum equal to that which he received net from the same property in previous years?—Well, it would be unfair to ask the landlord to hand over his property from the landlord's calculation entirely.

50109. Carry that one step further, and I will do it at this stage, that we may understand each other. If the State carries out a great national improvement, you agree it should be done at the expense of the State or at the expense of one or other of the two parties to the bargain. You see, the State comes in to help in the bargain. Lord Oranmore we will take as the landlord, and anybody else as the tenant. He is satisfied and the tenant is satisfied. If it could be shown that Lord Oranmore got equal value for what he was giving up he should have no objection to sell?—But then the tenants insist that the landlords want too much.

50110. Yes, naturally?—But you know the landlord should give way a little there.

50111. And perhaps the tenants?—Well, the tenants have been paying for the land.

50112. Let us suppose that I purchase on behalf of the tenant, from the landlord, and that the landlord gets the net income he has been receiving?—Yes, sir.

50113. And that when the tenants have been put upon the land there will be a loss on the transaction. Now, should this loss be borne by the landlord or by the tenant, or generally by the State. That is the question?—It is a hard question for me to answer.

50114. You see it has got to be faced?—It has got to be faced, and the landlord should bear a portion of it, unquestionably.

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50115. And the tenant?—Because the landlord has been getting the money from the land, and the tenant has been paying for the land, whereas the landlord never bought the land.

50116. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—One minute, to follow that up. You started with this illustration, that Lord Oranmore's reason for not selling his land at a price offered was simply that the price would not give him an income the same as he had before?—He said so.

50117. Very well. Do you not think, to follow up Sir Francis Mowatt's question, that the State cannot expect that any man, for State purposes, should suffer loss. Do you not think if you were Lord Oranmore you would do the same?—I think so.

50118. And would you not think it very hard that in carrying out the State policy you were to suffer?—Yes, sir.

50119. And therefore somebody must do it; and I do not know whether you thoroughly understood what Sir Francis Mowatt asked you, which was this: As someone has got to suffer, it should not be an individual or a class, but it should be the State as a whole. Do you agree with that?—Well, if the State suffers the State must be paid. And who pays the State?

50120. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I put it in this way: This is a national improvement for the benefit of the State?—Quite so.

50121. And the national improvement involves the settlement of a bargain between two parties?—Quite so, sir.

50122. You say that in the settlement of that bargain there may be some loss on the whole, and the question is, whether, that being for the benefit of the State, that loss should be borne by the State generally, or whether it would be fair that the State should impose on one of the parties to the bargain the whole of the loss, and on the other the whole of the gain?—The landlord gets money for his estate. He is out of it. It is the tenant who steps into his shoes, and the State bears a loss in order to pay the landlord an inflated price.

50123. Well, there is a question about that?—To leave out "inflated"?

50124. Do you say that the sum to produce the net income of the landlord is an inflated price?—Well, the landlord should give way in some of it.

50125. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—And the tenant should give way?—The tenants have given way.

50126. Mr. O'KELLY.—You spoke about landlords getting their income less 10 per cent. for the expenses involved in the administration of the property. Would you tell me how you arrived at that figure?—I took it as a natural thing that out of every £100 collected he would give 10 per cent. to collect it.

50127. And your natural conclusion is based on what knowledge?—On the knowledge that the agent must be paid, and paid respectably.

50128. And I know that the agent must be paid and the staff on the property must be paid. I only desire to ask you on what particular knowledge you base your statement that 10 per cent. represents the outgoings of the administration?—I have really no knowledge to base it upon, but what I have heard, just.

50129. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was that not the terms of the Land Conference?—Yes, sir; I think it was.

50130. Mr. O'KELLY.—I quite agree. If you said at once that you saw it in the report of the Conference I would not press the matter any further, but I would suggest that people differ on that subject from those who subscribe to the Land Conference Report?—Quite so, sir.

50131. Do you think that the Irish land is as good security as the security people find in gilt-edged investments?—I would not think so.

50132. And you would not think it because on that property when the next judicial rents are being fixed there may be as great a reduction as we have experienced in the last two judicial fixings?—Well, perhaps there may.

50133. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—One question with regard to the price to the landlord for the land. Are you satisfied in your own mind that in the prices they are asking they are not including the tenants' improvements?—The landlords are asking 27 and 28 years' purchase, and when the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners come in they make improvements and the tenants have to pay.

50134. I am taking the price of land at the present time. Is there included in that value any confiscation of tenants' improvements in the past?—I do not follow your question.

50135. The land of Ireland has a certain selling value because it is improved?—Yes.

50136. Did the landlord or the tenant do that improvement in the past?—Well, it is not the fact that the land improved that makes the greater price.

50137. What has increased the price, then?—I think the fact that cattle and sheep-rearing has been more lucrative in these years than it was when the Canadian cattle were allowed to come in.

50138. But if the land is now any better for cultivation is not that an improvement?—I do not know that it is better for cultivation now than ten or twenty years ago.

50139. I am not talking of twenty years ago, but 200 years ago land had a price in Ireland?—Yes.

50140. And it has increased in value?—Yes.

50141. And the land has been improved?—Yes.

50142. Has that been done by the landlord or the tenant?—I am sure I do not know. There has been a change in the country entirely. Fifteen or sixteen years ago very few tourists came into the country, but there are many now, and the country is improved by the fact that it is picturesque.

50143. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I do not think you quite understood Mr. Sutherland's question. Before 1881 many tenants reclaimed their holdings?—They did.

50144. And since 1881 some of them have reclaimed their holdings?—They have.

50145. Since 1881 has it been possible for the landlord to put rent upon the tenant's improvements?—Yes.

50146. Was it possible to put rent on improvements made before 1881?—I do not know.

50147. Well, I think you will find that it was not possible for the tenant to secure improvements made before 1881?—Oh, before 1881, as far as I have read and understand, if a tenant round here made any improvements he was charged extra rent.

50148. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the point, and that is claimed now as the property of the landlord to be sold, and it is alleged that that has inflated the price?—Certainly, sir.

50149. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But in fixing second term rents, are the tenants' improvements taken into account?—Well, I have not an idea what is the procedure of the court.

50150. Is not that so?—I do not know, sir. I know that in this part of the country generally when men improved a place and reclaimed the land then they were put out. The landlords have evicted them out of it.

50151. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then, as Mr. Kavanagh has put the case, they are not rented on their improvements since 1881, but they were rented on improvements before 1881?—Quite so.

50152. That was really the cause of the passing of the Act of 1881?—Quite so.

50153. And the price demanded by the landlords includes those confiscated improvements of the tenants before 1881?—I think so. Since 1881 there were several valuable estates sold at 17 or 18 years' purchase, and the landlords were perfectly satisfied to have it at that then.

50154. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But the prices you refer to were on the first term rents, not on second term rents?—On the second term rents there will be a greater number of years' purchase than on the first term rents.

50155. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why should there be a greater price on second term rents?—It seems that what is called a first term rent is a place that would not be brought into court at all, or only once; but a second term rent means a further reduction, and generally there is such a thing as 3*s.* in the £.

50156. Does not that second term reduction represent a decrease in the value of the property?—I suppose so, sir.

50157. Then why should there be a greater price on the second term rents than on the first?—Well, it is a known fact that we have twenty years' purchase on first term and twenty-three on second.

50158. I only desire to suggest to you that there should not be any difference, because the very fact that you have a reduction in the fixing of second term rents means that you are buying a property diminished in value?—Then if you had all one term rents you would not be considering the tenants who

in different circumstances on properties, because tenants have only gone into court once, and when buy their lands on twenty years' purchase on first term rents they get 7s. in the £ of a reduc-

159. Where does that happen?—On the Nolan-all Estate—7s. in the £.

160. Under the Act of 1903?—Under the Act of I know it. And they got 5s. in the £ reduc-on the second term rents, or twenty-three years' hase; that is how the figures work out.

161. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you admit, or do you admit, that second term rent is the rent, after ig credit to the tenant for all his improvements. you, or do you not admit that in fixing second rents, the landlord takes these into consideration ppraising the landlord's income?—No sir. They into consideration the tenants' improvements, of se.

162. They don't base the landlord's rent upon tenant's improvements at all. Is that so?—The llord's rent on tenants' improvements—since 1881 have not done that.

163. Now, I just want to take you over your ulation to illustrate this with regard to tenants' l, but before I do so I want to ask you this—Is r is it not the fact that in many cases of grazing hes, the landlords in the past spent con-rable sums of money in their improvement?—I not know sir. I know that some of them are ng to improve it now by letting it out in con-tillage—improving the quality of the land.

164. I am not talking of that; but I am talking actually reclaimed land and that sort of thing. are not aware that any landlords have done that? ot to my knowledge.

165. But supposing that it was proposed to take e grazing lands from the landlords, in pursuance a great State policy, and supposing that the land-proved that himself or his predecessors in title spent money on that land, and that its state of fection was owing to their expenditure on that l, do you think the landlord ought to receive com-sation for what he has done if that land is taken he State. I ask you, supposing the grass land in hands of a landlord to be wanted for the purposes the State, would you take into consideration, in ng the price, the fact of proof having been sub-ted to you that a large sum had been expended his predecessor in title on that land which had ught it to its present state of efficiency. It is a ple question?—It is hard to answer it by yes or

166. You cannot answer yes or no?—You take land as it stands now, sir; and, of course, if the dlord has improved the place he has got the benefit that improvement, for the simple reason that the ue of the land is improved, and he has got that. y valuer will say that, and he will lay on it the ue, not of forty years ago, but of what it is worth y.

167. But taking the stretch of land to be enormous, l that the landlord shows you that that can bring a large sum of money owing to his improvements the past, do you mean to say that it is fair of the te to take that land without giving him a capital that will pay him at least the same income that is receiving from it?—I do not think it would be y.

168. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you remember a case in County of Mayo of improvements such as Sir John referred to, that were made by the landlord?—ll, I cannot think of any just now, sir. There no case before my mind.

169. Mr. BRYCE.—Since the Act of 1903 was sed there has been an increase in the prices paid; there not?—There has been an increase in the ces paid.

170. Under the Ashbourne Act land was sold at ut 16 to 18 years' purchase?—Fourteen to eigh-n.

171. Of first term rents. And when the Act of 3 was passed there was a higher price?—Oh, yes; to 25.

172. Since the Act of 1903 has come into force re has been a further rise, I understand?—They asking more for the land now than ever they re asking before.

173. Even after the passing of the Act?—Quite sir.

174. Can you explain that?—Well, the Irish people have had a land hunger, and they have been anxious to get possession of the land, and the landlords have withheld from co-operating with the Land Act of 1903, and they say that the longer they hold the more they will get. The tenants, in some cases, to my own knowledge, have been too anxious to acquire the land, and where there is an anxiety on the one part and withholding on the other there is a natural tendency of the market to improve. It is just the same as if a man had twenty or ten cattle at a fair and was not anxious to sell them, and then he would get more in the evening for them. He would know that if he held on long enough he would get more for them in the night.

175. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does he always succeed in that?—Not always, of course, in the cattle market, and I hope not in the land market either.

176. Mr. BRYCE.—In the meantime you suggest that the landlord has made a profit by holding out?—He has made more out of the Land Act of 1903 than the tenant has.

177. I want to try and get from you an explanation of what has puzzled me, why, immediately on the passing of the Act of 1903, there was so considerable a rise of prices as has been found; and secondly, why, since the operation of the Act of 1903 has gone on, those prices have gone on continually rising?—Yes.

178. I want to get from you, if I can, as full an explanation of that fact as possible, because there is a good deal of dispute about it?—I do not mean to say that the land has been improved since, but the very fact that people have been so very anxious to buy has affected the prices.

179. I suppose they were equally anxious before the Act?—I do not think there was so much anxiety. At any rate I cannot remember, and it seems that there was not, under the Land Act of 1881, any anxiety to take advantage of it; and some of the landlords sold at 17 or 18 years' purchase; and still there were no negotiations between the landlords and tenants. The very fact that there has been a land hunger in Ireland for the last six or seven years, or ten years, is the main cause of the inflation of the prices.

180. But there has been always a land hunger in Ireland, has not there?—Well, there was not so much as recently.

181. There was not the same opportunity, perhaps, of gratifying it; but why should this rise in prices and this increase of land hunger have so suddenly developed?—It was the land hunger that developed, and the prices developed after it.

182. At all events there is no doubt of the fact that there is a tendency here, as well as elsewhere, of prices to go up?—It is an absolute fact.

183. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am sorry to interfere, but this extremely discursive examination has kept us to the first subject on which the witness was asked to give evidence, and we must try a little to curtail our inquiries or we cannot get through anything like our list of witnesses. Go on, please?—For years the men and able boys from around Curraghadoney, Crossboyne, and Ballindine went annually to England, and there saved during the season from £9 to £12 each. I have known some to bring home as much as £15 and £16 after six months' hard work and privation. Now most of these men stay at home and till what used to be grazing land, and the competition for the land (which is sold in acres or thereabouts) is so great that it realises in some cases the enormous sum of £7 and £8 per acre. I would like to mention that the people who go to England from this part of the country have to put up with terrible hardships, because they live in out-houses and barns, and they have no beds to sleep in but a bag to roll themselves into, in places where Englishmen would not keep their horses.

184. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you ever seen it?—No; for I was in England; but there are witnesses coming up before you who will prove that they had to do it themselves. At the prices that oats, potatoes, turnips, and straw are being sold at, there must be a loss to the man who takes the con-acre, because, generally, the crop is considerably damaged by rabbits and game. Lord Oranmore, therefore, reaps a three-fold benefit; he gets £4 to £6 per acre for his con-acre, his game is fattened at the tenant's expense, who gets no reduction whatsoever even if

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half the crop be destroyed, and the land is materially improved by tilling. The men are not anxious to go to England and slave there, as they have to do; hence they stay at home doing this con-acre work in order to have some fodder for their few young cattle during the winter, and it might happen that the cattle would pay nothing for their winter's feeding.

50185. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You say that migration to England and Scotland has diminished among the men in this part of the country?—Just around here at Curraghadoney and Crossboyne. These two villages I mention particularly.

50186. Do you say it has diminished or has ceased?—Diminished. The shopkeeper is paid in a good many cases by the money that comes from America about Christmas, and the rent must come out of the few acres of land they have round their congested homes. Compulsory purchase is necessary to acquire the lands from landlords of this type—and unfortunately this class represents the majority. The landlords now want 26 and 27 years' purchase for what they were willing to take 18 years' purchase for ten and twelve years ago.

50187. Eighteen years' purchase on first term rents?—Yes, sir.

50188. The larger number of years' purchase is on second term rents?—Yes, sir, plus a bonus which will add on three years more. Captain Sheffield was willing to take 18 years' purchase; now he wants 25.

50189. Eighteen years on first and 25 on second term rents?—Yes.

50190. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you perfectly sure of that reply to Sir Francis, our chairman. He asked you whether in every case the smaller number of years' purchase was on first-term rents and the larger number on second term rents?—There have been cases, my lord, where on the first term rent it was 14 years' purchase, and 17 years' purchase on the second term.

50191. Sir Francis Mowatt.—But in the case that you were mentioning you contrasted seventeen and twenty-five?—Seventeen and twenty-six or twenty-seven.

50192. I want to know. Seventeen on first-term rents and twenty-six on second?—That is the contrast I made.

50193. I think you said that the decrease between first and second term rents was 3*s.* in the pound?—2*s.* is the difference from first to second. A man buying at twenty years' purchase on first-term rents would get a reduction of 7*s.*

50194. Sir John Colomb.—About what date was this eighteen years' purchase transaction?—About 1898 or 1899 or 1900.

50195. Now the tenants who bought then had to pay 4 per cent. on the money?—They did not. I think they paid 3¾.

50196. The landlord was paid in Land Stock, was not he?—Yes, sir.

50197. Are you aware that at that time Land Stock stood at a premium, at £112, so that when the landlord got £100 of Land Stock he was really getting £112?—I am aware of that, and I am aware that he got three years' bonus, which made it £115 as against £112.

50198. Therefore there are other considerations to be taken into account when you make a comparison between property offered at 18 years' purchase and property offered now—the decrease in the value of the Land Stock, and the tenant having to pay less interest now. Those two things, and the fact that the rents now affected are second term rents and that then, generally, they were first term rents?—Yes.

50199. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are quite aware that the landlords, instead of getting depreciated Land Stock now, which is selling at 80, are being paid in gold plus the five years' bonus?—Three years' bonus I made it. It may be four. And there is another point. I think the best way to calculate it is that £100 worth of land under the Act of 1881 would not always be worth the same amount as it is under the Act of 1903.

50200. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am going to ask one question about a particular case to which you referred. You stated that the terms were 18 years' purchase on first-term rents. Then you mentioned that since the Act of 1903 the terms had risen to 25 or 26?—28 years they want.

50201. And the bonus?—And the bonus.

50202. Now, in that case that you mentioned of twenty-five or twenty-six years' purchase, had you a definite estate before your mind?—Yes, I had; th tenants told me.

50203. Are you perfectly sure they were not secon term rents?—First term rents. I do not think tha they went into court since.

50204. I should like to know definitely?—I do no know.

50205. I should like to know definitely whethe these were all second term rents?—They were all firs term rents.

50206. In the case of the larger price—of th twenty-five or twenty-six years' purchase?—It is th same circumstances exactly.

50207. Do you say that in each case they were firs term rents?—Yes. There was an inflation of eigh years' purchase.

50208. And in both cases, the eighteen and th twenty-five or twenty-six years' purchase, they wer first term rents?—Yes.

50209. Are you sure of that?—Well, I am not sur of whether the tenants went into court since or not but there has been an inflation in the price anyhow

50210. Now the fact is stated, and I suppose there cannot be any doubt that for a good while Land Stock was at a premium during the progress of transactions under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes.

50211. However, the premium of 12 per cent. would be fairly compensated by the bonus now?—It would be amply compensated by the bonus now.

50212. Then do you not think that in the case of an owner selling his land, any money which he did not require for his immediate purposes he could invest to good advantage?—It is worth £87 now, I think, or £86.

50213. If you had £10,000 to invest you could in vest it at great advantage?—You were sure of your income.

50214. Then I suppose that under the Act of 1903 an owner might clear off his mortgages?—Certainly.

50215. These are some of the advantages?—They are great advantages to some landlords, because there are some landlords paying 6 per cent. on their mortgages, whereas if they were able to clear off these mortgages through the operations of the Act of 1903 they would not have to pay any person.

50216. Sir John Colomb.—Are you a farmer?—I have one farm—I graze about twenty-eight acres.

50217. Any other business?—I am a shopkeeper.

50218. You have a shop, and you are holding grazing land besides?—Yes, sir; it is my mother has it.

50219. What is your main business—grazing or farming?—Well, shopkeeping.

50220. Have you got a spirit licence?—Yes; my mother has got the spirit licence.

50221. But it is in your shop?—Yes, sir; I live there. It is the duty of the Congested Districts Board to see that the tenants enter into no foolish bargains, because on the estates that are bought out and divided, under the Board, the tenants find it hard to live in moderate comfort and pay their annuities. On the Isidore Bourke Estate complaints are made that many of the farmers who have received increased areas of land are not improved in their condition, because the new rents are such as these poor people are unable to pay. Increased charges, in the shape of rent and high valuation placed on their houses, will prove veritable millstones sure to drag them down again to a condition of hopeless poverty. Well, I have a few instances here of where they find that the rent is too high and the value too high, and they can hardly get on on it. James Regan, Curraghleigh—the area of his holding is twenty acres, including four acres plantation, rent £18 0*s.* 2*d.*, valuation £18 5*s.*; John Reaney, Curraghleigh, eighteen acres, rent £16 2*s.* 6*d.*, valuation £11 15*s.*; Thomas Lavelle (herd on the farm Ballybeehenry), area 19a. 0r. 4p., rent £9 15*s.*, valuation £11 13*s.* 2*d.* There was no house built for this man, still he paid £40 fine.

50222. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Let us take these as examples; do not give us a list; the time is passing?—These are a few examples.

50223. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are those enlargements?—Yes.

50224. Do you not think those men ought to make a great struggle to meet the rent?—They are making a great struggle.

50225. And you would encourage them yourself to make the most of it?—Yes.

50226. Do you not think that it is a great advantage

the small Irish farmer to get some addition of land to his holding?—It is.

9227. If he is not expected to pay in full for the nt-right of the addition to his land might he not ct that his annuity would be something higher?— never complain of that, but they don't like their nity to be too high, considering the quality of the l. In this particular estate there was a kind of ion of the land by the official who was in charge , and he went round to the tenants, and he said— you don't take this there is another fellow looking it, and he is willing to take it."

9228. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who was the official?—Mr. lean.

9229. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—A thoroughly ient officer. Do you know how much a small ner will pay to another one for tenant-right?—).

9230. And if a man getting an enlargement is not ged for tenant-right he cannot expect that his nity would be as small as if he always held the nt-right of that land?—It would not be fair.

9231. Then if he got a house built or improved nay be charged something for the building of that se or the improvement of that house?—Yes.

9232. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say properly that it ld be the duty of the Congested Districts Board ee that the tenants enter into no foolish bargains? es.

9233. I quite agree with you. Have you any of whether the Congested Districts Board in this of the country adopted that excellent sugges- ?—I think they did not. There were some cases re they paid too much for the land.

9234. Would you think that 49 years' purchase he valuation was too high a price to pay?—I ld.

9235. And paying that must necessarily involve new tenants in responsibilities that they may afterwards be able to discharge?—It would be d for peasant proprietors to live in comfort and the annuity.

9236. Do you think the Congested Districts Board d up to the spirit of your view?—It could not said they did.

9237. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What exactly our view?—My view is that the Congested Dis- s Board, the inspectors, or somebody representing Congested Districts Board, should take part in sale of the land by the landlord and the buying he tenant, because they have to do with the land five or six years afterwards, and they ought to be best judges of how the tenants will be able to live the land when they come to divide it up between n.

9238. Mr. O'Kelly.—I want to press this a little her. Does it seem to you that 49 or 50 years' chase on the valuation was an inflated price. I am not going to suggest that the Congested tricts Board did that in all cases, but that they it in a particular case, and transferred their gation to people who might not be able to redeem n. Do you agree with that—that when they ght property at, say, 49 or 50 years' purchase the valuation it was at a price that will involve se to whom the Congested Districts Board trans- ed their obligations in responsibilities that they not be able to meet?—Yes.

9239. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I want to know t is the property for which the Congested Dis- ts Board paid 49 or 50 years' purchase?—Yes. I k Mr. O'Kelly has a particular estate before his d.

9240. Mr. O'Kelly.—I would rather not mention —I think Mr. O'Kelly has a particular sale be- his mind.

9241. Yes; you may take it from me. I have no bt it is so. I know they have given too much—— Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Really I must sist in this. A public body like the Congested tricts Board, that is doing very difficult work, is itled to a great deal of support, and when it is rged in any particular case that a very large sum that was paid for land, we want to be able to ng it to a test?—Well, Mr. O'Kelly has mentioned or 50 years' purchase.

9243. Mr. O'Kelly.—Of the valuation?—Of the uation. How far right or wrong he is I cannot

9244. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—But it is you o are giving evidence?—Yes.

50245. Have you any case before your mind in which the Congested Districts Board paid so much for land?—I do not really know as a bare fact that so much was paid, my lord.

50246. One other question. If a body like the Congested Districts Board is looking at poor people such as you describe, and anxious to provide enlargements of holdings for them, and is pressed by the public to find those holdings for them, do you not think that unless it has compulsory powers it will now and then, to relieve congestion, pay very big prices for land?—Well, I believe so. They will have to, certainly. The conditions of sale made between Mr. Nolan-Ferrall and his tenants have not been carried out by him or by the Congested Districts Board. On the day the terms of sale were agreed upon it was understood that from that day the tenants would be favoured with a reduction of 7*s.* in the £ on first term rents and 5*s.* in the £ on second term rents. To the disappointment of the tenants, these terms have not been observed, as the purchasers have been compelled to pay the old rent since (now six years), subsequent to the arrangement with Mr. Nolan-Ferrall. This is a decided grievance, and redress is hoped for from this Commission. That bargain went on on those terms, and it is five or six years ago since the bargain took place, and the tenants are paying the old rents since, and they think it is a grievance to pay, in some cases, £4 or £5 and taxes.

50247. Sir Francis Mowatt.—And is it a fact that the whole of the rents paid by the tenants are being expended by the Congested Districts Board in these improvements of their holdings?—Yes, sir.

50248. Therefore the tenants get the benefit of their own money invested in the best possible manner?—Some of them do, but in this case it happened that the landlord sold the estate to the tenants on the terms I say. It seems that there was some little friction between the landlord and the Congested Districts Board as regards the home farm belonging to Mr. Nolan-Ferrall, in Loughboy, but for years the Congested Districts Board collected the rents, and they still said they were not holding the farm or that the sale took place, because they had the agreement signed between Nolan-Ferrall and themselves, and the tenants thought it was too long to have to remain in abeyance for five years. I know they think it is too long to remain in abeyance for eight or nine or ten years.

50249. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has the title been completed in that case?—Just now.

50250. And you will make allowance for a body that could not proceed till the title was completed?—But they collected the rents.

50251. And they made improvements?—Well, they made improvements only.

50252. Is it not a difficult thing to make improvements when you are not sure that the property will be left with you?—Yes. You cannot start making improvements.

50253. Mr. O'Kelly.—Might I suggest this to you, that when the Congested Districts Board are purchasing congested property, and when they find that they may not be able to make any settlement of that property without acquiring the grass land adjoining, do you not think that when the grass land adjoining is to be used for the advantage and benefit of those particular tenants, the Congested Districts Board might take the tenants into their confidence as to the price which they should pay?—That is so, sir.

50254. Has that ever been done?—Not to my knowledge. They should not pay any price, I say, for an estate which the tenants will not be able to live comfortably on afterwards. They should take the tenants into their confidence.

50255. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is a different thing. I want to know this, and I want to have this clear; I think that when there is a question there should be something definite, and I must complain of everything which cannot be substantiated about the Congested Districts Board buying property on which there is untenanted land. How can the tenants be taken into confidence about enlargements which are not yet fixed?—No; they are not taken into confidence.

50256. How could they?—They could not, really, as I understand, but they could be taken into confidence as to the price which should be paid for the land when the Congested Districts Board were dealing directly with the landlord.

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Mr. Patrick J. Killeen.

50257. Certainly, and they ought to be?—They ought to be, certainly.

50258. Mr. O'Kelly.—And if you have property A that is congested, and property B that is a grazing ranch, and if property B is to be utilised for the purpose of improving property A, do you not think, considering that the responsibility of paying the annuity would afterwards fall on the tenants, that it would be wise for a popular body like the Congested Districts Board to take them into confidence, or to take the more intelligent of the tenants into confidence, as to the price that ought to be given, which would involve them in responsibilities they might not be afterwards able to meet?—Quite so. I say they should know all about the price.

50259. And to that extent you would modify your answers?—The answers I gave to his lordship and to you were of two different classes.

50260. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am perfectly satisfied you see your way in the matter. If a quantity of untenanted land were being bought, undoubtedly there would be men in the locality who could give an opinion as to its value for the enlargement of holdings, and they should be consulted?—Yes.

50261. But to consult every tenant before those tenants knew what those enlargements were to be would be a futile operation?—I think the fact that every tenant was consulted would stop the progress of the sale.

50262. Mr. O'Kelly.—I agree with his lordship on that, and let me again say this, that I did not mean to suggest that every single tenant on a property should be consulted; but I merely suggested this, that the more intelligent of the representatives of the tenants, in a case of the kind might be taken into the confidence of the Congested Districts Board, so that afterwards, when the enlargements were made and the annuities fixed, the tenants would not be in a position to say that they did not know that the responsibility fixed upon them would be as large as it was?—That would be a very proper procedure, sir.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think a question has arisen on which I must ask the Commission to consult for a moment in the next room.

The Commissioners having returned after consultation,

50263. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We have retired for a moment to discuss what would be our best plan to enable equal justice to be meted out to all the witnesses here with the time at our disposal, and save a little labour. We have been a little more than an hour and a half over this first head of your evidence, and I am quite sure you realise that it would be impossible to go on at that rate. I do not at all complain of the loss of time on your part; but we propose to do this: We will give you another quarter of an hour, and we will, as far as possible, exercise a self-denying ordinance, and ask you no questions that we do not think absolutely necessary. As regards the witnesses who are to follow, we must ask them to bear in mind that we have really only a certain amount of time to distribute among them, and that they must not think that we are not treating them with full consideration if we are obliged somewhat to curtail the time of the evidence which they have to give?—During the quarter of an hour that I have to give the rest of my evidence I will deal entirely with the drainage of the River Robe, and it is the most important portion of my evidence. I would respectfully ask the Commission to inspect, where possible, the River Robe. This river flows through a large portion of this union, and the lands around its banks are liable to extreme flooding, not only in the winter months, but, on account of the almost incessant rain, the summer months also. The Congested Districts Board has done much towards draining the country, and there is no doubt that drainage is very necessary, considering the surroundings and the nature of the land. Most of the minor rivers drained in this union by the Congested Districts Board flow into the Robe, so I contend the Robe River itself should have been the place in which the drainage operations should have been started. The people look forward to this Royal Commission as the means whereby this end can be attained, and manifest an individual interest in the effective drainage of this river. It rises in the Dillon Estate, in the parish of Bekan, flows through estates now in the hands of the Board, including Nolan-Farrell and Tighe Estates, and there are several it passes through which I hope to see ere long in the Board's hands—Oranmore, Knox, and Fitzpatrick Estates, for instance. From Lough Mask to Tagheen, a distance of about twenty miles, the river was deepened and improved by the Board of Works, under Lough Mask Drainage Board, some forty-five years ago. This is now under the supervision of Drainage Trustees, therefore the responsible drainage area would be from Tagheen Bridge to around Brickens. The land adjoining the river from Tagheen to Lough Mask is apparently in an improved condition, whereas the portion not under drainage is thoroughly water-logged. The part of the river between Tagheen and Brickens requires deepening, widening, and improving, because it takes the water from the congested electoral divisions of Claremorris and Clogher-more, by means of tributaries which in themselves attain a large size in these divisions. If the river bed were lowered at Lord Oranmore's demesne an effective fall would be obtained for the upper reaches as far as Brickens. Lord Oranmore consented to allow the bed of the river to be lowered at Castlemacgarrett, and was willing to pay his share *pro rata* on his lands outside, but not on his demesne. The proprietors and tenants of the lands below Castlemacgarrett complain that the Board's drainage works on the upper reaches of the river have resulted in causing more frequent flooding, and allege that if Lord Oranmore consented to allow the river bed to be lowered they would take action against the Board. This shows that the drainage should be done as a whole, and not in pieces or sections, in order to effect what in a short time would mean the betterment of the entire district. The Congested Districts Board suggested that the work from Tagheen Bridge to the source could be done for £3,500, and agreed to contribute two-thirds of this sum, provided a Drainage Board were formed that would undertake to carry out the work in accordance with the plans approved by them and by Lord Oranmore, the Drainage Board to levy off the lands benefited one-third of the expenditure (£1,167), and also to be responsible for the proper maintenance of the river hereafter. The Claremorris District Council held a special meeting, and agreed to fall in with the arrangement suggested by the Congested Districts Board, but were unable to procure the necessary loan of £1,167 from the Board of Works, who refused the application pending the report of the Arterial Drainage Commission. That is all my evidence.

50264. Sir John Colomb.—Was any evidence given from this district before the Commission on Arterial Drainage in relation to this particular case?—I have a letter from the Arterial Drainage Commission. They were asked to take evidence about it, and they wrote regretting their inability to do so. They said their Commission was not formed for the purpose of going into special cases; but this Robe drainage would mean the betterment of this district in the very best way.

50265. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Congested Districts Board, I understand, offered to subscribe a certain sum towards the drainage of this river?—Yes, sir.

50266. A very generous sum, on condition that some local drainage board was appointed, and that local contributions were forthcoming. Is not that so?—Quite so.

50267. What happened to the committee that had that matter in hand?—There was a meeting of the District Council.

50268. I understand a committee was appointed?—I do not think there was a committee appointed.

50269. Let me suggest that there was. There was some kind of a committee appointed, including representative men from the entire district. Did that committee ever meet since the Congested Districts Board offered this sum, or take any action to get this generous grant on the part of the Congested Districts Board?—I do not think there was a committee appointed, so to speak, but there was a resolution drafted, and the thing was left to Father M'Hugh to arrange with the Board of Works and with the Arterial Drainage Commission.

50270. And what was the result of its being left to Father M'Hugh?—Father M'Hugh made an application to the Board of Works, and they refused the application, on the ground that the Arterial Drainage Commission was sitting at the time.

271. Do you not think that all this suggests ...e.' I do not say that you suggest that any blame ...d be placed on anyone, but we ourselves in this ... of the country are to blame for not having taken ...arge and generous offer on the part of the Congested Disthicts Board?—Oh, yes, sir; but where was the £1,167 to come from? We were refused a loan by the Board of Works. Of course, we were still to pay the interest on that sum back; but we could not do it. We could not procure any loan.

Mr. Thomas Heraghty examined.

272. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside in Ballin... and you say the Ballinrobe Union is as much ...ested as any other rural district in the county?—...

273. And therefore it ought to be scheduled and ...ght within the operations of the Congested Dis... Board?—Yes.

274. You say that the people are very miserable, ... you think that nothing short of compulsory pur... will ever get these farms to relieve congestion?...s.

275. And therefore you recommend that the Con...d Districts Board should have more power and ...nore facilities to purchase these places, and that ... are the only body, so far as you know, that has ... any effort to relieve congestion?—Yes, sir.

276. And you say that any farms used for grazing ...oses, although some of them may be judicial, ...ld be included under a Compulsory Purchase ... and divided among the congested tenantry of ...ownlands that would join such grazing farms; ... that the Estates Commissioners should not be ...itted to divide those estates they have purchased ...g the sons and daughters of the tenants on such ...es until the tenants who adjoin are first relieved ... congestion, and, if any remain, then let the ... and daughters of those people on the estate get ... is left after congestion is relieved. What do ... mean by "tenants who adjoin"—are those ten... who are on neighbouring properties, not on the ...cular estate then under administration?—...tly.

277. And you would say, therefore, that before ...ons of tenants have new holdings made for them ...small holders on surrounding estates should have ...margin that is available, not confining economic ...ngs to holders on this estate, but that they should ...ade available for tenants on adjoining estates?—...tly, that is what I mean.

278. Sir John Colomb.—Now, you advocate that ...s used for grazing purposes, although they may ...udicial, should be compulsorily taken?—Yes, I ...so.

279. What about a grazing farm held by a pur...ing tenant; would you take it from him?—A ...hasing tenant?

280. Yes?—There are none of them, as far as ...ow; but there is such a thing as a judicial farm.

281. I am not asking you that; but what ... said was that you would exercise compulsory ...rs upon judicial tenants, where necessary, on a ...n. Would you also exercise compulsory powers ...e tenant has already concluded a purchase?—Not ...e man has concluded a purchase.

282. You would except him?—Any tenant that ...concluded a purchase I would not; but there are ... things as farms that people have been evicted ... when the Land Act of 1881 was in passing, and ...cial tenancies fixed on those farms. I say those ...as should not be allowed to stand in the way of ... hase.

283. Still you have not answered my question ... there may be two grazing farms. One may be ... by a judicial tenant?—Yes.

284. And the other may be held by a man who ... a judicial tenant and who purchased. I ask you ...d you apply that power of compulsion equally ...te two, or would you exclude the purchasing tenant ... its operation?—I say there may be others, non...dential farms, that are used for grazing purposes, ... let as such, and that such farms ought not to ...d in the way of sale.

285. That is not answering my question. I take ...two farms, A and B. A has a judicial tenant, ...resident, B has a purchasing owner, who is ...lly non-resident. Now I want to get your ...ion on these two farms, exactly equal, one ...cial and the other purchased. Would you apply ...pulsion to the purchasing tenant if necessary for State purposes?—If necessary, of course, for the benefit of the country.

50286. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are willing to apply compulsion to the landlord?—To the landlord?

50287. Yes?—Most undoubtedly.

50287A. Now, the landlord holds in fee, does not he?—Yes.

50288. Would you have any objection to the application of compulsion in the case of the non-resident owner of a grazing farm who had purchased it under the Land Act?—I would apply the self-same thing.

50289. Do you not think that there is far greater justification for applying the power of compulsion to the man who acquired the non-residential land by State assistance than to the man who did not buy with State assistance?—I think it should apply in general to both.

50290. Sir John Colomb.—And, in point of fact, whoever the land was held by, or however it was held, if it was necessary you would take it from him?—Most undoubtedly.

50291. And in the case of that gentleman who told us he was a shopkeeper and had a grazing farm, you would take it from him?—Most undoubtedly, to relieve congestion.

50292. Mr. O'Kelly.—Of course you will agree that that view of yours is shared by the highest authorities on the question in the country, including Mr. Doran, who shares your view on that question?—Most certainly.

50293. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You further say that the funds of the Agricultural Board ought to be handed over to the Congested Districts Board, and that both Boards should be amalgamated?—I say so because there is waste with some of those high-paid officials, and one body would be sufficient, to my mind, to discharge the duties, and I believe the Congested Districts Board would be the proper body.

50294. You say the Congested Districts Board ought to be invested with power to take up all cut-away bogs and commonages for the purposes of forestry, which would enrich the country and improve the climate in the course of time?—Yes, and my reason for that is that I know some estates that have been purchased, and you will find them just as contrary as a landlord, and as obstinate with regard to taking over those cut-away bogs, and I say that it ought to apply to both parties for the betterment and improvement of the country.

50295. You say also that any tenant having, say, forty or fifty acres of land as a whole should not be allowed to hold other small patches away from his farm, mixed up with the holdings of other small tenants of four or five acres?—Yes.

50296. And that he should get the court value of these small plots, and these latter should be given to the adjoining tenants. What do you call the court value?—It is the fair value. There is such a thing in the Land Act of 1881, but the landlord had a prior claim on the sale of a holding, and that he could ask for the court value, and then I say the same thing should apply to such tenants as this—large tenants with holdings in amongst the small tenants with little holdings of four or five acres. You will find that he has one of those holdings of one or two acres in between two such small holdings of four or five acres, while he holds forty or fifty acres on the same estate. I say that that should not be allowed, and that he should get the court value and hand the small plots to the small farmers.

50297. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Could you name a district where the Commission might see instances of what you describe?—I could.

50298. What is the district?—The district of Ballinrobe, and the townland of Brownstown, on the estate of George L. Browne. I could give you several other instances; but that will do for the present, I suppose.

50299. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Now, in the purchase of grazing lands you suggest that it is not the present letting price that should be taken as a basis of purchase, but the rent paid for them when they were

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held by Englishmen or Scotchmen for agricultural purposes. That is to say that if the rents paid were less than the profits now obtained from the grazing on the eleven months' system, you think that the purchase value of those holdings should be calculated on that rent, and not on the profits?—What I mean to convey to you is this, that within the last twenty years, I believe, and previous to that, these lands in my district—a good many of them—had been in the hands of those Scotchmen and Englishmen. They came over when the people were cleared off and driven off by the landlords of their day. And then, when the agricultural prices went down these industrious Englishmen and Scotchmen had to leave the country, and these lands that they held in those days are now let as auction fields for grazing farms, and on many of these there are poor people congested. Some of those people have to join—two or three of them—to take a field, and there are the big graziers who take the majority of the fields. I say it is not the letting price of those auction fields that the landlord should get, but the price that was given by the Englishmen and Scotchmen for agricultural purposes.

50300. In other words, that the equivalent of the landlord's receipts should not be calculated on what he is actually receiving now, but on the rent he used to receive forty or fifty years ago?—No; twenty or twenty-five years ago. I would go back no further. I go no farther back than the Land Act of 1881, in fact.

50301. Then that the purchase price ought to be calculated on the estate as it was twenty-five years ago, and not as it is to-day?—Yes.

50302. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When those Englishmen and Scotchmen were brought over to farm Irish land did they always succeed?—Indeed they did not; they failed, everyone of them. I believe they all failed, and I believe there is not one in our district presently that holds on.

50303. And they left, sometimes without paying arrears to the landlord?—That I cannot say. I can say that they left Ireland far poorer men than when they entered it at all events, but I do not know about the payment of their obligations. I cannot say that.

50304. What you put to the Commission is this, that in calculating the amount that is to be given for those grazing farms, not only the sum now received annually under the eleven months' letting should be taken into account, but the sum that used to be received under that system?—Exactly, for agricultural purposes, when it was let as such; for it will have to be used for agricultural purposes by those tenants who will purchase.

50305. The system of bringing over Englishmen and Scotchmen did not prove to be a permanent one?—It did not.

50306. Do you think that the present system will be a permanent one?—The present system is very risky from the way we see things going from time to time, and as to going for auction prices, I say that the State would be embarking in a very dangerous ship, and the tenants would be much worse. That is what I believe.

50307. Sir John Colomb.—But those Englishmen and Scotchmen who took up farms worked them on the English and Scotch system?—They did.

50308. And therefore they improved the land?—I do not think they improved it. I think, on the contrary, that they left the land in a most miserable state, because they worked it in such a way with artificial manures and things like that that they impoverished the land.

50309. On the English and Scotch system?—Yes.

50309A. And therefore England and Scotland ought to be going to the bad, because if that system is pursued it is detrimental to the land?—I know it has affected it in a miserable manner, and they left broken down and with very little means when they did leave.

50310. You would not go back before 1881—is not that so?—Yes.

50311. And you want the land to be bought on the basis of the letting price of 1881. Is not that so?—What I do mean is this, that at what it let in those years I believe the tenants would be quite safe, or at least that the public bodies or boards would be quite safe, in purchasing, but not on the grazing letting price of the present day.

50312. That is a new proposition of yours, a... am anxious not to misunderstand it?—I wish I c... make myself clearer.

50313. What I understand you to mean is ... that the price at which land to-day is to be boug... the letting price that was before the Act of 188... Up to 1881.

50314. Very well. Is it not the fact that the e... of the Land Act of 1881 has been to cut down ... letting value?—Yes, to small tenants who were dr... into the bogs and marshes and mountains, and ... on those rich lands.

50315. If it be true that the Land Act operate... generally cut down the letting value, it appear... me that you are advocating giving more than ... price, in taking the rent before it was cut dow... No; the Land Act of 1881 has reduced the r... rents that have been on miserable tenants that h... improved reclaimed bog. That is what I mean... convey.

50316. Then is your proposition that that sh... be done only in cases where the holdings are out ... the operations of the Land Act?—Exactly. Tha... what I meant to convey to you.

50317. Now, supposing you hold a farm form... held by an Englishman or Scotchman, and you ... making a certain amount of money out of that l... now, and the State comes in and says: "I want t... land, and here is the price, which is less than ... are making," and walks you out of that land ... leaves you with less money than you had before, ... you think that would be quite just?—I think it wo... be quite just, because the land has been taken a... wrongly from the people, and the State, which wa... party to that wrong, should try to redress it. ... the State also, I believe, should have to consider t... the improvement of a nation is at stake and ... credit of such a nation as England.

50318. But there may be judicial tenants there ... Yes, there are plenty of them.

50319. And it is the case that your principle mi... apply to land judicially held?—In some cases.

50320. Well, take those cases?—I am point... out the cases to you.

50321. Take one of those cases in which there i... judicial holding. Am I to understand you to ... that you think it would be just for the State ... come in and carry out a policy and say to the ju... cial tenant: "You walk out of this, and we w... leave you worse off than before"?—I say that wo... be quite just when those lands have been taken o... by one of those gentlemen after the clearances of ... tenants when some portion of the tenants were dri... away to the cut-away bog on the outskirts of t... place; and then when the Land Act of 1881 w... passed, this gentleman who took the evicted la... took the opportunity and got the advantage of ... just as any other tenant would, then I say that t... tenants that have been evicted from that land, a... that are still down on the cut-away bog, should ... relieved and their grievances redressed, and t... wrongs that were done to them by the State or t... landlord in his day. That is what I say.

50322. Take the case of the last gentleman—a sho... keeper—who has bought a piece of grass land, pe... haps then judicial. He had nothing to do with pa... things, and it was in the market, and he bought ... and the point I put to you is this:—Do you thi... it would be just for the State to say, "In order ... carry out this policy you must clear out. You h... nothing to do with the clearances, but you mu... suffer for it"?—I say if the State want to redee... their character, and to stand as a nation ought t... they ought to remove that shopkeeper or any ma... be he who he might.

50323. And in the case of a local shopkeeper wh... has made money by his trading, and has bought ... judicial farm, do you think it would be right for t... State now——?—I do.

50324. You have not allowed me to finish?—I qui... understand what you are at.

50325. I take the case of a boy without a shillin... going to work, making his way up, and the ... becoming a shopkeeper and making money. The... is a farm put up for sale, a judicial farm, a gra... farm. With his capital he goes and buys that jud... cial tenancy, and do you mean to say it would b... just for the State to come now in and say to tha... man: "We are carrying out a policy; walk out ...

?"?—I say if that man lived outside a village e all the people lived in misery, begging, that n should be evicted out of that place and com- ated. That is what I say.

526. Supposing I agree with that, should the lose, or should the man lose—that is what I to get at?—That man went in with his two open, and knowing that this state of things ed in the country, and I say that he ought to more or less. I certainly say that.

527. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What Sir John y wanted from you is this. You are putting out of that land. Would you pay him for his est?—I would most undoubtedly give him his est.

528. Sir John Colomb.—When you have taken and from him do you mean that he should have ame income that he had before?—I don't quite rstand you now. What income had he if he it for grazing purposes? And then how can the ascertain his profits and interest, for he can up that account as he thinks fit himself.

529. Suppose he is able to prove it, suppose you him a sum of money which, invested at 3½ per would bring him in as much, do you think tate ought to pay less to him?—I say I would him the purchase-price at the time he purchased lace and no more. That is what I would give

530. Mr. O'Kelly.—Has it ever been suggested a man should be turned out without getting ensation?—I would give him the purchase price e land that he purchased and no more.

531. Have you ever heard it suggested that he d be turned out, and turned out on terms which l involve the loss of his income—have you ever any responsible man in the country make a stion of the kind?—No; not likely; but I say man goes in and purchases, as they did in these few years, purchasing a farm simply because saw they were to make a profit in the near e, I say such men should not be compensated he profits they were receiving from the letting e land at the present day. They should get the ase price of the land and remove from it.

532. Sir John spoke to you about the acquisition n-residential holdings by shopkeepers, etc. You ware that it is the policy of both parties in Par- nt to relieve congestion?—Yes, I am aware of

533. You are aware that the Ministry of which John was a distinguished member was the first ass an Act of Parliament with that object in You are aware of that?—Yes.

534. And suppose that it was found that without cquisition of non-residential grazing farms the y of both parties in Parliament could not be zed, do you not think it would be only fair, when parties have bound themselves to that policy, cquire non-residential grazing farms owned by keepers and others at a fair price?—I have dy explained that they should get the purchase when they went in, but no profit for the money ted. To allow them to make a profit I say d be wrong. That is my contention.

535. You are aware that if the Congested Dis- Board or the Estates Commissioners were to- ow to acquire all the agricultural land held in ounty on the eleven and twelve months' system, land would not be sufficient to mitigate the con- n that prevails in the country?—I believe in nrobe Union alone it would not, if it is fairly ibuted according to the present size of holdings.

536. You are aware of that fact?—Yes.

537. You have it in our returns?—Yes.

538. Now, observe, that being the policy of both es in Parliament, to put an end to this great the non-residential lands, no matter by whom d, must be acquired?—Certainly.

539. Mr. Kavanagh.—You say that the funds of Agricultural Department ought to be handed over e Congested Districts Board, so that both Boards l be amalgamated. Well, the agricultural work present done by the Agricultural Department? s.

540. How do you suggest to amalgamate them? suggest that the funds of both bodies should be gamated.

541. The Congested Districts Board have no s at present?—The Congested Districts Board?

50342. They have no funds at present for agricultural improvement, I understand. All the work is done by the Agricultural Department, but you say you suggest amalgamation. I do not understand what you mean by that?—I mean that both bodies should be amalgamated, and half the officials that are now there dispensed with and done away with. That would be an enormous saving to the country, and go to improve the state of the country.

50343. You are under the impression that both are doing the same work?—I know the work, and I want that they should do the same work. That is my contention, that they should be amalgamated, so that they should carry out the useful purposes in the country that they were, I believe, formed to do.

50344. You are aware that the work was handed over from the Congested Districts Board to the Agriculture Department a few years ago?—No; I was not aware of that.

50345. Then you cannot remember that the work was done by the Congested Districts Board. You cannot compare the two. The agricultural work was at one time done by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

50346. And it was then handed over to the Agriculture Department. Then I think you were suggesting that the Congested Districts Board did the work rather better?—Far better, and the work of the Congested Districts Board was far more beneficial to the country. The work of the Agricultural Board, in the way that the money is expended sometimes, is a waste of public money in a great many cases.

50347. When you suggested amalgamation you really intended to suggest that the work should be transferred back again?—To the Congested Districts Board.

50348. Because you suggest that the agricultural schemes would be different?—Altogether.

50349. If the Congested Districts Board had the work, would the agricultural schemes be different from what they are with the other Board?—In fact I am a member of the Agricultural Committee myself, and no matter what suggestion you make, rarely, if ever, will the "Department" fall in with it; in fact the Committee is not let do anything. And then they suggest something themselves that is of no use for the country altogether, and that is the reason why I think that the funds that are expended by this Board should be certainly handed over to the Congested Districts Board.

50350. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The next note you have is that any leases or assignments made by any landlord to create tenancies since the Land Purchase Act of 1903 should not be recognised, and should be set aside as illegal and abortive?—Yes.

50351. You practically argue that out on a case brought forward, and we can take that as it stands, and perhaps there may be such other cases pending still?—Some underling in an office, hearing about the Land Act, perhaps, could get a bogus lease drawn up, and perhaps when the Board comes to buy and divide the land this party lodges his claim with a lease drawn up since the Act of 1903, and I certainly say that this lease should not be recognised.

50352. And you wind up by pointing out that it would be a boon to the poor people if the Union were scheduled as congested?—Yes.

50353. Mr. O'Kelly.—As briefly as possible tell us about that estate to which you refer, the estate of Lord Clanmorris. I should like the Commission to understand what you refer to?—In that case the agent and his office man made persistent attempts to induce the tenants to buy direct, and it went on for a certain time, but at all events the tenants were better advised, and they held aloof from the direct sale. They agreed to purchase through the Estates Commissioners, and it transpired after the sale was completed that a certain Mr. Good, the chief clerk in the office, had drawn an assignment by one of the tenants, who was a bailiff on the estate at the same time, and under this assignment he claimed so many hundred acres of land on the estate which was the demesne at one time of the Clanmorris family.

50354. Might I suggest this to you, that Mr. Good, a clerk in the Estate Office, went to a bailiff and said to him: "Will you sell me an acre of your holding?" Mr. Good being aware that the estate was to be sold. The bailiff sold it to Mr. Good?—Yes.

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50355. Mr. Good, living forty or fifty miles from the estate, then came in as a tenant and purchased a large portion of the property under the Act of 1903, and the question came before the Court, did it not?—Yes, afterwards.

50356. And I understand that Judge Morphy had to declare Mr. Good a tenant although he doubted the *bona fides* of the transaction?—No; he declared that the whole proceeding was illegal and a fraud. That is what he declared it to be.

50357. And Mr. Good, as an agent, living away in Westport, wanted to get hold of the land which was sorely needed for the relief of congestion in that district?—That is quite right.

50358. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean that it was not right?—It was not right; it was quite wrong.

50359. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Only one question. Taking the grass land held under the eleven months' system and the grass land held in all other ways, in the Ballinrobe Union, if it were acquired at a reasonable price would it go far to relieve the congestion in the Union of Ballinrobe?—Taken all round, and to give every tenant what they call an economic holding, such as those already purchased. I say that still there would be some of the tenants short, even with all the grazing land.

50360. I gather now clearly your opinion, and that is all I have to ask?—There is no doubt that in Ballinrobe the misery and poverty would be very much relieved.

Very Rev. Canon STEPHENS examined.

Very Rev. Canon Stephens.

50361. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are parish priest of Ballinrobe?—Yes. I most respectfully submit to this Commission that the parish of Ballinrobe ought to be scheduled as congested. In the parish there are more than 4,000 acres of grass lands fattening bullocks up to the very walls of the town. Face to face with this state of things we have hundreds of families huddled together on worthless wastes and sour outskirts in poverty and squalor. I take for my argument the Kilmaine section of the Bingham Estate, recently purchased by the Congested Districts Board. On this estate there are 2,374a. 2r. 5p. in the hands of three farmers. Round about, on the rocks, in the bogs, through the scrub, there are over sixty families on holdings broken up into 707 separated patches. In the village of Cregduff there are twenty families perched upon a few acres of black rock, their holdings scattered around in 353 separate patches. In Cloonerneen eighteen families are planted in the bog reclaimed by themselves and their fathers, counting 127 separated patches. In Rosslaura, once a peninsula, in the bog, there are eleven families. A large sheet might cover their dwelling-places, and they pay rent for 169 separated patches, chiefly of bog reclaimed by themselves. In Knocknadruime, formerly covered with scrub eleven families eke out an existence on fifty-eight separated patches reclaimed by themselves or their forefathers. Then there are a few cottiers, a few herdsmen, and a few labourers, without a single labourer's cottage in all the poor law union yet. On this estate there is not even one economic holding, nor a sufficiency of land to make the existing holdings economic. The occupiers of the outskirts are the evicted tenants of the heart of the estate or the heirs of those who witnessed the horrors of the clearance, and they live in hope and bless the providence of God in the reversal of the "plantation scheme" of the Famine Days. I hope I have established a case to satisfy the Commission that the ambit of this estate should be regarded as congested, and that Clause 75 should be expunged from the Land Act of 1903. Plant the heart of this estate with strangers, and you make permanent the surrounding gloom and destitution which you will subsequently be unable to relieve.

50362. To whom are you alluding as strangers?—Those that would be migrated into the heart of the estate. I call those folk strangers who come from different localities.

50363. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I take it that the district is not scheduled?—The district is not scheduled.

50364. Just outside the grass land there is this big population living on intermixed plots?—Precisely.

50365. Those are the descendants of the people who were evicted from that land?—Yes; and some of the evicted themselves.

50366. They have the first claim to the enlargements?—That is what I hope the Commission will say.

50367. You alluded to labourers' cottages. Do you not think that if those men were put back on moderately-sized holdings, and here and there one remained who would not perhaps have an economic holding, the small farmers in the district would largely supply the place of labourers?—Oh, I dare say. In fact they are all labourers on that estate. There is not a single economic holding on the whole of the outskirts of this estate, and those very people themselves, the evicted of that estate of 2,374 acres, were obliged at the time, out of dire distress and want, to slave and consolidate their own holdings for the Scotchmen.

50368. And the reason you suggest for expunging Clause 75 of the Land Act of 1903 is that the district is not scheduled simply because the grass lands are the means of increasing the valuation?—Precisely, and I say the Land Act of 1903 was simply meant for the redistribution of the land as a whole.

50369. Do you say this, that the existence of these vast tracts of grass is the very reason it is not scheduled?—That is the only reason, and the people could not be worse than they are. As I was saying, if you plant the heart of this estate with strangers you make permanent the destitution which you will subsequently be unable to relieve. Precisely; you will have them in such a condition then, that it will be one of absolute distress. The bare thought and threat—because there has been a threat used—the bare thought and threat have aroused sullen, angry passions more difficult to control than to lay the ghosts of murdered men. I would not be responsible if there was a different arrangement made on the estate. The same argument holds good for scheduling the rest of the parish, only with more crying urgency. On other estates the details of human life are still more harrowing—wretchedness can no further go. But as mine has never been the wish to antagonize, I shall conclude this part of my evidence with a prayer that, not only this parish, but the whole province be scheduled as congested; that compulsory powers for acquiring lands at fair prices be conferred on the Congested Districts Board; and that sufficient funds be placed at their disposal to relieve congestion and distress, from whatsoever cause arising.

50370. Mr. BRYCE.—Father Stephens, to whom does this estate that you are alluding to, on which these grass lands exist, belong?—It belongs now to the Congested Districts Board. It did belong to the Earl of Lucan, and it was sold last year to the Congested Districts Board.

50371. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Ballinrobe?—Within a mile or a mile and a half of the town, I think. It is the Kilmaine section of the Bingham Estate, sold last year to the Congested Districts Board—at what price I do not know.

50372. Mr. O'KELLY.—At what price you do not know?—I do not know anything about the price they paid for it.

50373. Were any of the local people consulted?—Not that I am aware. There was a question asked in the end, of the tenants, what they would give for their holdings if the Board were to buy, and I was present at the meeting, at which the question was discussed very fully, and I did not in the smallest way influence the tenants as to what price they would offer. On the contrary, I would have declined and refused to do so. And they put their heads together, and they said they would offer 13 years' purchase for their holdings provided they got what was described by the Chief Secretary in Parliament as economic holdings, within the centre of the estate. The second part of my evidence is this:—A very prevalent cause of distress is the flooding of the land occupied by the poor. The River Robe is accountable for a large share of this distress. It floods thousands of acres of the best land in Mayo, from Lough Mask to its source in the parish of Bekan. Let me quote from an official Report made to the

inage Commissioners in 1847: "The total quan- of flooded and injured lands in the district is 86 statute acres. The annual increase in the value of the lands I estimate at £4,632, being an average 6s. 3d. per statute acre. . . . The mated annual increase in the value of the lands yield a profit of about 8½ per cent. on the out- independent of the value of the mill power ch will be brought into operation." This is extract from a report made to the Drainage Com- sioners in 1847. I have the Drainage report e, the full report, and it is a most important one, ring on this question. It was by a very eminent ineer, Mr. Harding. He speaks of the mill power t would be brought into operation. Unfortu- ely it was the very reverse. The mills, indeed, e never brought into operation. An industry killed, and the floods remain to attest the fact.

0374. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You mean by the in- try that was killed the milling industry?—Most ainly. I know of my own knowledge that the ls were removed, and they have never since been ught into operation. And along the River Robe, a parish I was connected with some years ago, the of mills can still be pointed out. And the floods there all the time; and I say they are accountable only for the poverty of the people, but also for ill-health of a great many of the inhabitants. I e traced it myself, and I believe that deaths have ulted from these floods as well. Costly quays e built at Ballinrobe—the Lusitania might hor there—and locks and weirs and expensive dges span the Robe between the lake and town. few thousand pounds would complete the work. outlay is small, the gain a hundredfold. Thou- ds and thousands of pounds have been expended st lucratively and most laudably by the Congested tricts Board on the mountains of Partry. It is leasure to see the mountain teeming with life and tility, neat new cottages studded upon its big ad side. But the people are left without a rket, and if the Board to-morrow withdraw its con- ving hand all will be poverty again. Let this work completed, and the Robe made navigable from gh Mask to Ballinrobe, and those poor people will within easy reach of market. The town will rish anew, and thus an incalculable advantage uld be secured to town and country. Tourists that e travelled the world over declare that in Europe re is no more exquisite scenery than on the shores Lough Mask, and that they have never spent re pleasant days than on its bright and placid ters. Lovers of the rod and line find nowhere else enjoyable a holiday. If only that short reach of Robe were made navigable their happiness would supreme. Ballinrobe had once its tannery, its wery, tobacco spinning, flour mills and tuck mills, en every cottage had its home industry. All that is ne. On market days then one could with difficulty ulder his way through town; now a motor car ght race the market through. The remedy is not to seek. Most of the cost has been incurred; rest is but a trifle. In no other land on earth uld such a state of things be allowed to continue twenty-four hours. Let this Commission but ke a strong recommendation to those who wield destinies of the poor and the disgrace will be moved, and in its removal more permanent good will done for the relief of poverty and congestion than uld be effected by the fads and follies of fooling perimentalists. Some time ago, in conjunction th others, I brought this matter under the notice the Agricultural Department. They sent down spectors and engineers to inquire into cost and asibility. Those gentlemen sent in long and mpathetic reports, I have good reason to believe. hy fool the public for two years and tell us in the d it was no question for the Department? For at was the answer we got.

50375. Was any evidence tendered before the Drain- e Commission on this project?—I am not aware at there was. At the time I got that answer from e Department I went across myself to the Board of orks, and I was told there by a gentleman who was full sympathy with the project that it could be ne in one or other of two ways only. One was to rm a Drainage Board and apply for a loan, and ey would get it; but then as the chief landed pro- ietors were opposed to such a project there was no ance whatever of having such a Drainage Board rmed. The other was to get a free grant from the Treasury, but considering all the groaning there was about the depleted state of the funds there was no chance there either.

50376. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—On what ground did the local Mayo landlords object?—That is more than I can explain, except that one of them thought it might interfere with the privacy, or supposed privacy, of his place, though I do not think it would; and it would be a great improvement to any place. It would be splendid to see a steamer plying down the Lough, and those poor people in Partry brought into touch with Ballinrobe.

50377. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—In regard to the failure of the former scheme, how was that?—The question refers to another matter altogether. I really know nothing about it, but I heard that it was supposed that it could not be worked out, as the fissures in the limestone swallowed up the water between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, but that could be remedied now with the utmost possible ease, because a few hundred tons or thousand tons of cement would make that all secure. And a question ought to be asked in Parliament as to whether or not the Grand Jury of Mayo were right in selling away the river and water right to Lord Ardilaun. Lough Mask could become one of the chief fisheries in Ireland, if the salmon were allowed up from Lough Corrib. But that has nothing whatever to say to the question of the Robe, which flows into Lough Mask from Bekan, Claremorris, and Crossboyne.

50378. The Robe is a separate question?—The Robe is a separate question altogether. This is no part of my evidence. I hope, at the same time, the Commission will take it from me. The people are peaceable and patient, and hopeful now, but there is an indefinable something in the air, like the stillness which precedes the storm. If they are disappointed I shall not answer for them. It is the duty of the Government to promote the public good, and give effect to the wise and beneficent findings of this Commission.

50379. Mr. BRYCE.—You know nothing about this drainage question locally?—I am quite sure I do not, but I believe it would serve every interest in every way, and I believe it would afford a most comfortable and pleasant holiday to the highest and best in the land, and that it would be no eye-sore in the smallest way, and no invasion of the interests or privacy of any place.

50380. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why is it that you would like to see section 75 of the Act of 1903 repealed?—Because it provides only for the advantage of those whose rateable valuation does not exceed £5. There are a great many over £5 who need relief quite as much as those under £5, and on that ground it ought to be expunged from the Act, as it but mocks at the widespread distress of those of a higher valuation.

50381. Do you not think it would be better in the first instance to look after those whose valuation is under £5—to look after those whose valuation is small in the first instance, rather than those whose valuation is large?—I agree quite; but I say the question of valuation is, after all, a relative question; and it is very hard to draw the line; but I say it is drawn at the wrong place.

50382. Do you say valuation is no test?—No test whatever, and you might have an economic holding at a valuation of £5.

50383. You would like to have the whole thing expunged altogether?—That section certainly so far as it interferes with the rights of others whose valuation is over £5.

50384. Although that section says the Congested Districts Board "may" deal with certain tenants?—Yes; still I think it is an eye-sore to the Bill.

50385. Mr. BRYCE.—You wish that it should be enlarged above £5?—Yes, that would do.

50386. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—With reference to Mr. Conor O'Kelly's question, is it your view, that in attacking the great evil of congestion, with the relatively small quantity of land available for its relief, the primary question is the enlargement of uneconomic holdings, and that that should have priority altogether to any claims of the sons of the tenants?—I would say so. The existing holdings first.

50387. And it is not until that relief has been afforded to the uneconomic holdings that the question of the sons of the tenants would arise?—There are some who have sons in those holdings, and of course you would come to their relief in that way, and there are others whose sons might be disposed to migrate

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to economic holdings, and in the next place I would provide for them; but I would certainly provide for the poor first.

50388. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would you not provide, in the first instance, for the holders on the property purchased?—Certainly. That is my contention.

50389. The section says: "Where the Congested Districts Board purchase land for the benefit of a congested districts county, they may sell under the Land Purchase Acts any parcels thereof which are not required for tenants of holdings in that county." Do you see?—Yes.

50390. Which are not required for the tenants of holdings in the congested county in which the property is situated?—Yes.

50391. And, observe, they "may" then (after having looked after the interests of tenants of holdings in that county) sell "to any tenants or proprietors of holdings not exceeding £5 in rateable value on an estate adjacent to or in the neighbourhood of that land, or to any sons of such tenants." Do you not think that that is not an unreasonable clause?—I think it is a most unreasonable clause, certainly, because in the case which I have suggested on the Kilmaine section of the Bingham Estate it would be most unreasonable to import into it others who are outside, who are poor, I grant you, but whilst there are poor men on the estate in the condition which I have described to you, I think it would be an outrageous thing to bring in others into a place like that.

50392. What the section says is that they may sell "any parcels thereof which are not required for the tenants of holdings in that county"?—You cannot in the case I am dealing with plant people from outside in the heart of that estate without injustice to the existing holders on that estate.

50393. Suppose we increase the valuation from £5 to £10, do you think that would be reasonable?—I am sure that would be going in the right direction, and I agree with you.

50394. Mr. Bryce.—Those fringes you speak of are in a congested county?—No; they are not in a congested county at all. My prayer is that the ambit of that estate and the parish and the county generally should be scheduled as congested. It is not scheduled as congested, but it is congested to the last degree.

Rev. John Fallon examined.

Rev. John Fallon.

50395. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are Parish Priest of Knock?—Yes.

50396. You are nominated to appear, as I understand, by the Archbishop of Tuam and the United Irish League?—I have been nominated to give evidence here to-day by the Archbishop of Tuam, and I have been asked too by the United Irish League.

50397. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Nominated by both?—By both. The law regarding the areas scheduled as congested requires to be amended somewhat. As the law exists at present, quite a large number of townlands, or villages, though in reality quite congested, are still not scheduled as congested, and therefore cannot come under the operations of the Congested Districts Board. For instance, the village of Cloonlavish, in the Parish of Knock, is perhaps one of the most congested villages in the whole parish. There are about twenty houses in it almost touching each other—only a few yards apart—with holdings averaging £3 or £4 in valuation, and still this village is not scheduled as congested, and for the past ten years has been excluded from participating in all the advantages of the Parish Improvement Scheme. This is not by any means an exceptional case. There are quite a number of townlands so circumstanced; and I am of opinion therefore that the present law should be so amended as to take in those cases. I think the difficulty would be met, if the Congested Districts Board were to be empowered to put upon their schedule exceptional townlands of this kind, where, after inspection, they are fully satisfied that congestion really exists.

50398. Do you mean that wherever congestion exists, after official inspection, it should be scheduled?—After inspection, after Mr. Doran, say, examined the place; and I would leave it to their discretion.

50399. Sir John Colomb.—And also that it should be by townlands?—Well, I would say that, if by an examination of the townland they found it was congested, they should put it on their schedule. That is my idea.

50400. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Perhaps you are aware that, as Mr. Sutherland states, that is the rule in Scotland?—I am glad to hear it. With reference to representation on the Congested Districts Board, although I am decidedly of opinion that a large representation on any board considerably interferes with its efficiency, and the principle, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," has a special application in this case, still I think that, as there is a very large congested area in the County of Galway and along the western seaboard, in the County of Mayo, without a local representation those districts ought to have a local representative on the Board.

50401. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you mean a local representative elected by them?—Well, my idea would be this, that the county councils should be empowered to select some person, either one of their own members or some person outside, to represent them on this Congested Districts Board. I would not say necessarily the chairman of a county council or any member of the county council, though I think the county council members are fairly intelligent representatives of the county, and they would be able to give an amount of valuable time and knowledge, and would be able with credit to represent their county on the Congested Districts Board.

50402. One man from each congested county?—That would be my idea, because I do not care for having too many members on a board.

50403. Sir John Colomb.—Not elected, but nominated by an elective body—the county council?—I would say that the county council in each county should elect or nominate, I don't care which you make it; the man selected need not belong to the county council at all, but any man, inside or outside who would, in their opinion, be a capable man.

50404. Have you got it in your mind that it would be a permanent nomination, or for a period of years?—I could not say what period of years, I have not followed my plan so far as that.

50405. Mr. O'Kelly.—You would have one for each congested county?—Yes.

50406. And would not that make the Board rather unwieldy?—I do not think it would.

50407. Would you not think it well that men who have to look after their colleagues on the Estates Commission might be removed and supplanted by those who would be nominated. For instance, do you think it right that a member of the Congested Districts Board should be a representative of the Estates Commission, or that the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture should be a member of the Congested Districts Board; and do you think it is wise that an official of the Agricultural Department should be a member—but you are aware, of course, that one of the most useful men in the country is Mr. Green?—Of course; I am only throwing out this as my idea.

50408. Do you not think that a solution might be found in this way, that men who in the opinion of the County Councils would be worthy members of the Congested Districts Board might supplant those who have other functions to attend to?—I will not go so far as that about supplanting those on the Board. I would not care to go so far as that. I am merely giving my own suggestion. The third point I wish to come to is the question of amalgamation of the Congested Districts Board with the Estates Commissioners, or no amalgamation. I am decidedly of opinion that the Congested Districts Board should be allowed to deal with the purchase and distribution of land in the province of Connaught.

50409. Sir John Colomb.—But you would not limit it to the province of Connaught—you would include Donegal, Kerry, and West Cork?—I would include those, yes. I would not have the Estates Commissioners dealing with Connaught. The Congested Districts Board has been operating in the parish of Knock for the past nine years, in the way of purchasing and distributing and improving the land, and I can say it has given every satisfaction. The people have great confidence in the honesty, integrity, and ability of the Board's officials. The chief Land Inspector, Mr. Henry Doran, by his courtesy and

sympathy and firmness withal, has made the Board trusted and respected, and in my opinion it would be nothing short of a calamity if the Board, after its years of experience in dealing with the problem of congestion, should be broken up, or amalgamated with the Estates Commissioners. In the purchase of estates where there are little or no improvements to be made, it makes very little difference whether those are purchased through the Congested Districts Board or through the Estates Commissioners, but in the case of those estates where the holdings require to be improved and remodelled, and where a thousand complications arise in the way of turbary rights, and rights of way, and deeds of assignment, etc., a special staff of competent and experienced officials already acquainted with the work is most necessary. Where, therefore, estates of this kind have to be dealt with, the proper and only Board to deal with them is, in my opinion, the Congested Districts Board. The third point I wish to come to is how to elevate the condition of those living in congested areas, and how to relieve congestion. With regard to those persons who have already fairly economic holdings, but who manifest a certain apathy with regard to improving their social condition, consequent, no doubt, upon the baneful system of landlordism, where any improvement meant, in most cases, an increase of rent, I am of opinion that their social condition can be elevated and dealt with most successfully through the Parish Committee Scheme. I do not know of any other scheme which has such possibilities as this. I have been working in the parish of Knock for the past ten years, and the change that it has brought about over the whole face of the parish is simply marvellous. When we commenced to work the scheme, nine years ago, the cattle were in most of the dwelling-houses. We built about fifty out-offices the first year, which on an average were estimated at £12 each. We did the same in the following years, until every land-holder had sufficient accommodation in the way of out-offices. We then proceeded to improve the dwelling-houses by inserting concrete floors and large windows. Most of the dwelling-houses are now provided with suitable floors and windows, and last year we commenced a planting scheme on a small scale, and planted about 20,000 trees.

50410. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The Parish Committee did that?—Yes.

50411. How did you work that—did you give the price or a contribution towards the expenses of the tenants in putting up a sort of shelter belts?—What the Board did was this. They said: "Will you get as many as you can to plant?" And they gave us a grant. They said: "We will contribute to you a third. Buy the young trees yourselves." I ordered the trees, and I bought them, and the Board said: 'Give us the bill of the amount, and we will pay you one-third, and let the district pay the two-thirds." And we did that, and the Board gave us the money—it was only £5 or £6—cheerfully, and we planted the trees.

50412. Tell me how they are growing?—They are growing beautifully. The Board gave trees before that which were planted, and they are growing nicely all round, and I think after a number of years they will be a decided improvement in the way of shelter belts all round.

50413. What are the trees, mainly, that they put in the shelter belts?—Austrian pine and Scotch fir.

50414. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Was it a condition precedent to get the trees properly fenced?—Yes; we had to get a supervisor first to take note that they were properly fenced, and there were no trees given till there was a certificate from the supervisor to say that the fences were properly made.

50415. Quite right, and did you give the tenant the trees?—No; only that we allowed the tenant one-third of the first cost of the trees.

50416. And it came to this, that a man anxious to plant would go to the Parish Committee and say: 'I want to plant this spot?"—Yes.

50417. And you first saw that it was properly fenced?—Yes.

50418. And then you gave him help?—One-third of the price of the trees.

50419. And that operates in your parish successfully?—Most successfully; and I think next year we will have twice as many.

50420. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You allowed him nothing for his labour?—Nothing for his labour.

50421. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How long ago was the first planting?—The first planting was about three years ago by the Congested Districts Board, on their own initiative. They did the whole thing themselves that time, and the trees of the first planting are growing.

50422. Have many died?—A good many have died, and they are supplying their places again. They planted them quite near the surface, and they did not take root.

50423. Would you say a third of them have died?—I would not say a third of them have died. I am of opinion that this scheme of Parish Committees has wonderful possibilities, and I should very much desire to see it extended.

50424. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Allow me to say that it greatly helps a Parish Committee when it has one like you to aid it?—Thank you, my lord. I am convinced that it could be extended to agriculture also, and if a Parish Supervisor working under this Committee were to superintend the preparation of the ground, the class of seeds to be set, the proper time to set them, and the class of manures suitable to the different soils, a wonderful advance could be made in agriculture in a few years.

50425. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You supply the Parish Supervisor?—Now.

50426. How is he paid?—He gets 10 per cent. out of the expenditure of the grant of the Board. If they are given £100 grant he gets 10 per cent. out of the amount expended.

50427. If you were to employ him as a sort of agricultural instructor a different form of payment and amount of payment would have to be adopted?—Yes.

50428. He would practically have to give up his whole time to it?—Well, I do not mean to imply that the same man would be employed, but I say that if you had a scheme of agriculture working with the same supervisor as our present one it would be a great success. That is all I want to say. I think you really bring agricultural instruction much nearer to the people in that way than by agricultural instructors and lecturers. That is my own idea. He carries out certain plans and specifications, and I think if agriculture were worked on that principle it would be a great success. I think you could make it a success by working it on that principle.

50429. Mr. KAVANAGH.—With regard to the improvement of houses by the Parish Committees, do you find that the people are afraid to improve their houses in case of a higher valuation?—I will deal with that further on. It is a great disadvantage, because the valuation put upon these poor people is quite unfair. I say it is quite unfair to these poor people, the poorest of the poor very often, to have a valuation put upon their improvements. I will mention it afterwards.

50430. Do you think that they are actually afraid to improve on account of that?—They are not deterred from doing it, but all the same it is a great obstacle in their way. As a matter of fact, one year in one village they built twenty slated houses in the village, and that is within the last year or two; and that shows that they are not terrified so much, but it presses very heavily on them. It would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of this parish scheme in the way of educating the people. They have to build upon the sites selected, they have to carry out the work according to plans and specifications submitted, and this in itself is a great training. Then, once they begin to improve, the taste for improving grows upon them until it becomes almost a passion. When a man buys a new suit of clothes he does not wish to appear in public with an old hat or an old pair of boots; and so, when one improvement is made in a premises, a thousand and one things are crying out for improvement too.

50431. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I should like to ask you another question. Has it not also the effect of being, in a measure, I may say, technical training?—Quite so.

50432. When they in that way, and in their own houses, have the advantage of the advice and intelligence of the supervisor, it is really indirectly a technical education?—Quite so. That is what I

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meant when I said training. I quite agree with you.

50433. I should like to ask you one general question with respect to the constitution of the Board and the parish committees. Did it ever strike you that those who are engaged in parish committee work embrace men who, generally speaking, know the interests, difficulties, and general position of congestion?—Quite so.

50434. Did it ever strike you, or if you are prepared to give me an opinion I should be glad to have it, on the question of nominating members of the Congested Districts Board, that if the parish committees, either through their chairmen or in some other way, were called together to nominate members of the Congested Districts Board it would be almost a better machinery than the nomination by a county council, the members of which have to do with large areas uncongested, and who have no special knowledge of the congested parts?—No, I would not agree with you. The parish committees are only in certain parishes. I see in County Mayo they are not in all the parishes, and I would much prefer to have the nomination or election in the hands of the county council when the parish committees are only here and there. We only get a grant for a year, and one might not be in existence next year or the year after.

50435. When you say there are not many parish committees in the congested parishes do you mean relatively to the congested parishes or relative to the whole county?—There are many parish committees in the congested parishes, but I say there are congested places where they do not get a parish committee at all.

50436. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In that last statement of yours about improvements by the people you said—"Then once they begin to improve the taste for improving grows upon them until it almost becomes a passion. When a man buys a new suit of clothes he does not wish to appear in public with an old hat or an old pair of boots; and so, when one improvement is made in a premises a thousand and one things are crying out for improvement too." That is an expression of your own sentiments?—Yes.

50437. Is it from your own experience and observation?—Yes, my lord.

It looks like a sentence that might be framed.

50439. Mr. O'Kelly.—It takes some time to master such work as the Congested Districts Board has to perform?—It does.

50440. And do you think that, that being so, the county council would be the best nominating authority. Let us say that upon the County Council of Mayo we had a representative of the Congested Districts Board, and that after his three years of office he had not succeeded in bringing certain advantages to his district, do you think he would be likely to be re-elected?—Well, I think if the members of the County Council were really as broad-minded men as they are supposed to be from all the different localities, I think they would be broad-minded enough to understand that if a man has fairly tried to discharge his work honestly and faithfully they should be glad to continue him again.

50441. Might not that be obviated by extending the period of office to six years?—I do not mind the term, but I am talking with regard to his election, which is the only point that I referred to.

50442. But you will say that there is some little difficulty in regard to what I was saying?—Quite so.

50443. Mr. Bryce.—Suppose a man was elected for three years, or whatever number of years was usual, if he was not adequate they would be able to find somebody else?—Oh, yes. In fact I would rather allow him to remain six years. Because he is only trying his hand for the first year or two, and he should get a chance of working out his own destiny in the matter; and six years might be better.

50444. In connection with those improvements made by the Parish Committee, have you had any domestic classes at all?—We have had.

50445. And do you also find that they were successful?—I think they were a most wonderful success. I will give you an example. The Board has been very kind to us—very kind, and they sent down to us an instructress in domestic economy, laundry, and cooking, and we got up a class there in a house—one of the best in the village, and we had an attendance of forty young girls averaging from sixteen to twenty or twenty-one, and they got this weekly instruction there, and it changed the whole aspect of the country in the way of cleanliness and tidiness and everything; and it has been a great success. We have applied to have another one of them. The girls scarcely lost a single day. There was hardly one absent in the entire six weeks.

50446. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Did you include cooking?—Cooking, laundry, and domestic economy.

50447. Domestic economy is rather an indefinite term?—It is; but there were cooking and laundry.

50448. And the tidiness of the home?—Yes. I look upon that as the best economy, tidying up the rooms and keeping the house tasty and clean. The next point is how to relieve congestion in the case of those who have not economic holdings. When we come to deal with the question of how can congestion be relieved in the case of those people who are living upon small uneconomic holdings, very often huddled together in a village, we are approaching the real problem. The solution in the mouths of all is more land and better land. But, when the problem comes to be worked out on practical lines, a great many difficulties have to be met, and a great many obstacles have got to be surmounted. The first difficulty is, what lands are to be acquired, and how. If there are any untenanted lands, or non-residential farms, in the neighbourhood of a congested townland, those lands should be acquired in the first place, and, if necessary, compulsory powers should be given to the Board to acquire them, and have them parcelled out in lots of eight or ten acres among the small land-holders, so as to make their holdings fairly economic. The operations of the Board in this direction would, in my opinion, be likely to be most successful. The experiment has been tried in the case of two farms in the parish of Knock, and the result has satisfied myself, and has, I believe, satisfied the parties concerned.

50449. Sir John Colomb.—That was carried out by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes. I am satisfied that most experiments carried out on these lines will be successful; because, when a tenant has already a house and offices and a small holding, the additional acres will be a great advantage, and although the rent on the new take will probably be considerably higher than what he was paying on his former holding, still he will be likely to meet his engagements, and he will find his condition considerably improved. While operating on those lines, the Congested Districts Board has the great advantage that it will not be called upon to spend much of its income on experiments of this kind, as no houses or out-offices have to be erected, and hence the expenditure will not be very considerable.

50450. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you think that the old house on a very small holding would suffice for the new enlarged holding?—If it is a tolerably decent house, that you have in a great many cases, I would keep the old house and add a new plot. And in connection with this, I have had the advantage of living among them, and I know from the people, and I have been going about among the people for the past month; I have been cycling all round, and I find the people would like very much to get five or six statute acres even two miles away from their houses. They would not think that too much, because at present they have to pay high for con-acre, and to send cattle grazing. I would not consider two statute miles too far away from a tenant's house.

50451. Sir John Colomb.—You mean the additional land for enlarging the holding need not necessarily be contiguous to it?—That is what I mean. If they can have it contiguous they will be very well satisfied to have it; but if they can have it within two miles of their holdings I think they will be quite well satisfied with that.

50452. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you approve of common grazing in the vicinity of congested districts?—Well, I have thought of that, and I have heard it put. It might last for a number of years fairly well, but I do not think it would have what you might call the principle of permanency in it. It would be a good thing in a case where you cannot manage otherwise. It might possibly do for the time being, but as a practical settlement it has not, to my mind, a permanency, or permanent principle in it.

50453. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it not improving the absolute position of the man?—Yes; the only objection I have to it is that it would not be permanent.

0454. What is the element of absence of perma-cy in it?—Suppose you form a Committee to hold arm for a number of grazing people, how long will hold it for them?

0455. Ever and anon?—It would not satisfy my d.

0456. You want individual exclusive possession? do. I think that is the only thing the people e an interest in. There is no permanency in it. you could have a body capable of managing and ing it it might do. It is a difficult scheme to k out, from what I see.

0457. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What they call common ing is very prevalent abroad?—I do not know re it is.

1 Europe.

0459. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And in Scotland. And the basis of land tenure in Scotland?—I did not of that.

0460. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You do not ct to it?—I do not object to it by any means re getting the land is not practicable.

0461. You think that getting the land is a better em?—Yes; but in case you cannot do it I think would be a move in the right direction.

0462. It would be a great improvement on their sent state if we had land held in common and aged by a committee?—It would.

0463. When you told Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. nerland that you did not think it had any element permanency in it, perhaps you had in your mind difficulty of making the committee permanent?—I had; that was what I intended to bring out. t was the great difficulty that I had.

0464. Mr. BRYCE.—But, if you could see your way ugh that difficulty, you would not object?—No, at all. On the contrary.

0465. It is easily managed?—If you get good agers.

0466. It is easily managed in every place?—Very ; I have no objection in the world to it. I rather it; but I could not see my way myself to work

0467. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In any case it is the man-ent of their own affairs?—Quite so. We must face the problem of those townlands which have arms or unoccupied land adjoining them; town-s such as are to be met with in the Swinford on, where there may not be an available farm in a radius of ten miles, and here we are brought to face with the most tangled portion of the n. Migration would seem to be the sole remedy his case; but the carrying out of this experiment ires very great circumspection, and it is here that Congested Districts Board might be in danger of ing out beyond its depth. I have heard it stated one of the characteristics of the Irish peasant, cially the Western peasant, is that he is very ctant to leave his home surroundings and his hbours and friends, and that it is exceedingly ult to induce him to migrate to any considerable ance. This is true to a certain extent; but a t change is coming over the peasantry, I notice. are becoming more practical and less sentimental, ng, no doubt, to their intercourse with social life America, and to the number of emigrants who rn each year from that country; and I have no t that numbers would have very little reluctance migrating, if they could be persuaded that they bettering their condition. But, in most cases, great objection the small tenant farmer has to ate is, that he is afraid to face the responsibilities large holding with high rent, high rates, and a expenditure in the way of working this larger ing; and, in my opinion, the migration tenant ise to think seriously before undertaking those eased responsibilities.

0468. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In the parishes with h you are acquainted is it the fact that many rants return each year from America?—Quite so.

0469. Do they settle down, or do they visit and way again?—In the parish I am in you would during some seasons about 100 emigrants return, of them girls, and a good percentage of these remain and marry and settle down. They left nd when they were about sixteen, and, after ining for five or six or seven years in America, return with £100, and many of them with £200, settle down, for they are sure to get husbands.

0470. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You would define £100 or £200 as the price of a husband in Mayo?—Quite so.

50471. Do any of the men that come back settle down?—Very few of the men. And it is a strange thing that they do not send home so much money as the girls. The girls are always sure to send home money to their fathers and mothers. The men do not send much at all. That is my experience. A number of small landholders in the parish of Knock were offered larger holdings if they wished to migrate. Five of them migrated, but the others, when they inspected the new holdings, and considered the annuities they should pay, declined to do so, as they could not see there was any inducement to change. They were frightened away chiefly by the high rent they were expected to pay.

50472. Do you say what happened the others?—I went round to visit every one of them the week before the Commission opened. I called upon them, and had a chat for half an hour or an hour with some of them. In case a large landholder or farmer is prepared to give up his land and migrate, the Congested Districts Board should give every encouragement to him to do so, as he will be likely to succeed in his new holding, and his former lands will come in quite suitable for distribution among his former neighbours. But the experiment of purchasing a farm and parcelling it out into lots of fifteen or twenty acres, and building houses, making fences, and migrating a poor class of tenants into those holdings is a very dangerous experiment—dangerous to the community, and dangerous to the individuals concerned. It is the opinion of the prudent farmers in the country that a scheme of migration on those lines is bound to be disastrous for the following reasons.

50473. If you take a tenant and give him an enlargement up to fifteen or eighteen acres in this parish he will still have to build fences, paying a higher rent or dearer annuity, so that it is not peculiar to the migrating tenant, but it appears to apply to any tenant whose holding is materially improved?—Well, the man who migrates goes to a new holding altogether, and I will show you the difference between the two as I proceed. When the land is purchased, and fenced and built upon, the migrant has to pay an annuity, which in most cases is fifty per cent. over the annuity which his neighbours who had enjoyed their tenant-right have to pay, and in some cases he has to pay a hundred per cent. in excess of his neighbours. I am in a position to give an example of this kind, where a farm was purchased and striped out by the Estates Commissioners. A holding on this farm was given to a new tenant. He has to pay £1 5*s.* an acre for this holding, whereas the man on the other side of the road, his brother, who lived in the family home and who had a tenant right in the land, is only paying at the rate of eleven shillings or twelve shillings an acre for the same quality of land, and there is nothing but a fence separating the two holdings.

50474. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was there a house on that holding?—There was a house on the holding of the man who had to pay 12*s.* an acre, and the other man, the £1 5*s.* man, had to build a house besides, and it was not included in it, and he will have to pay big rates.

50475. Mr. O'KELLY.—Does that suggest that too high a price was given for the unoccupied land?—That is the conclusion I draw at the end of my evidence.

50476. Did he get a grant for the house?—I do not think so. I am only putting it as an example. The matter of the sale is the difficulty you have to contend with when you plant men on the soil as they are planted now.

50477. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The difference appears to be not that he is paying too much, but that the next man to him is paying still less. It might be thought that when he migrated from his former to his new holding it would make a difference?—By the way, this man did not migrate at all. He has a brother living in the holding, and he got the portion of the holding on the other side of the road, so that he was a migrant properly speaking, but he was only planted. And I want to bring out how he is handicapped in the race for 68½ years. Besides, the migrant, as a rule, has to pay rates upon a high valuation, the valuation of the slated house amounting in itself to a few pounds. Now, I consider this the greatest grievance in the whole case; I mean the

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valuation. The Board has nothing at all to say to this.

50478. It is the Government valuation?—I may tell you how it works out. Where there is a farm valued at £20, and the Board takes possession of that farm, they must keep the same valuation still. They will divide the farm into four parts of £5 valuation, and the tenant coming in will pay this £5 valuation, and a house is built, and they slap on him £2 extra as the valuation of the house. That is where the great grievance comes in. I was thinking of how to deal with this problem, and I think the best suggestion would be that there should be an Act of Parliament passed that for ten or fifteen years those who were brought through charity to holdings of that kind should not be taxed at all.

50479. Not to be ratepayers?—Ratepayers for the land, but not for the house.

50480. You mean that the charge for valuation of the house should be deferred?—Should be altogether excluded for ten or fifteen years. I have visited their houses, and I found one poor woman paid £4 18*s.* in rates alone

50481. Is this a migrant?—Yes, a migrant. She has 16 Irish acres of land. Another, a man valued at £20, paid last year £4 6*s.* That is a very difficult thing for a man with sixteen acres to pay, and it works out very unjustly to this poor class of people.

50482. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It comes exceptionally heavy on them?—It does.

50483. And they want all their resources for the working of the land?—Yes; and that is the principal point I would wish to impress on the Commission, the grievance of the valuation that these poor men and poor women have to pay. This consideration of having to pay higher rates must not be left out of sight, for in my opinion the rates are likely to increase. When the social conditions of a community are improving, more and better roads will be required, more and better water will be required, more and better lighting will be required, and public buildings will be multiplied, and all those things mean higher rates. Now, if the ordinary land-holder who has purchased out his holding will have enough to do to cope with foreign competition, what is to become of those who are paying 50 per cent. additional in rent and taxes, and how can they compete in the open market? In my opinion, therefore, any migrant planted on the land must be placed fairly on a level with his neighbours, otherwise the experiment will spell disaster. This is not the case at present, and therefore I say that the system of migration is faulty at root, and should not be extended unless those who are planted on the grass farms are given a fair chance of competing with their neighbours. But I think the grievance comes in principally with regard to the valuation. I think the Board have done everything in their power to make the holding as cheap as they possibly can. I do not know how they can manage it so well because they have used almost superhuman efforts to try to keep down the annuity as low as they possibly could. They have made it as small as possible for the poor men, but the high valuation is what I think will knock them out in the race.

50484. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It depends on the valuation?—It does.

50485. Sir John Colomb.—It appears to me that what you advocate is that, in the case of a migrant he should not be charged for some time on the assessment of his house?—Yes.

50486. Now, take a case that you mentioned here just now—that man at the other side of the road. Supposing that the man at the other side of the road builds a house, would you say that he should not pay, or would not he then have a grievance?—I do not say that I would take off the valuation, but I would defer it for a number of years to give the poor man a chance. This poor man, put in there, has a high rent, and I say, "Give him a chance—defer the valuation for fifteen years."

50487. Would you defer putting the tax on the individual on the other side of the road?—No; not by any means. I think it would be a most enormous grievance to exempt a man who is specially benefited by the State, but I would exempt the poor man opposite. He is assisted by the State simply because he was not able to live where he was, and the State acting as some philanthropic society, has put him there to give him a way of living; and if you put him there you should give him a chance of living.

50488. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We have now dealt with the migrant for whom you have asked this relief, and we have dealt with the migrant who builds his own house, and who is not asking for this relief. There is a third, the migrant whose land is enlarged, and on which enlarged land the Congested Districts Board builds a house. How would you treat him?—I am not going in for making an exception in his case, because I presume, that if his holding is enlarged he has got fairly good value, the old holding making up for it to a great extent, and I would not exempt his house from taxation.

50489. Mr. Bryce.—Before you go, I should like to ask you this question. You have said nothing at all about public opinion on the question of migration. Do you anticipate any difficulty about the public opinion of any particular neighbourhood objecting to the introduction of migrants from any other parish, or another district, or another part of Ireland?—If you supplied the wants of the people where they were distributing the land I think there would be no public opinion against it, their own wants being supplied. But I think if you bring in migrants from ten or fifteen miles away, and do not supply the wants of the people in the first instance, you will have trouble, and naturally.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I am sure the Commission are under great obligations to you for the excellent evidence you have given.

Mr. Thomas Connell examined.

Mr. Thomas Connell.

50491. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; I reside at Bekan. My holding is thirty-five statute acres. My valuation is £11 5*s.* My old rent was £24, and my purchase annuity now is £5 17*s.* I was living under a middleman when I was paying the £24, and a tyrant at that. My holding is at Bekan, between Knock and Ballyhaunis, on the Dillon Estate. I was under a middleman, Frank O'Grady.

50492. He was the judicial tenant, and you were tenant under him?—He held a farm from Lord Dillon, and there were nine tenants on that farm, and I was one of the nine.

50493. Most Rev Dr. O'Donnell.—He held under lease?—Yes.

50494. Mr. Kavanagh.—How many years' purchase did you buy at?—At fifteen; but before we had purchased my judicial rent was £12.

50495. Sir John Colomb.—Originally your rent was £24?—Yes.

50496. Did you go into court?—I got a reduction before I went into court. My rent before I went into court was £15.

50497. When you went into court what did it come down to?—£12.

50498. Was your judicial rent £12 when you bought your holding?—Yes.

50499. And the effect of purchase in your case was that your annual payment was reduced from £12 to £5?—Yes, to £5 17*s.* It was £7 4*s.* under the Ashbourne Act, under which I was buying when I signed my purchase agreement, until the Act of 1903 came into operation, when it was lowered another £1 7*s.*, so that my present annuity is £5 17*s.*

50500. At what date did you actually buy?—Eight or nine years since.

50501. Mr. Bryce.—You have purchased from the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

50502. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You purchased from the Congested Districts Board, and the annuity as first fixed, was £7 4*s.*?—Yes.

50503. And the 1903 Act was passed before the vesting order was made, and you got the benefit of the reduced annuity, which was brought down to £5 17*s.*?—Yes.

50504. In other words, your four per cent. annuity made £7 4*s.*, and your 3¼ per cent. made £5 17*s.*?—Yes.

50505. Sir John Colomb.—Were any improvements

de on your holding?—Except what I did myself; hing by the landlord.

0506. Were any made by the Congested Districts ard?—Yes; the Congested Districts Board drained rt of it.

0507. Mr. Bryce.—Up to what date was your rent ?—Up to 1879.

0508. Then you got a reduction from £24 to £15? Yes.

0509. Mr. O'Kelly.—Before the Act of 1881 was sed?—Certainly.

0510. Was it a voluntary reduction?—Well you y call it voluntary—we forced it out of him.

0511. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What do you wish to us?—Although nearly every perch of our parish is rchased by the Congested Districts Board it still very congested. There is one townland re, the townland of Larganboy, which has sixty- r tenants, and their average valuation, I believe, about £1 15s. or £1 16s. There is a large grass m purchased by the Congested Districts Board ely that is still undivided, and it would be well hose people could get patches of it and be migrated, ause they cannot be happy while they are as at sent. I wish some of you would go see this land.

0512. Mr. Sutherland.—Where is it?—Between ock and Ballyhaunis.

0513. Sir John Colomb.—Who is the landlord of s grass land?—It was Mr. Knox, from Ballina, t sold this island farm.

0514. And you and those who want to get the ss lands are purchasing owners on the Dillon ate?—On the Taaffe Estate that they purchased ly. The rents are not fixed yet.

0515. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Sir John omb wanted to know whether you and others you who would like to migrate to that d on the Taaffe Estate are tenant pur- sers on the Dillon Estate?—I did not say y want to migrate to this farm. I only sug- t it is in the neighbourhood of this Larganboy. m not speaking for myself, but for those parti- ar tenants. Although we are bought out by the gested Districts Board we are still congested, and elieve the large majority of them would migrate other places provided they got good holdings. ir holdings at present are too small, and the ily must migrate to England annually.

0516. Would the other tenant purchasers whose dings are too small agree to surrender their pre- t holdings for the enlargement of neighbouring dings and go to better holdings at a distance?— great many of them would, provided they were sfied with what they got. Some time ago it was the case, but migration is growing in the ntry.

0517. You think that the feeling against it is dis- earing?—I think so; myself for instance.

0518. Mr. Bryce.—You would not mind migrat- ?—Not if I thought I could improve my present dition.

0519. Sir John Colomb.—Do you think that ants who have been dealt with by the Congested tricts Board, and for whom the Board has done t it could, would be more inclined to migrate m tenants who have not been so dealt with: do think that the fact of their improvement makes m still more inclined to migrate than they were re?—I know that that is so.

0520. Mr. Bryce.—You would not mind migrat- to Roscommon if you thought you could improve r position?—I have no great love for Roscommon il they give up cattle driving.

0521. Sir John Colomb.—If you went to Roscom- n do you think that they would drive you the ie as they drive the cattle?—I don't think they ld, but there were some grass lands in the Knock ghbourhood to which the Congested Districts Board orted people, and we did not consider that fair. y imported them from other parishes, and left the people in the neighbourhood with very small patches, which the people in the neighbourhood did not consider at all fair.

50522. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that those in the neighbourhood should be first provided for?—That is my opinion.

50523. When the people in the neighbourhood were fairly well provided for would you object to these other people coming in?—Not if the neighbourhood was provided for first.

50524. You would not expect any sons of farmers to get holdings before these people?—No, but where the people on the spot were congested, and they imported others, we did not consider that they acted fairly.

50525. Mr. Bryce.—The question of what is fairly provided for is a question of degree?—Just so.

50526. There must be differences of opinion, and even the best organisers, like the inspectors of the Congested Districts Board, might occasionally not take the same view as the people themselves as to what was fairly provided—They hardly ever do. You heard Father Fallon and Canon Stephens speak about the Robe. I might say that I live at the source. There is a lot of our parish flooded with that river. Sometimes the flood which occurs lower down backs up towards the source.

50527. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the condition of the Robe at present?—I cannot tell about further down than Kilknock. It has flooded this year many acres, especially of tillage land.

50528. It is one of those places that you suggest the Commission might see?—Yes; I only wish they would see this place and the townland of Larganboy. They would get more evidence in that way than we could give them in a week here. There is another property not sold yet, Mr. More O'Farrell's. I had a letter from some of the tenants. They are flooded very badly, and the land is highly rented. They have to go three and four miles for turbary. That is in Belliskra and Creevagh. It is between Ballyhaunis and Claremorris, about the railway.

50529. It is not very far from the Triston Estate; part of it adjoins the Triston Estate?—That is another estate that is congested, although in the hands of the Congested Districts Board. Larganboy is near the Mannan Lake, which does great harm. It is about two Irish miles north-west of Ballyhaunis. It is on the Taaffe Estate. Some time ago the Commissioners were negotiating to buy the Taaffe Estate. On account of that townland they would not buy it. They thought it was not security for the purchase money. They have now bought the whole estate, but it is not vested in the tenants yet.

50530. Mr. Sutherland.—What does require to be done to the River Robe?—To drain it by lowering the bed of it, cleaning the river and taking the water away.

50531. Sir John Colomb.—Were you the tenant before 1879, or your father?—I was the tenant since 1865.

50532. And can you tell us—because the difference between the old and the present payment is rather startling—how you managed to pay £24 for your holding?—I can. Because the produce of the holding nearly all went to the landlord. The people are living better now than they were then, and they are better clothed.

50533. Mr. Sutherland.—The tenant gets more and the landlord gets less?—Yes.

50534. Mr. O'Kelly.—That is a very wise arrangement?—Yes.

50535. Sir John Colomb.—Was the middleman a business man, a shopkeeper, or what?—He was an agent for three or four landlords. He was agent for the Taaffe Estate, and a very bad agent he was. He said once that a high rent was the best manure that was ever put out on land. There is a man living at Larganboy who can tell you that if you go down to see him.

Mr. Luke Prendergast, examined.

0536. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Wher do you live?— Woodstock. My holding is eight acres. My her died; my wife died first. I was in England n, six years ago. I was left with four little hans. I could not go to England since then. father died two years afterwards, and he bought a little bit of a holding from Colonel Browne seventeen years ago. It was 2 acres 1 rood. When my father died Colonel Browne did not drive out my stock out of this little place. Then I served him with a notice to have a fair rent fixed on my place, and he then deprived me of this little field of 2 acres 1 rood.

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Mr. Luke Prendergast.

50537. You had no property in it. You merely had an understanding that your father should buy it?—Yes. I looked after my father to the best of my knowledge, and when my father died Colonel Browne brought me to Ballinrobe, on the 13th of last April, and he decreed me for the possession of this 2 acres 1 rood.

50538. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—And then you had remaining the eight acres?—Yes. I carried clay on my back in a basket from my father's holding to this little field. When we were in Ballinrobe, before Judge Murphy, and he asked Colonel Browne what sort of cattle I had on this field, and the latter said, six horned cattle, from the 14th of February to the 13th of April, which was not true, as I had nothing but two suckling calves.

50539. You have three of your family in America?—Yes, sons.

50540. Others migrate to England—how many of them?—Two.

50541. They come back?—They do in the winter.

50542. Do they live on the same holding with you?—One of them does. The other is married, and lives near Balla.

50543. Do they work on this farm?—One does, along with me.

50544. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What else do you wish to tell us?—On Colonel Browne's Estate the tenants are anxious to purchase the grass lands. There are several tenants living on the estate in a very congested condition, but it is not scheduled on account of the large number of grass farms around us. Colonel Browne is in occupation of the fine grazing lands and we live for the most part on the cutaway bog and our holdings are very uneconomic. Colonel Browne does not live at home and therefore is heedless and forgetful of the severe life of our people, especially in the winter time. All the men go to England and slave there for six or nine months of the year. I was there myself and had to sleep with others of my countrymen in barns and out-houses, where there was no such thing as a bed, in a place where an Englishman would not put his horse.

Mr. Mark Waldron examined.

Mr. Mark Waldron

50545. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Killean, Ballindine. I farm 29 statute acres. My valuation is £12 and my rent £14. I was paying £26 8*s*. before the Land Act of 1881. The landlord was good enough to take off 6 acres at that time and to raise the rent from £18 to £27 8*s*. I represent about sixty-four tenants and I speak for them and myself. I am a tenant on Lord Oranmore's Estate. I have about the largest holding on the property. There were about fifty tenants of the property who held on an average 15 acres of land and about forty who were migrated who held about the same amount from good and arable land in a place called Carrowlena to a place called Killeen, where there were tenants living in a congested estate.

50546. Sir John Colomb.—When were the fifty tenants evicted?—Between 1862 and 1866. Their holdings were divided, and parts given to those who were migrated. I have seen two families compelled to live under the same roof in Killeen, which on an average had only about five acre English holdings of reclaimed bog. This migration scheme was carried out by Lord Oranmore about 1862 to 1866, before we got fixity of tenure. The tenants were promised the grass of a cow and calf on good pasture at £2 a year; now they have to pay £3 on barren, unhealthy land, where a good many of the cattle die annually. They were promised by giving up peaceable possession that his lordship would give them the place of a cow and a calf on good arable land. When they got possession he charged them £4 on one farm. That was too good, and he chased them from that, and chaged them £3 on bad mountain land.

50547. Were you a tenant on the estate yourself?—I am there still.

50548. Are you speaking of what you know absolutely?—Of my own knowledge mostly. The cows die from blood murrain and other diseases. There are 3,000 acres of the property let to invading graziers from other towns and properties, while there is only about 300 or 400 acres in the hands of the tenants. The arable land of the property is in the hands of the graziers, while the tenantry are living on unreclaimed patches of bog. The tenants who were migrated and evicted had about 2,000 acres of this arable land in their possession. I can show the tracts of the houses they were evicted from. There are some of those tenants and their representatives living in hovels in the little village of Ballindine. Lord Oranmore now wants to claim this demesne land where these tenants were evicted. The majority of them are living to-day. He never offered his land for sale, but when approached by the tenants he barely offered as much as would bring their holdings to the area of 12 acres English. He gives no material employment; whatever he does give is given to imported Englishmen and Scotchmen.

50549. Do you mean the Commission to understand that the larger portion of the labourers are Englishmen and Scotchmen?—Yes.

50550. The greater proportion?—The great bulk of them.

50551. Do you wish the Commission to understand that the labourers employed by Lord Oranmore are mostly English and Scotchmen?—I think the majority are.

50552. You mean the greater number?—Yes. I don't mean to say that those who are doing the dirty work are English and Scotch, but anybody who has a fancy job is either English or Scotch.

50553. What do you call a fancy job?—Gardening, milling, looking after forests, rabbit-trapping—these are fancy jobs.

50554. Do you mean that the special men engaged in the saw-mill or at game-keeping, or do you mean that the actual labourers are mostly English and Scotch?—They are, because any man who won't work for 8*s*. a week, he will go to England or Scotland for him.

50555. Mr. Sutherland.—Does he pay them more?—No, but when they go over 8*s*. a week he knows that English and Scotchmen won't work for that, and he will have them for the high money when it is going. That is my point. I never worked a day for him, and I hope I never will, but this is the evidence of what the tenants complain of, and I am witness to it myself. I have no ill-feeling towards him, but I come here to tell the truth, and will. The tenants are very poor, living a hand-to-mouth existence, and depending on the mercy of the shopkeeper. In bad years like this the crops are a total failure. The tenants would never be able to live only for the support they get from their exiled friends and children in America. Owing to the smallness of the holdings and continuous tillage the land is exhausted, and produces potatoes and other vegetables in a rotten state, often unfit for human use. The drainage of the River Robe and its tributaries would greatly benefit the people of my parish. There is enormous damage done yearly by the overflowing of the river. Often £100 worth of hay and other crops are swept away. I heard a farmer saying if it was cleared it would benefit him £100, and he said he would not be unwilling to pay a good part of it.

50556. Do you think that in this district the prospects are so bad that the crops this year are going to be a total failure?—They are bad by continued cropping in poor bogland. It is the same as throwing water on a drowned rat to be cropping it at all.

50557. Sir Francis Mowatt.—This is a bad year? Every year is bad by continued cropping on little patches of land that you cannot have a change with. When a man is sowing a little patch every year of the breadth of a table he cannot have a crop on it.

50558. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You would not like to give us the name of the farmer who would be willing to contribute towards the cost of draining the river?—I would if you press me. The area of his farm is 200 acres, and about 20 acres of it is annually flooded.

50559. What you really want to bring before the Commission is that these people cannot live decently on their present holdings, and you think that the Congested Districts Board or some other Department should have power of purchasing the grass lands and untenanted lands, and adding them to the small holdings of tenanted lands in such quantities as would make them economic?—That is the fact.

Mr. DAVID JORDAN examined.

50560. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are a farmer?—Yes. I have 8½ acres; my valuation is £4 2*s.* We have purchased. The Congested Districts Board purchased the Dillon Estate surrounding our property. There are thirty tenants on our estate, which belongs to the Rev. Thomas Wallace, of Booterstown, County Dublin. We purchased before the sale of the Dillon Estate. It is at Lecarrow, near Ballyhaunis. There are no grass lands on the estate which could be purchased, and we are excluded by the Congested Districts Board from any privilege in the Dillon Estate by which our holdings might be enlarged from the surrounding farms.

50561. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is not it so that the people contiguous to these grazing farms would have a prior claim to them?—Yes, but they got their holdings enlarged, we want to be brought under some statute that would give us the privilege of getting our holdings enlarged.

50562. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean to say that purchasing annuitants want the Congested Districts Board to confer on them the same benefits as those conferred on people who have not purchased?—Yes. The turbary is under the same authority, and we would get some privilege of getting it on the surrounding estate. There is a property not yet purchased by either the Board or the Commissioners, and it may be purchased, and we may be supplied from that.

50563. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would some of you be willing to migrate to a distance so as to leave their farms for the enlargement of the uneconomic holdings of their neighbours?—Yes. The greatest grievance is the want of turbary. For forty years before the Dillon Estate was purchased by the Congested Districts Board we had the right of cutting turbary on the Dillon Estate on payment of five shillings a year. When the Board purchased the Dillon Estate we were excluded from the bogs, and we were not even allowed to buy any from them.

50564. The turbary was divided among tenant-purchasers on the Dillon Estate?—Yes. They supplied some of the tenants on the estate from year to year. Now, they have even gone to the fifth place for turf. We had to shift from time to time to an inferior quality and to expend a considerable amount of labour in some cases in order to get a sufficient supply from the bogs, and we wish to be brought under some board, the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, by which we would be encitled to get the turbary, without which the land is of very little use to us.

50565. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Of course you would be prepared to pay an increased annuity?—By all means.

50566. Would you be prepared to give up your present holding and place yourself at the disposal of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, provided I got something to improve my condition.

50567. Mr. BRYCE.—What price did you pay when you bought; you bought under the Ashbourne Act?—I bought under the Act of 1896 and paid eighteen years' purchase of second term rents.

50568. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Of your four acres how much is arable?—About three and a half acres are arable. There are several other acres that are useless either for grass or hay. There are large holdings according to the area given down against us, but they are unfit for grass or hay. The surface was carried away and nothing was left for the improvement of the holding.

50569. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understood that your total holding was four acres?—I meant that for arable land.

50570. What is the total acreage of your holding?—About eight and a half acres. Some of it is held in the rundale system.

50571. Mr. BRYCE.—Is any of it held in common with others?—Part is divided by agreement with the tenants, and part of it is held under the rundale system, and the greater part of the holdings vary from two and a half to fifteen acres on that estate, but the greater part of these acres is cutaway bog with nothing but for reclamation. It was neglected by the landlord and the mud was carried away and nothing left but the rocks.

50572. Have you any cattle?—I have three altogether, a cow and two calves.

50573. Where do you feed those?—I buy grass anywhere I can get it. I send them sometimes to Roscommon.

50574. You do not feed them on your own holding?—I could not do so. I keep a cow and two calves. It is as much as I could keep there. It is principally by hand-feeding with shop stuffs that I keep them.

50575. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you any other business besides farming?—No.

50576. You live entirely by your farm?—Yes, and by the help of my sisters away in America.

50577. What is your annuity?—£2 8*s.* 10*d.*

50578. What was your rent before purchasing?—£3 7*s.* 6*d.*

50579. You purchased under the Act of 1896?—Yes; in the year 1900.

50580. Do you intend to claim the decadal reduction or go on paying the same annuity for the shorter period?—I will ask for the decadal reduction.

50581. You will be entitled to do that in a few years?—Yes.

50582. At the time you purchased there was no idea of providing enlargements for the tenants on that estate?—No. The Board did not penetrate to our locality, and we had no knowledge of the purposes or intentions of the Board.

50583. You are anxious that some public authority like the Board should be facilitated in improving your condition?—Yes.

50584. You have conveyed that some of the tenant-purchasers would be willing to migrate to considerable distances?—Yes.

50585. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You told us you had a cow and two calves?—Yes.

50586. I did not quite understand subsequently whether you had to send the cow and two calves away or whether you kept these on your holding and sent away others to Roscommon?—When they come to two years old they are sent on to grazing farms in Roscommon or other places.

50587. What distance do they go?—Sometimes thirty miles.

50588. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What would happen you if there was no grazing farm to send to?—I am sure I could not tell you what I would do. I should live on whatever vegetables would grow.

50589. It would be a very serious damage to your farming if there were no grazing lands to send them to?—Yes, under the circumstances.

50590. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If the grazing lands to which you send your cattle were added by any means to your farm would not the difficulty disappear?—It would.

50591. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would not it be far better for you if you had in your possession at a reasonable rent the grazing lands to which you have to send your cattle?—It would, but it is not convenient without migrating.

50592. If you had migration the question would be solved?—Yes. We would migrate willingly.

50593. Mr. BRYCE.—Where are your sisters?—In America. There are four of them.

50594. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would you have any objection to go to Roscommon?—No.

50595. What kind of reception would you get when you got there?—That would have to leak out afterwards.

50596. What do you think the general attitude of public feeling would be?—In some places where the grazing farms are small they would naturally wish to keep them for themselves.

50597. Would you apprehend any unkind feeling towards you if you were to go to a district where the local people fancied they had a better claim than you had?—No. I would not.

50598. You don't think that that feeling is existing?—I don't think it is. There might be individual cases, but not many.

50599. You think that public opinion is beginning to have a better appreciation of what public policy ought to be in connection with these matters?—Yes. The public leaders are advocating that course.

50600. Would you be surprised to hear that a very prominent man in Roscommon said a short time ago the congests from a distance should not be admitted so long as sons of tenants from a distance might be planted on the land on which those congests would be placed?—I would not be surprised. Individual

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Mr. David Jordan.

cases will always exist, but that does not apply to the generality of cases.

50601. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Of course that is a subject that must be continually discussed between small tenants here. Should you say that the general feeling of the small tenants if they were offered migration would be much the same as you have expressed to us, that if in a neighbouring county they can be supplied with holdings which would better their lot they would be quite prepared, as far as they tell you, to run the risk and go?—Yes; they would be. It would be much better to advocate the removal of those most industrious tenants and those better-off tenants who would be better able to farm the large farms than the small tenants.

50602. Mr KAVANAGH.—Your holding is in rundale?—Part.

50603. You purchased under the Ashbourne Act?—Under the Land Purchase Amendment Act of 1896.

50604. Had not you to have a map of your holding which you purchased?—We were supplied with no maps. We purchased direct from the landlord.

50605. I suppose that you know actually where your holding is?—Yes.

50605A.—And it is in different places?—It is in three different places.

50606. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Although you have no map your farm was inspected before the sale?—Yes, it was.

50607. Therefore, all the circumstances of your holding were thoroughly well known to the inspector?—Yes.

50608. Mr. O'KELLY.—They were inspected, of course, for security and not for re-arrangement?—No; it was inspected on behalf of the landlord, and then by the Land Commission.

50609. Do you think it was a wise proceeding to purchase in that manner considering that the Congested Districts Board might have been asked to intervene?—If we had understood at the time we should not have purchased except through the Congested Districts Board.

50610. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You had a paper setting out exactly what your position would be with regard to the land when you purchased; did you understand what was going to be yours when you purchased?—Yes.

50611. And was that given to you on paper?—Yes.

50612. Did that state that part of your farm was rundale, intermixed with others?—No description of the farm was given.

50613. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—There was no little drawing of your holding?—No.

50614. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that immediately the Congested Districts Board purchased the Dillon property your friends on the Wallace Estate were deprived of the privilege which they formerly had with regard to turbary?—They were.

50615. Tell me exactly the facts?—The facts are that we were denied the use of turbary on the bogs which we had been getting for forty years previously for five shillings a year.

50616. With whom were you accustomed to make arrangements for turbary for five shillings a year?—With the bailiffs on the Dillon Estate.

50617. The Congested Districts Board purchased the estate and the bailiffs disappeared?—Yes, and our rights too.

50618. Did you make any representations to the Congested Districts Board for the continuance of your privilege?—We made representations to the Board and the answer was that it was purchased exclusively for the tenants on the Dillon Estate, and that outsiders would not be allowed in on the estate.

50619. Would you describe the tenants on the Wallace Estate as outsiders considering that for many years they had been outsiders?—They have been described by the Board's officials as outsiders. They did not live on the Dillon Estate. Therefore they were not entitled to turbary on the Dillon Estate, as some of the Board's officials said that the Dillon Estate was purchased exclusively for the tenants on that estate.

50620. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Your holding was on one estate on which there was no turf?—Yes.

50621. What you did was to arrange with the bailiff on the Dillon Estate every year that you would be enabled to cut turf?—Yes.

50622. It was a year-to-year arrangement?—Yes.

50623. And now you cannot get in and you are obliged to go for turf to a more inconvenient distance?—Yes, and to take turf of inferior quality, sometimes after a considerable amount of labour expended on the bog. We are deprived of that.

50624. But you don't claim that you had a right to the Dillon bog. All you claim is that you had accommodation of which the purchase of the Dillon Estate deprived you?—Yes.

50625. Mr. O'KELLY.—And the convenience enjoyed for forty years would naturally suggest if it did not altogether prove a right?—We could not claim a right on it.

50626. But the fact of having enjoyed unchallenged this privilege for forty years would naturally suggest to the minds of an unsophisticated people the existence of a right?—Yes, and besides that we did not pay it for part of the forty years, but only for fourteen or fifteen years. It was understood that there was some arrangement by the landlord that we were to get turbary on the Dillon Estate.

50627. Mr. BRYCE.—You will understand that the first duty of the Congested Districts Board is towards the tenants on the Dillon Estate itself, and as it is calculated that this turbary will not last more than forty or fifty years, they are bound to preserve the turbary for the tenants on the Dillon Estate?—That excludes us from any rights.

50628. The Congested Districts Board had to look forward and see that the tenants on the Dillon Estate who were buying their plots at a particular annuity should have a continuance of turbary for a length of time, whereas if all estates were allowed to get turbary the turf on the Dillon Estate might come to an end very soon?—There is as good an estate within a radius of three or four miles, and there are three bogs on which the tenants of the Wallace Estate got turbary, and there were some who had bog attached to their holding, though judicial tenants were left sufficient bog for three.

50629. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I don't understand that you bring any charge against the Congested Districts Board?—No; I am bringing a charge against the Act of Parliament.

50630. What you say is that you have been deprived of a convenience that you enjoyed for many years. The result has been to leave you in a worse position, and you therefore suggest very properly that some arrangement, whether by legislation or not, should be come to by which you could again get your turbary on sufficient payment, that is the extent of your evidence?—And some of them who surrendered the bog on easy terms to the Congested Districts Board were allowed as much bog attached to their holding as could supply us.

50631. Mr. O'KELLY.—When you say surrendered what do you mean—they never had a right of turbary?—These people had. They had judicial tenancies. Because they relinquished their rights to the bog they have been left more than supplies their holdings, and it is from that we are supplied.

50632. Do you say that the Congested Districts Board deprived the tenants on the Wallace Estate of anything to which they had through a judicial tenure?—No. I refer to those tenants on the Dillon Estate who surrendered their bog on easy terms, and who have them attached to their holdings. It is from them we get a supply.

50633. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You do get a supply there now?—Sometimes. I have had to go to five different places during the last seven years.

50634. You appreciate what Mr. Bryce put to you, that the Board, or any other authority selling to tenants on an estate, is bound to see that the tenant purchasers on that estate for a fair number of years to come shall have a supply of turbary?—Yes.

50635. At the same time it has been a considerable hardship to you not to have access to their turbary?—Yes.

50636. You consider that some of those who have got turbary have got more than they require?—Yes. It is from these people that we get our supply at present.

Mr. PATRICK CLARKE examined.

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Mr. Patrick Clarke.

50637. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What are you?—I was a herd. I am a tenant now under the Congested Districts Board at Ballyglass. My holding is twenty-four acres. The valuation is £11 5*s.*, and the rent £11 15*s.* They put a big fine on me.

50638. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was it to be paid in money?—Yes, £50.

50639. You had no land before?—No. I was a herd. Half of my twenty-four acres is bog.

50640. It is very cheap at £50?—I don't know.

50641. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You were not forced to make that arrangement. You entered into an arrangement for your own advantage according to your own judgment with the Congested Districts Board—is that so?—Yes.

50642. What is your complaint?—My complaint is that my neighbour, another herd, got thirty-four acres of land, and they did not charge him any fine at all.

50643. That is bringing in other people's business. We can only get your evidence on your own business. You made this arrangement because you thought it a good arrangement. Your complaint is that another man made a better bargain than you?—They are giving to other people who made no bargain.

50644. Giving to other people who had land?—They took away my way of living from me. I had a better way of living then than now.

50645. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That is what you complain of?—I want to get the fine back.

50646. Would it meet your views equally if the fine was put on the other men?—No; I don't want money to go on any man.

50647. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—If the other men had paid a fine would you have any complaint at all?—They gave me £20 back last April, and put it on the rent.

50648. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You were originally charged £50 on coming into that tract of land, seeing that you had no land at all before that?—Yes.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—So what you have done is paid a fine of £30, and had your annuity increased to meet the £20.

50650. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That £20 was given back to help you to stock?—No.

50651. What did you do with it?—They put it back on the purchase money.

50652. Did you stock your land?—Yes, as well as I could.

50653. Had you stock before you came there?—Yes. I had a few beasts.

50654. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you living in the house you occupied as herd?—Yes.

50655. Was there anything done to your house?—No, but they gave me a grant to do so.

50656. Did they fence your land?—They had only one ditch to make on my land.

50657. They did that?—They did.

50658. You had no land before?—No land.

50659. Therefore, there had to be land enclosed for you?—Yes.

50660. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—How much did they grant you towards the improvement of your house?—I got a free grant from the Congested Districts Board of £10 towards improving my house, and borrowed £12 for room. The £12 is added to my purchase money. I had only one room. There were nine of us sleeping in the one room. I had to make a little room myself.

50661. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you worse off than before?—I am sure I was as well off before.

50662. You are quite prepared to give it up?—No. I will not give it up now.

Mr. THOMAS CONNOR examined.

Mr. Thomas Connor.

50663. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—Ballinamalla. I am an evicted tenant on the estate of Mr. Isidore Burke. In 1881 there were forty-five tenants evicted on the estate in one day. My father-in-law took up my holding, and afterwards gave it back to my wife, his daughter. The area was thirteen acres; the rent was £7 14*s.* No rent was fixed.

50664. Do you pay that rent every year?—Yes.

50665. What do you mean by saying that no rent was fixed?—I did not go into court. I got a holding at Ballinasalla. My old holding was only valued at £79, and I had to pay £61 with this £79 for the new holding.

50666. You gave up the old holding and you got a new holding and had to pay £61 for the change?—I paid £31 down, and £30 in addition with the rent.

50667. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean that £79 was decided to be the tenant's interest in the farm you gave up?—Yes.

50668. And £61 was the value of the tenant's interest in the farm you took up?—Yes. My new holding comprises thirty-six acres of inferior land. My rent is £16 10*s.*, and my valuation is £21. The rates are high in the Claremorris Union. It will be very hard for me to pay all. I have to go five miles for turbary. I hope you will recommend that the £31 fine will be refunded to me to enable me to start the world anew.

50669. Are you paying rent to your landlord or to the Congested Districts Board?—I am paying to the Land Commission. I was thinking that they might refund me that money.

50670. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The valuation £21 and the instalment is £16 10*s.*?—My valuation is too high.

50671. The new holding is pretty good?—Some of it is good, and some bad.

50672. How much of it are you tilling?—Three or four acres.

50673. How long are you in possession?—Over three years.

50674. Are you tilling more than before you came there?—I was tilling more before I came there. I had no crop there the first year I came. It is very hard for me to live there at all.

50675. Mr. O'KELLY.—If you got back your fine would you be willing to have your annuity increased accordingly?—Yes, I would.

50676. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Were you in your holding at £7 14*s.* before you got under the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. Here is the old receipt. (*Produces receipt*).

50677. You had the old holding and were evicted from it; then your father-in-law got it and gave it to your wife?—Yes.

50678. Has your wife that holding still, or did she make it over to you?—She made it over to me.

50679. The holding you were evicted from is the holding that was valued at £79?—Yes.

50680. Who valued it at £79?—The Land Commission.

50681. How long after the eviction was it until your father-in-law handed the holding to your wife?—From November until May.

50682. In a few months you were practically restored to the holding from which you had been evicted?—I was put in as a caretaker, and he was keeping half of it for a long time until his son got married and he assigned half of it to his son. When I heard that I turned round and said his son would not come there any more. That is how I took possession of it.

50683. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I would like to call attention to how fortunate a man you are. The tenant-right of the old holding was estimated by the Land Commission at £79. On getting this enlarged holding you paid £31 cash and £30 was added to the capital on which you pay your annuity; Adding the £61 and the £79 together you get £140. For £140 you get a holding valued at £21 a year. You are a fortunate man?—Let us have the money. That will do for me.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Father Fallon in giving his evidence said he thought that there were in court several of the migrants with whom he had had conversations as to how their circumstances had been improved by migration. If any of these migrants are in court we should like to ask them a few questions as to how their prospects have been affected by the migration. If there is any migrant present we shall be glad to ask him some questions.

The Commission adjourned.

NINETY-NINTH PUBLIC SITTING.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At the Courthouse, Claremorris.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Aug. 31, 1907.

Mr. Martin M'Loughlin

Mr. MARTIN M'LOUGHLIN examined.

50684. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—You are a farmer, Mr. M'Loughlin?—Yes, sir.

50685. Tell us the particulars of your holding. What is the acreage?—27 statute acres.

50686. And the valuation?—£8.

50687. And the rent?—£4 8*s* 10*d*.

50688. And where is it?—Knock, Ballyhaunis. That is the postal address.

50689. Tell us what you wish to say?—Well, on the District Council for the past eight years I have been acquainted with the wants of the tenant farmers in my district.

50690. You are going to speak about your own district, are you?—Yes, my own district in particular. Though in my district they nearly have all bought out under one or other of the Land Acts, and the people appear to be contented and happy, still it did not prevent, after all, migratory labouring in England, or yet emigration to America. In my own district about fifty to eighty families would require to be migrated, and the holdings enlarged, before they could be made economic.

50691. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you mean the holdings of tenants who have actually purchased?—Yes, sir, mostly.

50692. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the number you say—about eighty families?—About eighty families.

50693. About how many families would you say there are in your district?—About 600 in the parish.

50694. And of those you think eighty should be migrated?—Yes.

50695. Are these holdings divided amongst the 600?—Yes—most of them.

50696. That is the point. What average annuity are those eighty paying now?—I should say about £1 10*s*., or from that to £3, and the valuation would be from 30*s*. up to £4—the majority of them in my parish.

50697. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What electoral division is this in?—Knock South electoral division; but I mean the people of Knock North, and portion of Ballyhouly and Kilkelly divisions also, situate in the parish of Knock.

50698. Yes?—And I have had ample opportunity for eliciting the views of the tenant farmers for the past eight or ten years, for I was supervisor under the Parish Committee working in Knock Parish, and I had ample opportunity for eliciting from them their views. They would, in my opinion, be quite willing to be removed, that is, provided that their rents would be lower than what they are at present. The rents of the new holdings they consider too high in the most of the new holdings the Congested Districts Board are creating. The valuation, also, they consider too high, for they lay, I believe about £2 or £3 on each house, together with the land valuation.

50699. Are they purchasing owners under the Board?—They all nearly purchased about here. They are paying to the Land Commission now, most of the people in my place.

50700. When did the property pass from the landlord to the Board?—About nine years ago. I mean the Dillon Estate.

50701. What property was it?—The Dillon Estate.

50702. And what was your former rent?—£9 4*s*. 8*d*. old rent.

50703. So your annuity is only half the rent?—About half the old rent.

50704. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you made the point you wanted to make?—Yes. Together with that, the Congested Districts Board has carried out considerable improvements in my district, in the parish of Knock in the way of building out-offices; I should say for the past eight years about forty out-offices annually, and the construction of roads.

50705. Forty out-offices annually?—About forty.

50706. Every year?—Yes, for the past eight years; and improvements of the dwellings and surroundings and building retaining walls and so forth, I should say about twenty annually; such as setting in concrete floors, inserting large windows, ceiling the inside of the roofs to hide away the old scraws and things that were not nice on the inside of country thatched houses, such as bad floors and so forth; and making sanitary arrangements about the surroundings. Also, the Congested Districts Board has carried out drainage on a very large scale, such as the deepening and widening of the beds of rivers, of small drains, and so forth, and building of houses. And, together with that, I am acquainted with a considerable number of cases of enlargement of holdings in my district. The Congested Districts Board has enlarged a considerable number of holdings wherever land was available in my district, and those people appear to be contented and happy.

50707. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How are the enlargements carried out?—In divisions. They have added so much. They have got three or four, and perhaps five or six, acres in addition to the holdings they formerly occupied.

50708. The condition of those people has much improved?—Much improved—considerably improved.

50709. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Will you tell me this. Do you consider, from your knowledge of the people, that there is a greater willingness now among them to migrate than there was before the Board took them in hand—do you think that the actual people now are more favourable to moving away somewhere else to a better farm than they were while they were tenants?—They are, provided a yoke would not be put round their neck—provided their rents would not be excessive.

50710. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say you have had an opportunity of talking with the tenants and hearing them discuss these matters. Are they afraid that if they were migrated in the manner you propose they would experience bad treatment at the hands of the people among whom they were removed?—They are not afraid of that in the least, but they were afraid that the rents they would have to pay would be too high.

50711. But they are a good deal lower than they were?—I mean the new holdings created in the country. They appreciate the work of the Congested Districts Board.

50712. Mr. O'Kelly.—And, after the work of the ngested Districts Board, you say that excessive nt is paid on the lands they purchased?—In many the holdings of course the rents are rather excessive, t in the enlargements of holdings the people are y much pleased.

50713. Let me suggest to you that if you have exsive rents you have them as a consequence of high ces being paid for the land?—I do not take in t. If you please, repeat it.

50714. If the tenants who were put on new holdings ve to pay what you describe as excessive rents is that a consequence of what you may assume to be excessive price paid for the property?—I do not that.

50715. Why would there be excessive rents?—Well, hould say that building new slated houses and outces would account for that. For instance, on the eage that I hold in my own holding, if the Conted Districts Board was to get a new tenant in d build a new slated house and out-offices there, I sider the rent would be nearly double what I pay.

50716. Then, if you exclude from the calculation t building, you would not say the prices or nuities charged by the Congested Districts Board the Estates Commissioners would be excessive?—I uld say that on the Dillon Estate they would not be essive.

50717. But you observe that was under the Ashurne Act?—Yes; in the others they are not so ap.

50718. I appreciate the work of the Congested Dists Board, but I meant to point out that you said t the only objection you have is that prices are g charged that are excessive, and that impose ain responsibilities that might not be as great as y are?—I did not say they were excessive, but I that people consider them excessive.

50719. Do you share the general views of the people? Yes, I share the people's views if they are right.

50720. Then you also agree that the prices are essive?—To a certain extent, because the land ld not be bought cheaper.

50721. Does not that suggest, as a natural corollary what you said, that the prices paid for property too high?—They are high enough. I should say are high enough; and the prices are high ugh, too.

50722. Very well; and would that in any way lify your answer, that you appreciate the work of Congested Districts Board?—It is of the Dillon ate in particular I am talking.

50723. I am talking of the Act of 1903. Would it any way modify your unqualified approval of the k of the Congested Districts Board?—No; I ld approve of the work of the Congested Districts rd.

50724. If you say that the Congested Districts Board e been paying prices so high as to lead to an essive burden upon the purchasing tenant, would t in any way modify or mitigate your general roval of the work of the Congested Districts Board? did not say exactly that the Congested Districts rd are paying excessive prices. I did not say are.

50725. Then tell me why the prices are too high, for Congested Districts Board is merely a philanopic body that does not want to make profit out the people?—The reason of the prices being too is that the landlords are not inclined to sell.

50726. I only want to ask you this simple question. you say that the prices that are paid are too high? want you to reconcile that statement with your unqualified approval of the work of the Congested Districts Board, who are responsible for the prices in the first instance?—I did not speak in particular of the Act of 1903.

50727. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Let me sum up that, please. Mr. O'Kelly has reminded you that you said that the whole charge of rent and rates fell very heavily upon the existing holdings?—Or rather that the people consider so in the new holdings.

50728. And Mr. O'Kelly also, very properly, pointed out to you that the cheaper the land could have been bought the less those charges would have been?—I quite agree with that.

50729. And his suggestion was that the Congested Districts Board have given a higher price for the land than they could have got it for?—They have not.

50730. And they had no power to compel the landlord, or the person desiring to sell, to sell it any lower?—If they had, in my opinion, they would buy the land cheaper.

50731. And therefore the fact that they have had to give more money for an estate than they would have liked does not modify your opinion that they have done as well as they could?—Yes; in my opinion they have done as well as they could.

50733. Mr. Bryce.—You are not a migrant yourself; you are in your old holding?—Yes.

50734. Did you have it enlarged?—No, sir; my holding was not enlarged.

50735. And, with regard to any of the people who have migrated into those new holdings, and complain about the high annuities they have got to pay, do you happen to know whether they are finding it difficult to get on, or whether they are doing well or not?—I have not heard it in particular. I have heard the people say so, that the rents are too high.

50736. You have no personal knowledge of it?—No.

50737. With regard to the other tenants of the Dillon Estate, are they considerably better off than they were?—They are.

50738. And has that affected their relations to the shopkeepers—are they able to pay cash more, and keep out of debt more?—They are.

50739. Is it a usual thing for any of them now to be quite clear of debt, or, generally speaking, are they still in the shopkeepers' debt?—As far as I am aware, not much.

50740. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is a great improvement?—It is an improvement.

50741. With reference to migrants, I was going to ask you this, would it be of advantage, when migrants are settled on grass land, if the authority settling them planted down in their midst an instructor in agriculture, who would show them the very best ways to utilise their new holdings?—I should think it would.

50742. You recollect the Board was able to buy the Dillon Estate at a comparatively moderate price?—Yes, I am aware of that.

50743. Mr. Bryce.—Have you any of those small agricultural banks on the Dillon Estate?—Not in my parish. There are none in my parish. There are in some portions of the Dillon Estate, I believe, but not in my district.

50744. You do not know anything about the working of them?—I do not know anything about the working of them.

50745. Sir John Colomb.—I suppose the wages the labourers earned in the re-settlement of the Dillon Estate did give some of the small holders a chance of clearing off their debts?—Yes, sir; to a certain extent.

Mr. Robert Crawford examined.

50746. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you live, Crawford?—At Ballinrobe. I am both a land at and civil engineer, and also a tenant farmer.

50747. Who are you agent for?—I am agent for onel Knox, of Ballinrobe, and for Mr. Sheffield, oining this town. I am also agent for other small tes in the north of the county, and I am partiarly acquainted, as an engineer, with nearly every perty in the county, so that generally my evice will deal with the whole county as well as this ticular district.

50748. You are appearing on your own behalf?—I am appearing both on my own behalf and generally on behalf of the landlords.

50749. Mr. O'Kelly.—You have not been nominated by the landlords?—No.

50750. And what you are going to say is on your own responsibility?—Yes. I am afraid some of the landlords might think I am far too drastic. I am also superintendent of three drainage districts under trustees, one in Castlebar, one Lough Mask and River Robe, and one in Kilmaine. The first

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part of my evidence will deal with arterial drainage; and I merely want to emphasize what other witnesses have already put before you, that arterial drainage is the crying necessity of the West of Ireland and of the whole of County Mayo; and I can speak for that. Closely allied to arterial drainage comes the question of striping the tenants' holdings. Now, if the holdings were properly drained and striped I believe 80 per cent. would increase in value by probably one-third, thus improving the position of the tenants very much at a very small cost. At present there is too great a desire to rush this thing (the headlong distribution of grass land) because it will be all wanted later on, when the thing is worked out.

50751. Will you tell me where you have had headlong distribution of grass lands?—For instance, on the Clanmorris Estate.

50752. What kind of headlong distribution was there on that estate?—I will not use strong language, but it was a tremendous failure of judgment on the part of the engineers who striped it.

50753. Does not that involve any serious reflection on the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. I think myself (it is only my own opinion) that the Congested Districts Board is the proper authority to take up the entire county of Mayo.

50754. That may be so. We will come to that in a moment. But it is not a reply to my question. Will you tell me what was the failure of judgment that the engineers of the Estates Commissioners were guilty of in the distribution of the Clanmorris property?—Yes. They striped the land, giving the stripes in some cases without water or fences, to people living probably three miles off. It did not reach the small tenants at all. It was the large men (whom I call grabbers) who in various ways got the stripes, and who in many cases are now not able to keep them. They are sub-letting them.

50755. Do you mean to say that on the Clanmorris property those who got the grazing land are unable to retain that grazing land in their own hands, and are sub-letting it?—Yes.

50756. Give us an instance?—In the demesne of Newbrook.

50757. Who owns it?—I cannot give you the name, but Mr. Murphy, who is a large cattle dealer, has one or two stripes I know, at less, I understand, than they are paying the Estates Commissioners.

50758. Would the Congested Districts Board have been better?—Decidedly.

50759. Why do you say that?—They would, in all probability, have taken a couple of the very large tenants off a poor district, and they would have only had a couple of houses to build for those, and the cost of building houses and fencing would be much less than if you were to have a large number of small tenants and had to build a house for each of them. One house, and steading, will do for a large tenant as well as a small one. A couple of large tenants' holdings on a congested townland will simply transform the whole face of the townland to the remaining tenants.

50760. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You say that the lands of two large tenants would greatly improve the condition of everybody round them?—Of the townland.

50761. Do you mean to say that you should get two large tenants to migrate—that you should allot land to large tenants in preference to small ones?—I would migrate two large tenants instead of trying to take five or six or eight or ten small ones away. The small ones cannot, they have not the courage, they are too poor, to undertake the working of land at a distance, whereas a couple of acres added to their holdings where they live, without disturbing their houses or fences or anything, would make a wonderful difference, along with drainage, in the material prosperity of those people. I have had a good deal of experience as an engineer in striping and improving estates in the Counties of Galway and Mayo. I can speak with thirty years' experience here. I have lived here thirty years.

50762. Mr. Sutherland.—You have had no experience of migration?—Except what the Congested Districts Board did at Castlebar. I have seen in Scotland a good deal that has been done both in the Hebrides and Orkneys in that way; but I want to keep myself entirely to our own county, of which I know every corner.

50763. But you have had no personal experience enlarging holdings. You have not had experience settling down migrants?—No; the only way I could enlarge holdings was that if a tenant wished to lea I always induced the landlord to purchase the tenant interest, and then used that, well I might say, coax the tenants to let me stripe their land.

50764. This is all right, but are you sure that wh you are lifting the larger tenants out of a pla that is congested you are not creating congestion?—am, because I think the land and houses that the go tenants have left will, in all probability, suffice settle the small tenants without including in the rent-charge any expenditure. Each might have little strip of the arable land of the two tenants y are taking away. I think a great deal could be do in the way of drainage and redistribution. You ma take it that there is not sufficient land to ma economic holdings for everybody.

50765. Anywhere?—Anywhere in Mayo.

50766. Mr. O'Kelly.—Why do you say that?—think statistics show it.

50767. What statistics are you referring to?—have not got them up in detail; but, from evidence witnesses, I think it is quite plain, and I know fro experience where I go that there would not be econom holdings for a third of the tenants.

50768. You make a general statement?—Yes.

50769. I want to know is that statement founde on investigation?—No, except on the evidence give before this Commission, which I read in the new papers, and from my own observation.

50770. Allow me to remark that in the County Mayo you must divide the congests into two classe Congestion may be relieved on the sea-coast by t fisheries, and congestion may be relieved inland b the acquisition of grass land. Now, in making th calculation, did you have the fisheries in your mind —No; the division of grass land only.

50771. Of course the men on the sea coast mu have recourse to the fisheries to improve their co dition, and the men inland must have recourse to t land?—I only considered the inland. The tenant living inland will not be able to get sufficient lan to make economic holdings if every patch of th grass land was taken up. On the estate of Captai Sheffield, when I opened negotiations with the tenant about three years ago, for the purchase of thei holdings, the first question asked of me was, woul I give them grass land (we have plenty) and I said—"Yes; I will make up each of your holdings t twenty acres."

50772. English or Irish?—Statute acres. The said they were delighted, but in a couple of days th larger tenants said—"No, no; we must get an equa share with the small tenants of whatever is going t be given." I could not allow this, but I offered to giv them as much land as would give them two and a hal times their present holdings, on the condition tha they would agree as to the prices of their presen judicial tenancies, and then I would sell to the Estate Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board (o the best terms I could) all this land for distributio amongst them, and I would make it, as far as possibl a condition that no strangers were to be brought in I am sorry the respected parish priest, Fathe M'Hugh, is not here, as he was present at the nego tiations. They would not make us an offer. W only asked 23½ years' purchase. It was stated her yesterday that we asked 28 years' purchase, but tha was not the fact.

50773. Who made that statement?—Mr. Killeen. He stated that in 1888 the estate had been of fered at 18 years on second term rents, which of course was perfectly ridiculous. There were no second term judicial rents in 1888, or till 1896. I am fourteen years agent for Mr. Sheffield now, and there was never any offer but the offer I speak of.

50774. Mr. Sutherland.—They were sitting down in their original situation?—Yes.

50775. And what was the point?—My point is that they would not make me an offer for their present tenancies at any price. The landlord was willing to sell, but the tenants would not buy.

50776. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You made them an offer?—I offered to sell to them at 23½ years' purchase, but there were three or four of the incorrigibles of the district who prevented them.

50777. Mr. O'Kelly.—You deny the accuracy of Mr. Killeen's statement?—Certainly.

0778. Might I suggest to you that at the time the ·llord offered to sell at eighteen years' purchase were not agent?—On the face of it it was not ·ect, because he said it was on second term rents.

0779. I do not think that was Mr. Killeen's state- at?—Yes. From the nature of it it was not ·ect, because he said it was in 1888.

0780. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I recollect that t he stated was first-term rents; and then he was ined to think that the second negotiations were on the basis of first-term rents?—Well, I took it ; he said it was second-term rents, the same rents ow, that 18 years' purchase was asked for.

0781. Mr. O'Kelly.—I want to point out to you at the time that this offer of 18 years' purchase made you were not the agent?—There was no offer made.

0782. Are you willing to oppose your opinion to opinion of a man who was there at the time, ough you were not agent at the time?—Mr. Kil- was not to the fore at the time.

0783. I am talking of the statement put into Mr. een's mouth by one of your tenants. Mr. Kil- , representing that division, made that statement heir behalf?—He was misled.

0784. May I suggest to you that before you were t of that property this proposal was made, to sell 8 years' purchase?—I am quite satisfied it was I am afraid I am talking too much of old s—I would like to go a little further. There point I wish to make. I consider this as an erial matter in connection with the County Mayo l I suppose with other districts), and, if the g is to be settled, I say deliberately that the Go- ment must come forward with a free grant elp the people. They cannot go on by any pos- ity and buy out, and expend large sums in nage and other things and expect that it will be repaid. I should say that at any rate one- l of the cost of the grass lands that are to be hased ought to be an Imperial grant on behalf he tenants. The way I look at it is this. I ld like to make myself clear. The landlord has grass land in his hands is in the position oth landlord and tenant. The same amount of in the hands of a tenant has both the tenant t and the landlord's interest to be purchased out. you saddle a small tenant with a rent- ge on what is the fair marketable value he land, you put on him not only the fair of the holding, but you also put on him a ge for his tenant right. Now I think that is correct. That is not the right way to do it if want to be fair. The bulk of the tenants have rited their holdings the same as the landlords estates, and it is not a penny in their pocket t of it whether their tenant right would sell for 30 or 40 years' purchase. If you buy grass land e market value, which I say should be calculated he net rent for an average of ten years, you will not only for the tenant right, but for the land- s interest in it; and in that way you will saddle small tenants, that you put into the landlord's , with an impossible tax. The problem of the of Ireland should be met by an Imperial grant. e is too much, I say, of political economy. I ot propose to make a pun on the word "politi- but every political party coming in is promis- s everything and giving us nothing. They talk eat deal of 12 per cent. bonus. What does it ant to? To a sum, perhaps, of a quarter of a on for the whole of Mayo. Why, it is not talking of. We want four or five millions.

0785. Sir John Colomb.—I want to ask you this al question. You say you have an intimate ledge of the land in the county of Mayo?—I

0786. You have had opportunities of observing has been done by the Congested Districts Board e one hand and the Estates Commissioners on ther?—Yes.

0787. Now, comparing the operations of the es Commissioners on the Clanmorris Estate those on the property dealt with by the Con- d Districts Board, say on the Bingham Estate, any estate you like, would you, on the e, wish the Commission to understand that in opinion the action of the Congested Districts d has been wiser and better, in the interests of people and in the interests of the State, than the action of the Estates Commissioners?—Decidedly.

50788. You have no doubt in your mind about that?—None whatever. The only outlay that I think might be avoided in the case of the Congested Districts Board is that they build too many houses, and that is a terrible tax. If thorough drainage and fencing are to be done, and those houses built, I think a portion of the cost ought to be met in some other way than by saddling it on the incoming tenant. It cannot be done fairly otherwise.

50790. Do you consider it would be more for the interest of the people and the interest of the State if in Mayo there was only one body acting, and that body the Congested Districts Board?—Certainly, and it should have the whole county of Mayo.

50791. I only want to ask another question, on another branch of the subject. I did not exactly follow you when you spoke of getting a grant of one-third in regard to the relief of the tenants. Do I understand correctly that what you mean is this, that where the State purchase land in the landlord's hands they are purchasing a property that both has its landlord value and its occupation value?—Certainly.

50792. And that you were of opinion that where the new purchasing tenant comes in under the existing system he has to be charged something to carry both?—That is the present system.

50793. Is this what you mean, that in order to settle the grass land question, the difference between what the landlord ought in fair justice to receive, and what the tenant ought in fair justice to pay, if there is a difference, ought to be borne by the State, and not by any particular class?—Yes; that is my point.

50794. Mr. O'Kelly.—And why should the State bear it, which represents the whole public. Do you not think that any class, if they are purchasing their land, ought to pay a price which would enable them to live?—I do not think they should pay less than the market value.

50795. Why should professional men, artisans and labourers be obliged to bear it; because it is they, after all, who are called the State?—This is an Imperial matter.

50796. I do not quite follow your distinction between an Imperial and a State matter; but I want to ask you why should any other class in the community be called upon to make up or to bridge any difference between the money that the tenant should give and the price that the landlord should receive?—Because this is an exceptional matter being dealt with by the Government, and certainly they ought, by a free grant, put it on a uniform basis which afterwards will make the repayment satisfactory; because if you put too high a rent-charge on some of the people it will only have the result, later on, through the whole country, that they will object to pay the amount.

50797. Why should the landlord be paid a high price?—He only gets the market value.

50798. Or rather, I would suggest, the competition value?—Well, if you take a grass farm, and allow for rates and taxes, herding, maintenance, and agency, you will make a very considerable reduction; and if you take a farm of the same description in the tenants' hands and purchase the rent and the tenants' interest, each should be of the same amount—there should not be much difference between them.

50799. Have you sold any property?—Yes.

50800. At what price?—Twenty-three to twenty-six and a half years' purchase.

50801. Did you sell any under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes.

50802. What was the price?—Twenty-two on the valuation.

50803. What was the rent?—The rent was ten per cent. over the valuation.

50804. At twenty-two years' purchase?—At twenty-two years' purchase.

50805. How do you account for the increase from twenty-two to twenty-six?—In the first place, second term rents have been fixed since. In some places first term rents have been fixed.

50806. Why should there be a difference in price?—The first reason is that the annuity is less.

50807. But if the second term judicial rent represents a property diminished in value why is there a difference?—But it is not diminished in value.

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Mr. Robert Crawford.

50808. What do you think of the courts who fix the rent?—We take it that we cannot help it; it is a sort of automatic reduction.

50809. But why should there be any difference between these things. It is repeated day after day by witnesses that they were asked higher prices on second-term rents. Why should there be a higher price on the second-term rents when the property, according to the courts, on inspection, has diminished in value so much?—But you did not let me finish. In the first place both the rent and the rent-charge are smaller, and in anything which fluctuates of course people calculate according to the fluctuation. And, in the next place, twenty years ago much better investments could be made of money than what can be made now.

50810. Not at this moment?—Well, you will not get much more than 3½ per cent. now.

50811. Mr. Bryce.—I beg your pardon. There was never a better time for the past twenty-five years than the present?—What will it return in the year? Most of the estates now being sold are settled estates, and the landlord cannot touch a penny of it, and it must be invested through the Public Trustee, and the result is probably that it will be reinvested at 3½ per cent.

50812. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did you read the evidence given by Mr. Waldron, a stockbroker?—Yes, I did; and I see the Public Trustee gave his evidence as to investments, and I think the rate quoted was about £3 10*s.* 0*d.* I also saw where the Judge of the Land Court said he had £30,000 out of land sold, and that he could not get more than £3 8*s.* 6*d.* per cent. on. It is a very serious matter for owners. Another great cause for stopping sales is the delay in getting any money. How can any landlord wait for three and a half years for his money.

50813. He is getting the interest?—It is only the annuity.

50814. And why should he get more?—Because it does not represent anything like the amount of his previous income, and the charges must be paid before he touches a penny.

50815. Mr. Bryce.—You have said that the tenant should not be saddled with the price which had to be paid by the public body—the Estates Commission or the Congested Districts Board—for these grass lands?—Yes.

50816. You said the tenant ought not to be saddled with the whole of that?—No.

50817. On the other hand, if the Congested Districts Board is not to lose it will have to charge the tenant, say, a price of about thirty years' purchase; that is, on your basis, a third too much?—Yes.

50818. Now, the moment you have put a tenant in he has acquired the occupancy interest—has he not—and he can sell it?—Yes.

50819. And it might be said, might it not, that if he is in a position to sell it at once after he is put in he ought to pay something for that?—Well, in all probability, he may have given up other land to get there, because I am very much against giving any land to any person except the present occupiers. The present occupiers ought to have all the good land first and the rest after, because there is not enough land for all.

50820. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In pursuance of Mr. Bryce's question, I should like to ask a further question. I gather from you that, from your observation, it is much easier to make the holdings economic by enlargements on the border, without changing the habitations of the people, than by migrating them?—Certainly.

50821. When that can be done?—Yes.

50822. It is an easier and better way to enlarge their holdings than to migrate them?—Yes.

50823. If a man is migrated, do you suppose that he relinquishes the holding from which he migrates for the enlargement of holdings in that quarter?—Yes.

50824. Otherwise, according to your suggestion, he would get the tenant right of the new holding for nothing?—He would.

50825. I want to know this. If the new holding was of suitable extent and the original holding was comparatively paltry, would you consider it fair to put anything on the annuity he is going to pay on the new holding for the great improvement in the tenant right?—I think in such a case as your lordship suggests it would be perfectly fair that something might be put on, as he would get so much of a difference in that way, but I do not think he ought to be charged very much.

50826. Otherwise those who would be migrated would get very big benefits compared with the rest of the population?—They would, to some extent. Of course you must allow for associations, and take into account that for a long time people going into a new habitation would require courage and labour to put them in the position they were before.

50827. You consider that if there was anything put on for the improved tenant right it should be so moderate that the new tenant purchaser could bear that with a good deal of hope for the future?—Certainly; and I consider, my lord, that the only hope of migration is the larger tenants. I am trying to emphasize that.

50828. That point seems to me perfectly sound, but it is not on that I am at present. It would be a fundamental point with you, would it, in cases of migration, not to put upon the migrant any annuity which an industrious man may not reasonably be expected to pay?—Certainly.

Mr. James Glynn examined.

Mr. James Glynn.

50829. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes.

50830. Where do you reside?—Esker Valley, Claremorris.

50831. What is your acreage?—About 16 statute acres.

50832. Valuation?—£6 15*s.*

50833. Rent?—£8 presently.

50834. Have you purchased?—No, sir.

50835. Where is it?—It is within a mile of Claremorris.

50836. Mr. Bryce.—Second-term rent or first-term rent?—It is neither first nor second. It is by agreement by the landlord.

50837. Sir Francis Mowatt.—By the landlord and tenant?—Yes. The rent was fixed in court in 1883. The landlord said he had appealed, and rather than go to court again with him, about eight of the tenants agreed to pay an increase of from 10*s.* to 30*s.* for fifteen years.

50838. When was that rise?—In 1884.

50839. After it had been fixed by the Court?—Yes. So that he took off, after fifteen years, this rise that he put on the tenants, and the tenants are paying first-term rents for the past eight years.

50840. Sir John Colomb.—The rent of your holding was fixed by the Court in 1883?—Yes.

50841. And do I understand you that in 1884 the landlord raised the rent?—Yes, sir.

50842. Was there any arrangement as to the alteration of your holding, or alteration as regards a grazing arrangement?—No.

50843. None whatever?—No.

50844. Then do you mean to say that although your rent was fixed on a particular holding in 1883 by the Court the landlord of that particular holding raised your rent?—Yes, sir.

50845. And why did you pay it?—Well, because we could not afford to pay the arrears at the time. He allowed us to run into arrears, and we had no other remedy.

50846. Allow me to ask you this. The arrears could only be an increase, at the outside, of one year. Now, you had an arrear when you went into court?—Yes, one year.

50847. One year's arrear?—Yes.

50848. How do you say that be accumulated arrears, for if it was in 1884 there was only one intervening year when arrears could have accumulated?—There were two then.

50849. You paid no rent for two years?—No; and, not being able to pay rent then, we had to give an increase.

50850. Was it the landlord pressing for arrears that brought this about?—Yes, sir.

50851. Did he take you into the Civil Bill Court?—Yes, sir; not till he raised the rent.

50852. Was it the Civil Bill Court that determined

hat you should pay this rent, and the arrears by nstalments, and added them to the rent?—No, sir.

50853. Mr. O'KELLY.—Were the arrears added to he rent?—No; they had to pay; under fear of having to pay this, or eviction, they had to give this ise on the rent.

50854. But that was to meet the arrears?—No.

50855. Why was there an increase on the rent?—Ie said he had the case appealed before the High Court, and the land was too cheap, and that he hould have more rent, and that if he did not get his rent the tenants would be put to great cost.

50856. As a matter of fact was not the increase n the rent due to the fact that there were arrears n the property, and the landlord wanted to get the rrears in that way?—I do not know his exact reason or increasing rent, but I do know that the other enants and myself had to pay all arrears and the ncreased rent also.

50857. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It was paying off arrears y instalments?—No, not by instalments, because he ad to get it altogether immediately after he got the ncrease of rent.

50858. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What was the landord's name?—Mr. James J. Begley.

50859. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Were you evicted for rrears?—No, sir.

50860. You were not turned into a future tenant?—No, sir.

50861. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There was no process rved on you at all?—Well, there was at one time.

50862. But at this time?—About a year after.

50863. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It was not acted on?—o, sir; we paid.

50864. Mr. BRYCE.—The landlord eventually took f that increase of rent?—Yes.

50865. And now you are on the 1883 rent of £8?—es, sir.

50866. You are now practically on first-term rent?—Yes, sir.

50867. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What do you now ant to submit to the Commission?—Well, all the nd surrounding this little estate is purchased out by te Congested Districts Board.

50868. Every part of the estate round this?—Yes, a circle, by the Congested Districts Board, and e valuation of this little estate is very small, and ere are very poor holdings there, owing to the fact at this landlord of this estate is not willing to sell a reasonable price. The tenants will not get any largement of their holdings in that district, and ere are migrants brought in on the district, while ese poor people on the surroundings have no inease to get.

50869. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—On this particular tate did you make an offer to the landlord to buy?—Yes, sir.

50870. What was the offer?—We wanted to leave e price at whatever price the Congested Districts oard were prepared to pay. We were willing to ide by it.

50871. You asked the landlord to sell to the Conested Districts Board?—Yes, sir.

50872. What was the answer of the landlord to at?—The landlord said that he would, provided e Congested Districts Board would satisfy him in e price.

50873. Do you know if there was any communicaon between him and the Congested Districts Board that point?—Yes.

50874. How do you know?—Well, I inquired.

50875. Of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; d Mr. O'Kelly inquired also.

50876. Did you hear from the Congested Districts oard what the terms were that he offered?—No, not actly.

50877. Did you hear from anybody in the Conested Districts Board that his offer was too high?—ot an official of the Board.

50878. You heard that?—I did, sir.

50879. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—How long ago is it nce you were told that?—About a couple of months go.

50880. Mr. O'KELLY.—It was mere general ru-our, but I do not think it accurately describes the ct?—Oh, it was not.

50881. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—And your complaint is at here your congested small estate in the middle an area that the Congested Districts Board had urchased is in need of relief, and you are excluded from that relief because of the difference between the Congested Districts Board and the landlord as to price. Is that it?—Yes.

50882. Mr. O'KELLY.—Now, Mr. Glynn, Begley's property is adjacent to the other property that the Congested Districts Board have bought?—Yes.

50883. That is to say, it is adjacent to the Roche lands?—Yes.

50884. Lands that have been distributed amongst tenants of a neighbouring property?—Yes.

50885. The tenants on the Begley property are exactly in the same position, from the point of view of congestion, as Roche's tenants were?—That is so.

50886. Now, adjoining the Begley property there is a property known as the Castlegar property, which was purchased by the Congested Districts Board, and the greater portion of which is grass?—Yes.

50887. Now you thought it only reasonable that, seeing that all the other grazing land close to the Begley property was being utilized for other tenants who were fortunate enough to come under the administration of the Board—seeing that, you thought it was only natural that the Castlegar grass lands, being the only grass lands left in the district, should be distributed amongst the Begley tenants?—Yes.

50888. And in case that migrants were brought in from a distance on the Castlegar property all hope of any improvement in the condition of the tenants on the Begley property would be cut off?—It would.

50889. Very well. The Congested Districts Board approached Mr. Begley, did they not?—Yes.

50890. And I understand that Mr. Begley was perfectly willing to sell?—Yes, on getting what would please him.

50891. I do not know that it was a question of price. I understand that the Congested Districts Board proposed to migrate tenants from a distance to this property?—Yes, sir.

50892. And thereby shut out the Begley people?—Yes, sir.

50893. I understand that Mr. Begley expressed his willingness to sell?—Yes.

50894. I understand that some trouble occurred on the property when workmen of the Congested Districts Board went on the Castlegar land for the purpose of dividing it up amongst the migrants?—Yes; there did.

50895. I understand some trouble occurred?—Yes, there did.

50896. The people, resenting the distribution of these lands amongst the migrants, got into trouble with the people who were working for the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; they hunted the workmen and gangers away out of it.

50897. And, as a result of that, a communication was sent to the tenants by the Congested Districts Board, that they would have nothing whatever further to do with the property on account of this incident having occurred?—Well, they said so, anyway.

50898. You have heard, I dare say, a great deal about the independence of the Congested Districts Board, that they are independent of the Castle, and all that kind of thing. This was said in the course of evidence before this Commission?—Well, of course I do not know much about that.

50899. But would not an incident of the kind to which I have made reference suggest that, although the Congested Districts Board may not be responsible to the Castle they are responsive to it?—I believe so.

50900. In this particular instance is not that the fact?—Well, of course I am not sure about that.

50901. I only put that point because you know, as I do, that we had great difficulty in allaying the indignation that was felt by the people in the country?—Oh, that is so; great difficulty.

50902. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You speak of migrants, and it has been elicited that there was a feeling of soreness there at this grass-land contiguous to your land being given to migrants?—Yes.

50903. Where did the migrants come from?—From other parishes; and the people on the Begley Estate, adjoining this farm, on which they had the grass of a cow for years on this estate that was lately purchased by the Congested Districts Board, thought it a great hardship to have migrants coming in there and taking this grass of a cow away from them, because their holdings are very small, and some of them only hold two or three acres of bog, and could not rear a cow.

50904. Then this was because the small holders on

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the Begley Estate, while this grass land was unoccupied, were able to get the grazing of their cattle?—Yes.

50905. And that was a great assistance to those small holders?—It was a great help to them.

50906. And what you complain of is that, this grass land having been taken away and part of it appropriated to strangers from another parish, it was not merely sentiment that led to this trouble, but it was the fact that that deprived the small tenants on your estate of accommodation in the way of grazing that enabled them to live on their farms?—Yes, by handing it over to strangers; but they have not done so. The tenants on the Begley Estate protested against this, and they gave them time, in hopes of being able to negotiate with Mr. Begley for purchase.

50907. Is part of that grass land still unappropriated?—It is in the hands of the Congested Districts Board still.

50908. But the Congested Districts Board does not allow the smaller tenants to get grazing there?—Yes, they do presently.

50909. For the present?—Yes.

50910. And therefore you are afraid of what may happen in the future?—Yes; we are afraid that they will hand it over to strangers.

50911. It is a mere theory in your mind as to what may happen, not what has actually happened?—That is so.

50912. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have there been, as a matter of fact, any migrants at all—have they introduced any migrants?—They have.

50913. How many?—They introduced three or four. They have these on this farm. If they agreed to their terms I suppose they would have taken the letting, but these Begley tenants seeing this party inspecting these new holdings that were laid out on this grass farm, went there and put some of them into the river, so that they got afraid that they would not allow them into it at all; and, later on, they went and hunted the ganger that was operating and working on this farm, and they hunted them away out of it altogether; and there was some blood and some hard work in it.

50914. And are the migrants still in the river?—No, sir; they did not come there since.

50915. There are no migrants now?—Oh, there are none as yet, except one that was on the adjoining estate.

50916. Mr. Sutherland.—What was that for? Was it to show your displeasure with the Congested Districts Board for not acquiring the estate you are on?—No, we agreed to leave the price to the Congested Districts Board.

50917. But they have not purchased your estate?—They have not purchased my estate.

50918. Because the landlord would only give it at his own price—is not that so?—That is what I understand.

50919. And are you in favour of the Congested Districts Board paying this price?—We agreed to leave the price to the Congested Districts Board.

50920. But what are you in favour of?—I would be in favour of the Congested Districts Board buying it at a reasonable price.

50921. But are you in favour of the Congested Districts Board buying it at the price the landlord asks for it?—Well, I do not know the price the landlord wants.

50922. But still you want them to buy?—Yes.

50923. Do you understand that if they pay a certain price for it that price will be transferred to you?—I do, sir.

50924. So you are putting pressure on your own side to give a big price for it?—Yes.

50925. Mr. O'Kelly.—Just for a moment. You are so anxious that the price between you and the landlord should be equitable and fair that you are willing to leave the decision of that price to a body such as the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

50926. You would not be in favour of the Congested Districts Board paying a price for that property that might put a payment in the shape of an annuity on you that you would not be able to meet?—Oh, I would not, of course.

50927. And to that extent you modify the answer you gave to Mr. Sutherland; you will correct the answer?—Oh, certainly.

50928. Suppose this Castlegar property about which we have been speaking was handed over to migrants, would not the estate on which you live be congested for all time, all the grass land in the district having been already disposed of?—Yes; it is all distributed except this small farm.

50929. And then the only hope of your ever having economic holdings would be when you were yourselves migrated in turn to some other property?—That is so.

50930. Sir John Colomb.—Just to be quite clear, because my mind is confused about this, you wish the landlord to sell to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, sir.

50931. As I understand, the landlord and the Congested Districts Board entered into negotiations?—That is so.

50932. And while the negotiations were in progress the tenants took fright and acted in this way—is that so—during the negotiations?—Well, no, not exactly.

50933. Had the Congested Districts Board refused to buy from the landlord, and then the negotiations having been broken off, did the tenants take this premature action?—They had agreed to leave the purchase of their holdings on this estate to the Congested Districts Board. They saw then that if the Congested Districts Board handed this farm over to migrants they had no increase of land to get anywhere within a few miles, and they were so poor and so small that they could not migrate to those places.

50934. But what I want to get clearly from you is this. According to your view, when the tenants took that action, were the negotiations between the landlord and the Congested Districts Board still going on, or was the matter closed, and did the tenants know that the Congested Districts Board had refused to buy that property?—The negotiations were going on at the time, I believe.

50935. And therefore it was not because they could not agree about the price so much as because of the premature action that the negotiations were broken off?—The Board said they would not touch the Begley Estate on account of the action of the tenant.

50936. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I want to ask you a few questions on this subject. At what date did the Congested Districts Board buy this grass land?—About two years ago.

50937. At what date did you and the other tenants on the Begley Estate move in the direction of purchase?—About five years ago. There were other grass farms adjoining this estate—the Clonford Estate, the Blacker Estate, and the Bourke Estate. There were two other grass farms surrounding this little property, and when we saw that the Congested Districts Board purchased those two places we approached the landlord and we explained to him our views and the great advantage it would be to us to come under the Board, as long as they had this land; that we would get an increase of land and be improved in every way; and we would be willing to pay a good price for the sale.

50938. And what was the answer?—He said he would not sell at the time.

50939. Then you came on again. When did you come on last to ask the landlord to sell?—Well, on several occasions for the last twelve months. For the last five years repeatedly.

50940. And finally he agreed to negotiate with the Congested Districts Board?—He did of late within the last six months.

50941. Within the last six months he agreed to negotiate?—Yes.

50942. And it was for the benefit of the small holders that the Congested Districts Board bought the grass land?—Yes.

50943. If the Congested Districts Board had been fortunate enough to have acquired the Begley Estate do you not think that the Begley men would have received the first enlargement?—Oh, certainly.

50944. You are pretty sure about that?—Yes.

50945. You have no doubt about that?—No doubt.

50946. That the Board would have enlarged those on the neighbouring estate first?—Yes; oh, certainly.

50947. The only reason that it was inclined to bring in people from a distance was that it was not in a position to enlarge your holdings?—Yes, that is so.

50948. It did not acquire the Begley property and could not therefore enlarge holdings upon it?—Yes.

50949. That was the reason?—Yes.

50950. But it was a hardship to you?—Yes.

50951. You looked to enlargement all the time?—Yes.

50952. Did they distribute all the grass lands?—No. There were tenants on the estates and they distributed them amongst the tenants as far as was required, and then tenants from other districts.

50953. And if the tenants did not get an enlargement of their holdings when they did purchase the only chance of enlargement was to go to a distance?—Yes.

50954. Whether it was a far or near distance still these people would have to go to a distance?—Yes.

50955. That was so?—Yes.

50956. The action that was forced on the Board by the circumstances did not render it impossible altogether to provide enlarged holdings for you, but it made it much more difficult?—It made it more difficult.

50957. It could only be at a distance—that is the point. Now, the Board got into negotiations with Mr. Begley—Is not that so?—Yes.

50958. And at that stage some migrants were coming in?—Yes.

50959. And you did not like to see them coming in when you wanted enlargements there?—Yes.

50960. And then there was a good deal of trouble?—There was a good deal of trouble.

50961. And the Board wrote that owing to this trouble it could not proceed with the negotiations. That is the way this was put to you?—We gathered it, but we do not know.

50962. That has been put to you and you have assented to it, I think?—Well, I believe so.

50963. You may take it that that is so. It has been put to you that that was a question of independence. Do you not think that it is exceedingly difficult for any Board to carry on negotiations with owners if that class of trouble is going on on the borders about its grass land?—Well, I believe that the Board could hold the land for a length of time in their hands till the adjoining tenants would be purchased out; because if the Board distributes this grass land, for instance, in my district the tenants on this estate—the Begley Estate—will have to go far to get an enlargement, they will have to go perhaps seven or eight miles, while they would have enough at their door if they got it.

50964. I quite agree with that, but on the point of price do you not think it was likely that the Congested Districts Board could make a better bargain with Mr. Begley if there was no such trouble as this on the border than if that trouble existed, and he could say to them that they had better buy from him in any case, because these people were bent on getting their grass land?—I suppose he would expect to get more for his land.

50965. You have not lost hope that the Board will buy the property and provide those enlargements?—We have hopes that they will.

50966. Whilst anyone could appreciate your position, do you not think that it is difficult for a Board to negotiate these bargains in such a way as to give satisfaction all round?—I do believe it.

50967. It is anxious to provide for those men at a distance?—Yes.

50968. And it had not this Begley property on its hands?—Yes.

50969. And it wanted to go on with some work, and then, at your instance, it began negotiations with Mr. Begley, and the complications on the border made the negotiations difficult; and perhaps now that the complications have quieted down it may be more easy to carry on the negotiations?—I believe so.

50970. Mr. O'Kelly.—Arising out of the answer which you gave to his lordship the Bishop, you, in common with all of us, regret to see any trouble on the property?—Oh, certainly, I would.

50971. Might I suggest to you that this is a particular class of property where without trouble you would have no negotiations at all?—Yes.

50972. Mr. Begley has refused on several occasions to sell?—He has. He always refused to sell.

50973. And if the tenants did not play a militant part, if I may put it in that way, Mr. Begley would be as reluctant to sell now as he was two or three years ago?—Just the same.

50974. Now, in regard to this trouble that occurred, which, according to his lordship, accounts for the fact that the negotiations were broken off, might I suggest this to you. The tenants went to the Congested Districts Board, or the tenants wrote?—Yes.

50975. They got a promise from Mr. Doran, the Chief Inspector of the Congested Districts Board, that no breaking up of the Castlegar farm would take place until Mr. Begley had been approached, and an arrangement arrived at?—That is so.

50976. Was that promise carried out?— Well, the time was limited to six months.

50977. Six months; but before the six months had expired, though the tenants had been quiet during that time, an official, or representative of, the Congested Districts Board went on the property?—I am not quite certain whether the six months had expired.

50978. In order to have it divided?—That is so.

50979. And it was because the tenants felt that faith had been broken that they, rightly or wrongly, became indignant, and, their indignation increasing, took the form of the trouble that occurred afterwards on the estate?—That is so.

50980. And if faith had been kept with the tenants no trouble of the kind would have taken place?—No trouble of any kind.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—This question of faith is important. What was the faith broken?

Mr. O'Kelly.—The promise of Mr. Doran to myself.

50981. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What was the faith pledged?—It was pledged in this way, that they would hold these lands on their hands for six months in hopes to make an arrangement with Mr. Begley for the sale of his property, in hopes that they would be able to enlarge and improve the tenants.

50982. Did they keep that more than six months?—Not till this trouble.

50983. Did not they keep it more than six months?—They did.

50984. Mr. O'Kelly.—Had the six months expired before this trouble took place?—Yes, before the trouble took place, but before this there did tenant purchasers come to see the place.

50985. Before the six months had expired?—Yes, and that was what was the cause of the trouble.

50986. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I rather understand, from the answer you have just given now, that unless this compulsory path had taken place the owner would not have been willing to sell at all?—I believe so.

50987. But had not he, as a matter of fact, offered to sell before this took place?—No.

50988. Then when this trouble began the owner had never offered to sell to the Congested Districts Board at all?—No; till about six or nine months ago.

50989. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There must have been two troubles. The pressure to induce him to sell was No. 1. The other was this difficulty with the migrants. Did he agree to sell before this difficulty arose with the migrants?—He did; but the tenants thought it was no benefit whatever for him to sell if their land was cut away; that they had no improvement or increase to get.

Mr. Maurice Hennelly examined.

50990. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes, a small farmer, under £10 valuation.

50991. Where do you live?—At Scardane, Seafin.

50992. How many acres have you?—About 18 statute.

50993. What is the valuation?—£8 10s.

50994. And the rent?—About £9; within a few shillings of £9, the year's rent.

50995. Now tell us what you have got to say to the Commission?—Well, just only to state the grievances of the locality or the district or townland that I am in. They have only bits of reclaimed land. The best part of their land is taken away, 150 acres, in the very townland I am in.

50996. Taken away by whom?—By the landlord, and handed over to graziers.

50997. When was this done?—It was one about forty years ago, or maybe more. I believe it was the

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fashion of the day at the time that if a tenant failed on the property it was woe to the rest. Some of them failed to pay; only a few paid; and I can relate one incident belonging to my own family. My uncle had a good holding in it, and he would not give it up at any cost till all the rest was laid out, I may say, in farms, or already prepared for it; and when the landlord, or the agent at least, saw that he would not give up the land they conspired against him, and they procured all the carts they could get for love or money around, and took away his demesne wall, and it was laid on the roadside to make a defending wall for this farm, and it is there from that day to this. And it is in the hands of graziers, and even let in the county of Galway, and sub-let to a shopkeeper in this town. We approached the landlord and asked him to sell, on condition that he would sell to the Commissioners.

50998. That is Major Vesey?—Major Vesey.

50999. And you approached him to sell, and as a result he refused?—He did not refuse, but he said he would sell if we bought from himself.

51000. You asked the landlord to let you buy the holdings?—Yes.

51001. When was the last time?—Last November.

51002. And what did he say?—Well, Father M'Hugh, the Parish Priest that we have, wrote in our behalf, and the answer that he made was that he did not see his way to sell, and later on he told myself, within my own house. He, naturally enough, comes every year to see how we stand, and he told me he would be inclined to sell, but to give him his own preference or so many years' purchase as he wanted for it, and I told him that we could not do that, but that we would meet him half way at all events if it was possible at all to deal, and that we never intended to buy but through the Congested Districts Board or the Commissioners, and that if he did not give us the grass land we meant to stop where we were, and the tenants would go into court every time the fifteen years would be up. That is how it occurred.

51003. The estate has not been sold to the Congested Districts Board or to the Estates Commissioners?—No.

51004. Did either of those bodies approach the landlord with a view to buying that estate?—Yes, sir.

51005. And do you know what was his answer—that he refused?—Yes, unless he would get us to buy direct from himself.

51006. He wants the tenants to buy direct from him?—Yes.

51007. And what you want is that the estate should be bought and divided by the Estates Commission amongst you?—Yes, exactly so.

51008. And, if he will not sell, what you want is that the Commissioners should have power to make him sell?—Yes.

51009. At a reasonable price?—Well, yes at a reasonable price.

51010. That is your grievance?—That is our grievance, sir.

51011. I don't want to put any more questions then. You have told your story quite plainly?—I think so. It is easy to speak the truth.

51012. What price did he ask?—I think he asked twenty-five years' purchase. He has some other properties up in the County Galway, and to give you an idea of the price we said we would give him as far as we could, or perhaps two years more, if he gave us the grass land that was taken from us and our fathers.

51013. Two years more—that would be twenty-seven?—No; we did not say we would give him twenty-five at all. We proffered him twenty years' purchase.

51014. And then you would give him two years more if he would divide the grass land?—No, I did not say that. I would give him twenty-one at that time; but I believe there is no way of hammering it out at all unless it was compulsory on all estates.

51015. And did the landlord say why he wanted to sell to you and not to the Congested Districts Board?—He did, sir.

51016. What was the reason?—Well, I could not exactly tell what was the reason, but I say that his mind was that he would sell us the bones and keep the fat himself; but we would not be humbugged, and would not buy at all without getting the grass land, and I think yourselves are of the same opinion.

51017. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where is this grass land?—All the arable land laid down in grass land sixty years ago, is on the other side of the road, and the rest is cut-away bog and reclaimed land, and that road makes the boundary for the farm, and the tenants and the houses are still there, except a few that went away and that were not able to stand at all.

51018. Mr. Bryce.—But this grass land was at one time under tillage?—Yes.

51019. It had all been reclaimed from the bog, had it?—No, no, there might be a bit of it; but it was arable land, the most part of it. All they have in possession now is, I may say, reclaimed land, and it was done at their own expense, and he never expended one shilling on it.

51020. What you say he did was, he turned the tenants out of the good arable land, and left only those who were on reclaimed land?—Exactly.

51021. And did he evict the tenants off this arable land to make the grass land?—No, but he threatened them that they would have to give up the arable land when there was a failure or two, as I told you before, that he would evict them. So they had to sing Tom Moore's song over it, that they'd mourn the hopes that left them.

51022. This was soon after the Famine?—Yes, exactly; it was after the Famine.

51023. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The arable land was taken?—It was taken away.

51024. You have been a hard-working man yourself?—Yes, sir.

51025. If you got a few acres of that arable land back it would greatly improve your condition?—I can prove that I am a hard-working man, because I am recommended by the Agricultural Department to get a prize every time I go for it, and I can make as much out of an acre of land as any man in Mayo. I am second to none, as far as agriculture is concerned in this union.

51026. If you and your neighbours each got four or five acres of this arable land near your present holdings, without any change in your dwellings?—Well, it would, sir; but if we were sent over to Roscommon, and got fifty acres in it, we would be better pleased.

51027. Sir John Colomb.—What do you consider the value per acre of the arable land and the value per acre of the reclaimed land that you have got in your own possession now?—Well, there is some of it nearly as good. I must not tell a lie.

51028. What do you value an acre of that grass land at, and what do you value an acre of your own at?—Well, of course, I think it was value enough, 10*s.* an acre on it.

51029. On the grass land?—Yes. That is, in order to make ends meet. Of course a farmer can pay a good deal more, according to fairs, according as they go up and down; but it is not easy to a poor man with only a few acres.

51030. Am I right in understanding that what you say is that a few acres of grass land would be of great benefit to you, and you would be quite prepared to pay an annuity representing a value of 10*s.* an acre?—I would, for I would be anxious to get rid of the landlord in one sense, and to deal with the Board; and in the next place it would be of advantage to me to rear my family. Though I have my family reared, and I am not going to rear any more, someone else will come after us.

51031. Mr. Bryce.—You said the rent of this farm of yours is £9?—Yes.

51032. Is that first or second term?—Second term. We went into court on the first term, and on the second term we agreed, ourselves and the agent, for 3*s.* in the pound. It was before that this way:—If the grass land went 50*s.* an acre for it, the next thing we could hear was we must get a rise on this land; even the land we reclaimed we must rise it—very convenient to the grass land—or else walk away. There were no backdoors about it.

Mr. ANTHONY DAVIS examined.

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Mr. Anthony Davis.

51033. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer? s.

51034. How many acres?—Ninety.

51035. Valuation?—£28 5*s.*

51036. Rent?—£34 17*s.*

51037. Where is it?—Rathduff, Ballina.

51038. On whose estate?—Portion of it on H. ry, Knox-Gore's, and portion on Mr. Jackson's. I resent thirty-six townlands, on which there are . holdings under £4 valuation; 198 under £10, majority of which are under £7 10*s.*, and 52 over 0, and 43 of these are under £17, and only nine r £20. In this district there are three large zing farms, comprising 336 acres 2 roods 11 ches, and another small one of 18 acres that was tenanted, and another about 40 acres; and if se tracts had been broken up the congestion would stopped in this division.

51039. You propose that those grass lands should purchased by the Congested Districts Board?— s, or by the Estates Commissioners. And to show w these people exist here I have made out a kind table from some townlands, taking out two town- ds in particular. In one the area is 135 acres 1 d 30 perches. The bog land there, or marsh— l land—is 35 acres. The valuation is £132 2*s.* e population of the townland is seventy-two, and fourteen years twenty-eight people have emi ted. From America there has been last year 11 sent in; from England, £92, and earned at ne, £10. This money that is sent in by the mem- s of their families is what is keeping them exist- from year to year on most of the very small hold- s. The people are very industrious, and if those zing ranches were broken up into reasonable hold- s for them they could have made a better progress, l they would not be taking away their children, sending them away, and actually keeping them ed out, and sending them to other countries in orance without any education. If they had rea- able holdings and some of this money coming in y would have educated their children and greatly roved their position. On the very district near- this there are two very large grazing tracts, one Lisderagh, 197a. 3r. 19p., £125 valuation; and on other side, portion of this district, Crannagh, a. 1r. 26p., used till very recently for grazing pur- es, and the grazing land now being fallow owing the farm deteriorating, and the labour, of course, been lost by this, by the tenants. Now it is com- back to its old form, the landlord thought it was er to set up a kind of bogus interest, and divide nto different holdings, and he puts a rent of 24*s.* 28*s.* per acre on.

1040. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When was this?—Last r.

1041. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But it has not n carried out?—No; the people rebelled against it he ground that it was most unreasonable, consider- that the land on the other large holdings at both s is set at a judicial rent of 12*s.* to 14*s.* per acre. l he requires that there should be in the first in- ace ten years' purchase paid; and, if looking out- the mearing the rent of lands equally as good, much better condition, indeed, to judicial tenants ld be only 12*s.* to 14*s.*, whilst here it was going be from £1 4*s.* 0*d.* to £1 8*s.* 0*d.*, the ten years' chase for the bogus tenancy would be actually al to twenty-four or twenty-five. It would be e—a great deal more—because in the case of a ling of land sold by a tenant at twenty years' pur- se you must consider that the house and offices t with his own labour there might be valued for 0, and if the land, plus those houses, brings nty years' purchase, I think it would be only fair deduct from the price the value set on the house offices.

1042. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think when calculate the number of years' purchase that ld be equitable you have always to calculate that the basis of a fair rent?—Yes, my lord; I would to do it. Then, again, I consider it a great in- ice to the ratepayers, who have been a kind of rantee for these annuities, that perhaps the Es- s Commissioners or somebody else might come in give twenty years' rent for this, and purchase it n, and acquire it. It would not be twenty years' at this price, but it would mean nearer to forty, my lord, according to the judicial rent on the town- lands at both sides, in my opinion.

51043. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you got any other business besides farming?—Yes.

51044. What—you are a merchant, a shopkeeper?—Yes, I keep a shop.

51045. Have you got a spirit licence?—No.

51046. Now you have got ninety acres of land?—Yes.

51047. Did you buy that or inherit it?—Inherited it. It is in my family for over 200 years.

51048. How much tillage have you got on that land?—Twenty Irish acres.

51049. Twenty acres of tillage?—Yes.

51050. How many labourers do you constantly employ?—Two; and occasionally I have fifty at a time.

51051. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What?—Yes; I have often fifty men on a harvest day.

51052. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you a judicial tenant?—Yes.

51053. Do you think mixed farming pays you better than grazing?—Yes, I do. For instance, I graze. I was once a grazier.

51054. And that is your opinion?—I find that mixed farming pays.

51055. And that the land improves by it?—Yes, you are always strengthening your land.

51056. And you think, from your experience, that, taking ninety acres of land, keeping twenty acres of it in tillage improves the land and gives you a better return than if you had the whole in grass?—Certainly, I do.

51057. Mr. BRYCE.—You were talking now about the deterioration of the grass land in your district. Do you think that is, so far as your observation goes, a general deterioration in the grass lands all over the country?—Of course there are certain lands that may deteriorate if they are brought from a certain state and improved; but where the land has naturally a better body and soil it will not deteriorate so quickly.

51058. Do you expect that, as compared with the past ten years, the ten years coming will produce as good grazing land as the past?—I will not say that.

51059. But, suppose the price of cattle remains the same, do you think this deterioration which is going on will affect the rent for grazing land in the future?—Certainly, I do think it.

51060. And therefore purchasing at the present level of prices would not be safe for the State?—I have quoted the fact that in Cranagh land had been deteriorating and the inflated value going down.

51061. And it would therefore be no longer possible for the landlord to get the same rent for it?—Impossible.

51062. Therefore, as a result of that, do you think it would be safe for the State to pay the prices which it would have to give for this grazing land upon the basis of the past ten years?—No; because I think that the State should first see how those grazing lands were created, for there have been grazing ranches created by the wholesale eviction of the tenants, and not for non-payment of rent, because those two townlands were, as I might put it, the kidney of the whole district, the very best land, and the district was so situated that there were bog patches of 10, 15, and 20 acres, and the landlord was letting these at £4 and £5 an acre for the people to cut the turf off, and when the turf was cut off he evicted those fifteen tenants wholesale and placed them in here at a very low rent, and as they were then reclaiming he raised the rent. In one case—and I have gone to great trouble over it—he raised the rent from £3 to £6 10*s.* and it has now been reduced again by the Land Commission to £3 10*s.*

51063. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are talking of tenanted land?—Well, these 90 acres in one case, and 129 acres in another. Those two were created in this fashion, and I would say that is an inflated value of it presently, as grazing should not be the basis for the rent that should be paid now or compensation to the landlord. For instance, he captured and seized the whole industry of those fifteen unfortunate tenants and drove them out without compensation into the bog patches. Then the next thing which was an injustice, I consider and which the State should also consider in

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taking over the lands, a great injustice to the ratepayers of the district was this, that he pulled down those fifteen houses that were valued, some of them, at 28*s*., and thereby he brought down the taxation on those farms so much more. That inflated his net income and I call that inflation a ground that the price or compensation that should be paid to him now should not be based on, and that it should not be based on the improvements that were made under the rent that was paid under the old-rack rent system by those fifteen tenants.

51064. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—May I ask you this. This farm of 90 acres has been in your family for a great number of years?—Yes, for about 200; over 150 at least.

51065. Have you got any record—was it always one block of 90 acres?—Oh, yes, it was always, and much more too, because the farm was divided between two sons. This portion that I hold was always one block. Though held under two landlords it is one block.

Mr. BRYCE.—I would ask you, if possible, to hand in these things—this statement which you have made with regard to these particulars.

51067. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—As a matter of fact, from your knowledge, have people to pay less for grazing now than they used to have?—Is it for grazing ranches?

51068. Can you get grazing cheaper now on those lands than you used to?—Yes, in some cases, as I stated, where a farm is going back. Where there is the townland I have quoted of good natural soil that has not deteriorated or gone back, that has kept its price.

51069. Therefore I suppose that you do not wish to lay down the general proposition that in all cases the land is deteriorating?—No, I do not.

51070. All you wish the Commission to understand is that certain grazing land will deteriorate unless it is properly worked on mixed farming?—The majority of it.

51071. But you do not wish the Commission to understand that the lands are deteriorating?—No, the majority of them.

51072. In reference to your answer to Mr. Bryce, you do not wish the Commission to understand that your opinion is that that applies to good grazing land?—I do, after a certain time. After a certain number of years I believe any land will, because I have had in my own possession the very best that I am anxious to get broken up presently because I consider it is going back. And, again, I believe I read or heard a suggestion made by Colonel Knox Gore that good grazing land should not be touched, and that it was better for grazing purposes. Well, in my opinion, from my experience as a farmer, I say that that cannot be correct. No man of practical knowledge could agree with it, for the very reason that, taking the potato crop, it is failing every other year, and I think the farmers should be induced to sow a wheat crop, and a wheat crop in my experience requires a soil of a natural body as well as a manure and sub-soiling. Because if you put it on a light soil or a bad soil that has been brought up by the strength of manuring that soil it will lodge and it will not root firmly, and you will not have a proper return of a yield of grain, whereas if you put it in a good soil with a good body, such as those grazing ranches that I have mentioned, it is sure not to fail, or almost sure, and the yield will be actually double. That is my experience.

51073. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the rotation that you observe in your twenty acres of tillage?—The longest I keep a crop is six years. I lay it down the sixth year with artificial grass.

51074. In grass?—Yes. It is then according to how the field suits me for grazing purposes.

51075. And do you stall-feed at all?—I do.

51076. How many each year?—Seventeen or eighteen is the highest. But I have two sets. I send off my first cattle and dispose of them, and buy half-feds or quarter-feds.

51077. And do you use your own root crops to feed them?—I do not buy any cake—not a bit.

51078. Now, do you consider the mixed farming that you pursue on your farm much more profitable to you than grazing the whole farm?—Oh, entirely more profitable, and better for the rearing of young stock. Again, another thing I would like to mention. The people cannot keep their cattle. They must dispose of them at four months' old and give the buyer an opportunity of making money because they have not the space. Often for grazing they would have to pay 7*s*. a month on a good farm in this neighbourhood till lately, and now I remark that this year they are getting it for 4*s*. or 5*s*.

51079. You are speaking now of those in your own locality?—I am. I keep them till I finish them and put them on the market at two or two and a half years' old at their price.

51080. Mr. BRYCE.—You stall feed them?—Yes. I put them on the Dublin market if I do not satisfy myself at home.

51081. So that the keeping of those twenty acres in tillage does not in the least interfere with your cattle business?—No, it improves it. It pays me not to hand them away, but to hold them and fatten them and get the last penny for them. I put them on the market at two and two and a half years' old, from twenty-three to thirty months old. Mr. Ganly, the auctioneer, sold the stock for £16 15*s*. last January.

51082. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think you said that that arable land was taken from the tenants without compensation?—Yes, my lord.

51083. Were they in arrears?—No, my lord, no arrears.

51084. Do you consider that in purchase by the State for migration purposes the owner could scarcely claim to be paid for the tenant right?—I say that the improvements of the tenants are seized on and that it would not be now fair to give him the inflated value of the grass farm.

51085. You think that this dual interest should not be recognised in these grass lands, that the owner should be only paid on the landlord's interest?—I would give him just what his net income was when he had his tenants there. He put them out without compensation, and they owed him no rent.

51086. And what about the enjoyment of it for so many years?—That is an interest, I think. I would not compensate him for an interest.

51087. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I understood you to say in answer to a question that one of your rotation crops was artificial grass?—That is when I am laying down.

51088. Are not you much in advance of the ordinary farmers?—I will not agree with you, sir, that I am in advance of the farmers of my district. They are very intelligent and most industrious in my district, but unfortunately they have not the land.

51089. Now one of the things I have been most struck with in travelling in this country is this, that, although I have seen oats and roots, and potatoes and wheat, often I have hardly ever seen a rotation crop of artificial grass, and, therefore, are not you in the exception in the rotation system of using artificial grass?—Not in my district.

51090. Which district?—I come from the Carronmore district, within five miles of Ballina.

51091. Do the tenants in that district use artificial grass much?—Oh, they do.

51092. Then I would be glad to see that district?—When you will, I will show it to you.

51093. There are certain cases, are there not, where the landlords have themselves improved?—Not in my district, that is not in those grazing ranches.

51094. But where a landlord can prove that the grass lands are improved by himself or his predecessor, would not that modify your opinion with regard to the point the Bishop put to you?—Undoubtedly, it would; anywhere that he can show that he laid out money on improving it. I even go the length of saying that it would not be justice to put him out without compensating him for it.

51095. Then your view is this, that where it is proved that the origin of the grass lands was entirely due to the improvements of tenants, it is in that case that you take it into consideration in fixing the price?—Yes.

51096. Where the landlord or his predecessors spent large sums in improving the land, then you would modify your opinion with regard to it?—Oh, certainly.

51097. Mr. BRYCE.—You said in reply to his lordship the Bishop that you did better with your cattle for having those twenty Irish acres of tillage?—Certainly.

51098. Do you think, then, that if the grass lands were utilised for tillage, the country would bear a larger head of cattle than it does at present?—A much larger head, and would profit much more by it.

Mr. MARTIN MULKEEN examined. *Aug.* 31, 1907

Mr Martin Mulkeen.

51099. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you re- e?—At Greenwood, Bekan, near Ballyhaunis. I ne from the Knox Estate. I am a farmer. I ve up an old holding. I have fourteen acres oods, and my valuation is £7 10*s.*, and my annuity £5 17*s.* 6*d.*

51100. Did you buy from the Congested Districts ard?—Yes. In 1904 I gave up my old holding to Congested Districts Board and migrated into a holding on the same property, and they built a house for me, and I was to pay £50 with my consent for the new house, and I was to get the ne quality of land, and the same complement as I before. I was satisfied with that. But there four Irish acres of land flooded. For six months the year I cannot use it for grazing. From nuary to June I cannot put a beast on it, and they not drain it.

51101. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it possible remedy the drainage?—They lost a lot of money ining it.

51102. Is it difficult to drain it?—They lost a lot lding gullets, and raised my valuation £6 4*s.* on d and 10*s.* on the house. They spent a lot of ney on these gullets and pinning bridges to drain, and they rose my valuation to £7 10*s.* on the land £2 on the house.

51103. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is your point this, that entered into this agreement with the Board on assumption that the drainage would be efficient, that you would not be flooded?—Yes, that I ld travel my land in winter for spring water.

51104. Was that the reason that induced you to er into this arrangement?—Yes.

51105. Is your statement that the drainage is so imperfect that the land is flooded, whereas you contemplated that it never would be flooded?—Yes.

51106. Is the drainage work of the Board completed?—No. They stopped it as soon as we signed, and took their gangers away.

51107. What steps have you taken to bring it under the notice of the Congested Districts Board?—When I wrote them they sent me back word that my case was under consideration.

51108. When was that?—That was in the year 1904.

51109. What has happened since?—They never came near the place since.

51110. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you have really come to say is you think that the Congested Districts Board should proceed with the drainage so as to keep their promise to you and give you over your holding properly drained?—Yes. The holding I gave up had no water on it, and it was better drained than the holding they gave me, but I thought that they would do it.

51111. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was there any promise?—There was.

51112. What kind of a promise?—The engineer told me that he would do it, and they lost about £70 or more by making two gullets and pinning a bridge to do it, and when we signed the agreements we believed them.

51113. Was the £70 for the benefit of your holding?—No. It was for the benefit of them who had the valley.

51114. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How were two bridges going to drain your land?—It was getting the water away into the lake.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am sure I may say that that matter will be looked into by the Board, and if they find that they can be of any assistance to you I am sure they will.

Mr. MICHAEL BROGAN examined.

Mr. Michael Brogan

51116. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you re- e?—At Weathersfort, Ballyglass. I am a farmer, have eighteen statute acres. My valuation is ut £10, and my rent £8. I am on the Clanmorris ate. I got an enlargement of my old holding and was compelled to give my enlargement to my ther, and so I did, and got no land since. That two and a half years ago.

51117. Mr. KAVANAGH.—This was done by the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

51118. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You got an engement, and then had to give it to your brother. ve you got your old holding since?—Yes.

51119. You were expecting an enlargement of your ding?—Yes.

51120. And it was given to your brother?—Yes.

51121. Don't you think that the Estates Commissners cannot do everything in a day, and that it es some time to go on with the work?—I suppose but I think I am entitled to it.

51122. They have not distributed all the land yet?—ey have not.

51123. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Were you satisfied at time?—I was if they left me the land, but they pelled me to give the enlargement to my brother.

51124. Had you before that the one holding be- en yourself and your brother?—No. The brother s living with me.

51125. They gave you a bit of land and then made you give it up to the brother—is that so?—Yes.

51126. How long had you got it before you had to give it to the brother?—Only about six months.

51127. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is the brother living with you still?—He is. I suppose he will get a house built on the new land.

51128. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you on good terms with the brother?—Yes.

51129. What are you complaining of now?—I had a right to get an enlargement myself.

51130. I suppose he wants an enlargement, too?—I don't think so.

51131. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—He has got a new farm?—Yes.

51132. He had nothing before?—No.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The evidence you have given will be brought to the notice of the Estates Commissioners, but we have no power over them. You say they have not yet allotted all the land. They may consider—I hope they will consider—that they may give you a bit of what is left.*

51134. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have any farmers' sons been given land on that estate?—Yes.

51135. And you were a tenant on the estate, and have been so for some time?—I was.

* With reference to the above evidence, Estates Commissioners state that they received several communications from John Brogan, brother referred to, requesting them to give him the parcel (the enlargement referred to) which had been allotted to Michael Brogan, stating that Michael Brogan was satisfied that this should be done. The Estates Commissioners consulted their Inspector who saw objection to John Brogan getting this parcel instead of his brother, and John Brogan was accordingly informed that if he had uired the interest of Michael Brogan he should forward for inspection the Deed of Assignment together with a certificate by some ependent person that he was in occupation of the holding in question. In reply thereto John Brogan forwarded the following:—

"January 8th, 1906.

"I agree to give my enlargement in Knockatotaun to my brother, John Brogan.

"Faithfully yours,

"MICHAEL BROGAN, Weatherfort, Ballyglass."

"Michael Brogan agrees to make over the holding of land lately acquired by him in the Clanmorris Estate, from the Estates Commissioners, to his brother, John Brogan. The name of the farm is Knockatotaun, near Bradoge.

"JOHN M'GREAL, P.P., Mayo Abbey.'

"January 7th, 1906."

the Commissioners accordingly approved of the transfer of the parcel from Michael Brogan to John Brogan, and same was vested in accordingly. The change was not made at the suggestion of the Commissioners but of the parties themselves.

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Mr. Michael Brennan (junior) examined.

Mr. Michael Brennan (Jun.)

51136. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—At Weathersfort, Ballyglass.

51137. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have got no land. I am living with my brother. The Estates Commissioners promised me a holding, and promised an increase to my brother; so he said he was satisfied to do without an increase himself by my getting a holding, so none of us got any land.

51138. Then you are not a farmer?—I am only living with my brother. I wanted a holding. My brother was entitled to an increase, and he said he would do without an increase by my getting a holding, and they declined to give me any land.

51139. What reason did they give for refusing when they had promised it?—I could not say. They were promising it every time they saw me, and they did not do it.

51140. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is th valuation of your brother's holding?—About £16, bu the rent is £10.

51141. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The farmers' sons on th Clanmorris Estate have got holdings?—Several them have.

51142. When did your father die?—About twen years ago.

51143. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Had he a holdi then?—He had. He was a bailiff on the estate.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If the Estates Commi sioners have promised it to you, and have given reason for refusing it, and have land still left, I su pose they will probably give you a holding, but cannot make them. Their attention will be called your evidence. That is all we can do for you.

Mr. Michael Brennan (senior) examined.

Mr. Michael Brennan (Sen.)

51145. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I live at Weathersfort, Ballyhaunis. I have only between 6 and 7 acres. My valuation is £7 5*s.*, and my rent £5 12*s.*

51146. Is that an annuity?—We were brought into court at the time that the Clanmorris Estate was sold. We were raised by the court. They raised me to £6 10*s.* I got an enlargement of land. There was a man adjoining me, and he wanted a passage for water, and the passage was put through my enlargement, and I asked them to give me a little abatement on account of this passage, and they would not.

51147. Whom did you ask?—Mr. Stuart and Mr. Hogan were in Balla at the time, and I wanted a little reduction for this passage seven feet wide running through my enlargement. They would not do it; in my absence they handed over this passage.

51148. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How much do you think would be the reduction for that passage?—It would only amount to four or five shillings.

51149. Of course you know that there is a legal right to water wherever it is?—I would not go against that. I only want a reduction for the passage.

51150. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you got your vesting order yet?—No; I have not. It is two years now and I am out of my land since. I was brought into court, and it was raised, and I am without my enlargement yet.

51151. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps the best thing to do would be to come to some understanding with the officer in charge of it. He won't treat you unreasonably. How much of an enlargemer were they giving you?—About ten acres.

51152. It would be better to come to some arrang ment with them so as to secure those ten acres?— am entitled to my enlargement of what I signed fo to get it elsewhere. There is plenty of grass lan beside where I live that is not divided.

51153. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you applied t have some allowance made for what was taken awa from you, and have they positively refused to do it —Mr. Stuart refused. He said they would not giv any abatement.

51154. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did he give an reason why he would not?—He did not, and I am ou of it ever since.

51155. You had better see Mr. Stuart again?— saw him in town a few months afterwards, and wa talking to him, and he gave me no satisfaction.

51156. I am afraid we cannot make him. I hop that any promises the Estates Commissioners mak they will keep?—When I bought this land I was en titled to my enlargement.

51157. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When the gave the strip on which this passage is to the ma who wanted water, did that mean parting with muc of the enlargement?—Six or seven feet wide for abou 100 yards, or something like that.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Your statement will be pu before the Estates Commissioners, but we have n power over them.

The Commission adjourned.

ONE HUNDREDTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1907.

AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Courthouse, Swinford.

esent:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.; The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

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Mr. Mark C. Henry.

Mr. MARK C. HENRY examined.

51158. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You represent the unty Council of Mayo and the Swinford Rural Dis- ct Council?—Yes.

51158A. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have about statute acres. My valuation is £10 on land and 4 on buildings. The annuity now would be about for the land. I pay nothing for the houses.

51159. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Then there has n a reduction from about £10 rent down to £4 nuity?—My valuation is £10, and my rent was ut the same.

51160. Was that a second-term rent?—I never got ent fixed.

51161. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where is the hold- situate?—Near Charlestown. I think it neces- y to state at the outset that the Swinford Union upies a peculiar and altogether exceptional posi- n among the Poor Law Unions which constitute "congested districts." In the first place, the nation per head of the population is the lowest in land, with the exception of three Unions which der on the sea, and in these latter cases the occu- rs have advantages which are not possessed by an and Union like Swinford, among which are the ources provided by fishing and other industries. ain, the Swinford Union does not contain as ex- sive tracts of prime land as other Unions in ayo, for the reason that at the time of the estab- ment of auxiliary workhouses in the county the ginal boundaries of the Union were so altered t vast tracts of rich land, from which the people l been evicted, were transferred from Swinford to newly constituted Unions, and the present boun- ries of the Union were, for the most part, drawn nd a vast area of comparatively infertile soil, which s crowded with the families evicted from the prime ds then cut off from the Union. The Union of inford has a population of 44,162, and a valua- n of £41,783, being at the rate of 18*s.* 11*d.* per d of the population. The superficial area of the ion is 151,560 acres, but the actual area under ps (including meadow and clover) and grass, toge- r with the area of uncropped arable land, is ,588 acres, the remainder being made up of extent under water, road, bog, etc. There are 00 holdings in the Union, made up as follows:— mber of holdings valued under £4, 4,768; num- of holdings valued from £4 to £8, 2,327; num- of holdings valued from £8 to £15, 395; number holdings valued from £15 to £20, 77; number of dings valued over £20, being mostly comprised of zing farms and lands in occupation of landlords grazing purposes, 133. Total—7,700. The ncipal facts disclosed by the above statistics in nection with the extent of the problem in Swin- d Union is that out of 7,700 families in the Union re are 7,095 families, say 35,000 individuals, se holdings are obviously incapable of affording m subsistence, and who, in many cases, are only served from year to year from perishing of famine the earnings of the adult male population in gland and Scotland, and by the remittances of ir relatives in America. The number of migra- y labourers from the Swinford Union who go to England every year is over 5,000, being about 50 per cent. of the number from the entire county of Mayo, and about 60 per cent. of the total male population of the Union between the ages of 20 and 60 years. In addition to the annual migration of labourers, there is a constant and disastrous drain on the population by the number of young boys and girls in the flower of their age and strength who are compelled to emigrate to America each year to assist by their hard earnings to keep the pangs of hunger and oppression from those at home. The total emigration from the county of Mayo since 1851 has been 176,817. Of these more than 44,000 left the Swinford Union, and this number almost equals the present population of the Union. In 1881 the population of the Swinford Union was 53,714; in 1901 it had fallen to 44,162, being a decrease of 18 per cent. By the amelioration of the land tenure in Ireland and the settlement of this question on the recognised equitable basis the stimulus thus given to the agricultural industry, and by the revival of the other decaying industries also, these emigrants could easily be induced to remain and give the best efforts of their lives towards building up a prosperous and contented country at home. Owing to the congested state of the holdings, and the very poor quality of the land, occupied by small tenant farmers in the Union, the crops are easily a prey to disease in many forms, but the havoc wrought by the potato blight in some years leaves the families of these poor farmers surrounded by circumstances of acute distress. In the year 1905, and again in the present year, owing to the failure of the potato crop, very great distress existed amongst poor occupiers in the Union. In these two years a sum of nearly £8,000 was expended in relieving the acute distress which existed.

51162. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—When you say 1905 and the present year do you mean 1906?—I am not quite sure whether it includes portion of 1907, because we had some distress this year which was relieved by grant.

51163. It might be the year 1906-07?—That might be it. The remedy is to abolish dual ownership in the land by a system of compulsory purchase, to break up the grazing farms and to redistribute them among the people, and to provide the occupiers with holdings which will be capable of maintaining them. Even within the confines of the Union, although it is the poorest in Ireland, much can be done in this respect to ameliorate the condition of the people.

51164. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I need not ask you any questions about the statistics which you have given, and which we already have, but the remedies you suggest are the abolition of dual ownership in land by a system of compulsory purchase, the breaking up of the grazing farms and their redistribution among the people so as to provide the occupiers with holdings capable of maintaining them. Assuming you have compulsory purchase, it is necessary to consider on what terms that compulsion should be put into operation. Do you consider that where the State uses compulsion for its own purposes the landlord from whom the land is taken should receive a sum which makes up to him his previous net income?—I would.

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51165. Net income being income subject to all deductions for collection, arrears, and whatever reduces his income?—Yes. That is my view.

51166. Assuming that done, if it is to be a remedy, I assume that the purchaser, the tenant of the small holding, will only have his position improved if the annuity, which is another word for the value of the land, enables him to live on his holding. The tenant would be in no better position if he gets an enlarged holding unless he gets it at a rent which will enable him to live?—If the tenant gets a good holding of land, and if he has it at the original rent at which he had it before, it would be an improvement.

51167. If you supply a tenant with a holding it must depend on the amount of rent or annuity which he is going to pay for the holding whether his position is improved or not?—If he gets more land bought out he will pay less rent than previously.

51168. However much land he gets, unless he pays a rent that will enable him to make a living on the holding his position will be no better?—Yes.

51169. The purchase of the land proposes that the landlord be paid such terms as represent net income?—Yes.

51170. You are going to allow a small holder to purchase land from the landlord; you have also to see that the purchase must be on terms which will enable the tenant to make a livelihood, or else he is no better off?—It will assist him in making a better livelihood.

51171. Only if the rent which he is to pay enables him to have a margin for the support of himself and his family?—It will help to make a margin.

51172. Will the sum which you are prepared to pay the landlord in order to provide him with his net income permit of your selling to the tenants on terms which will enable them to make a better livelihood?—I don't want what you call a good livelihood. There are different ranks of livelihood in this part of the country.

51173. Let us call it economic holdings if you like?—The only way I could answer that would be that the tenants would be improved, to what extent I cannot say.

51174. Would a tenant be improved if he had to pay an annuity which would prevent him from earning a livelihood for himself?—Certainly not.

51175. That being so, I ask you whether it would be possible to pay the landlords a sum which would produce their net income, and at the same time sell to the tenant at a price which would enable him to make a fair livelihood or have an economic holding without there being a loss to be sustained by somebody between these two processes?—It is a very difficult question to answer.

51176. I only want to come to this—If the landlord is not to lose, and if the small holder is not to lose; that is to say, if the latter's position is to be improved, and if there results a loss on the total transaction, between the two bargains, who is to bear that loss?—I should say the landlord. Somebody must lose.

51177. You don't think the State should lose it?—When you say the State you might be interfering with myself to a certain extent. I would rather that the landlord would take the whole responsibility.

51178. It is not responsibility, but the money?—I mean the loss.

51179. Mr. Sutherland.—You said that the first thing you recommended was the abolition of dual ownership?—Yes.

51180. You give no reason for that. You seem to assume that it was necessary?—From experience, I find that where it has been abolished the people are much improved.

51181. You don't know why?—Because they become owners of their own property, and have a more lively interest in the holding that they are living on when it belongs to them, and it improves the spirit of the people and all their surroundings.

51182. That is to say, the tenant will be rid of his landlord?—Yes.

51183. Do you think will ownership always exist in land tenure?—The landlord is removed, and we put the State in his place, and the rent is reduced.

51184. So that the abolition of dual ownership in itself is no remedy?—It appears to be a very good remedy for the improvement of the tenants.

51185. I ask you the question because dual ownership is being abolished?—Yes.

51186. All those difficulties that the Chairman was putting you arise from the way in which you are going to abolish that dual ownership. When you say dual ownership you assume that there is another person beyond the landlord who owns the land?—Yes.

51187. Why is the other person who owns the land?—The tenant.

51188. How did he acquire it?—I suppose it was hereditary.

51189. When did the Irish tenant get ownership of his land?—I could not tell you that.

51190. In 1881 the Irish tenant got ownership. When did the ownership of which you are speaking begin?—From time immemorial, as far as I know.

51191. It was only given legislative sanction in 1881?—You may begin then.

51192. My point is this—the Irish tenant got ownership in 1881. How much did he pay for it?—He paid more than even the landlord should receive.

51193. How much money did he pay?—The actual yearly rent he had purchased time after time before 1881.

51194. Then why should he purchase it now?—There is no other remedy. It reduces the rent for us, and makes it easier to live.

51195. There is no principle in it at all?—There is a great deal of principle in it as far as the tenants are concerned.

51196. Why, in your opinion, is the abolition of dual ownership begun in 1881 necessary?—Because it is an improvement in the condition of the poor people. They pay less for their lands, and it infuses a little independence among a class of people who are so crushed for years and years.

51197. In other words, you think no price is dear enough to get rid of the landlords?—I tell you from experience, some of them would agree with you; not the whole of them.

51198. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—We may take it as fixed that land purchase is to go on, and that the land of the country is to be purchased from the landlords and transferred to the tenants. That is the basis of the Land Purchase Act, and of all our agrarian administration at present, and what we have to see is how this can be done most expeditiously. You tell us of the great congestion in the Swinford Union. You also say there are a number of grass lands in the Swinford Union?—Yes, some.

51199. Is there enough untenanted grass land in the Swinford Union to relieve congestion in the union?—I don't believe there is.

51200. And if you want to raise the average holding to twenty acres you must look outside the union?—Yes.

51201. Is there any objection on the part of the people in the Swinford Union to leave the union and migrate to other places?—You will find exceptional people occasionally, I dare say, but they are beginning to think of it, and I believe that they now volunteer in great numbers.

51202. Is there less indisposition to go now than there was in your remembrance?—Yes, a great deal less.

51203. You referred to the question of industries. What industries would you be able to create in the Swinford Union?—If there was good employment of some kind it would be very advantageous.

51204. What sort of industries would it be useful to create?—You might have woollen factories and lace factories.

51205. Is there any old indigenous industry which might be revived?—The milling industry has been dead for some time in this union. With the exception of corn milling, there is no other industry that I know of that was there.

51206. You mention that there was large emigration from here to America?—Yes.

51207. Do the people in Swinford Union go to any particular place in America?—Not to any particular place. In my district they go mostly to one particular place, and in another district they go to another particular place.

51208. We have had evidence in some parts of the country that the people go to certain places in America, and that there is a flow backwards and forwards between that place in America and the district in Ireland from which the people had gone. Is that the case in regard to the Swinford Union?—If people in the Swinford Union have friends in a particular place in America they generally go to that place, and the connection with that place increases.

51209. There is not any particular State in the ion?—No particular State.

51210. Is there much returning of Irish emigrants? There are a great many this year.

51211. Do they come home to settle?—Some of them ne to settle.

51212. Have they bought their holdings?—Returned igrants generally buy a holding, and pay an exitant price for it, or get married where there is ne poverty, and raise the status of the family in the se.

51213. Is that taking place on a large scale?—It getting larger every year, as far as I know.

51214. What sized holding would they be?—Any ding; perhaps five or ten acres.

51215. Are the holdings they buy the holdings that e been held in the families?—No, but sold by ers.

51216. What becomes of the people who sell them? I could not tell you.

51217. With regard to these purchases, is there no ling of land grabbing?—No, they are voluntary nsactions on both sides.

51218. Is there any feeling on the part of the local ple—any aversion or any dislike to migrants tling in their midst and taking holdings belonging other people?—Not the slightest. They only come n the other people sell the holdings to them.

51219. Is the standard of comfort which exists ong these people higher than that which exists in Swinford Union?—The standard of comfort among se who buy the places is much higher because they e the means.

51220. Is there a gradual improvement, in your llection, in the method of living in the Swinford ion?—There is a vast improvement in my recollecn.

51221. Is there an improvement in the degree of tness with which the houses are kept?—There is a arkable improvement.

51222. Is it still a common practice to keep the tle and pigs in the dwelling-houses?—Not where Congested Districts Board have any authority. re they have them removed.

51223. Is the practice still usual in places not under control of the Congested Districts Board?—It is.

51224. Has any impression been made on these ple by the system of parish committees?—Yes, a at impression.

51225. Is there a feeling springing up among the ple against keeping cattle in the house?—Yes. ey are beginning to learn that it is wiser to have m outside. In all places purchased by the Board y are very particular about having these cattle moved.

51226. In reference to the operation of the Congested tricts Board in your locality, have you any claim make, or any suggestions to make in regard to its provement?—The improvements are very remarke. I think if they had more freedom and more ds they would do a great deal more.

51227. What do you mean by more freedom?—wer to take up farms, and power, with money, to ke more improvements, such as roads and drains. ains on a large scale would be very advisable in district, where the land is poor, wet, and bad.

51228. Let us take drains. Have the Congested tricts Board made any drains?—They have done a at deal; but there is still a lot that remains uned.

51229. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You mean arterial inage?—Yes.

51230. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You say that at good could be done if there was more money?—s.

51231. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Granted that there s more money, is there any other improvement in action of the Board that you would suggest?—I nk they are anxious enough to improve the alities in every way if they had the money. The nt of money, in my opinion, is the only thing venting them from doing this thing.

51232. Is there any other point in connection with s work of the Board that you wish to refer to?—No.

51233. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Have the Board uired any land in the union?—Yes, the Dillon tate.

51234. Is there much more land in the Swinford ion that they could acquire that would be suitable their purposes?—Yes, a great lot of land.

51235. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you said, in answer to Sir Antony MacDonnell, that there was not sufficient land unoccupied in the union to remove congestion?—No; I don't believe there is. We would have to go outside the union.

51236. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—In your opinion, there would be no objection in your union, so far as you know, to remove out of the county to Roscommon?—You might have a few people objecting. I think that the majority are beginning to feel that they would be glad to be improved by leaving bad land and going to good land, with larger holdings.

51237. There is no industry in the union, with the exception of agriculture?—None; and that is paying very badly at present.

51238. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We are agreed that it was your evidence that, on a sale, the landlord ought to get such a sum as would produce his net annual income or thereabouts; and I think we agree that that sum might possibly be such that when you came to sell the lands to the tenants the price at which they would have to buy might be more than they could afford?—I could not answer that question.

51239. Is not it possible that that might be?—It is quite possible.

51240. Having in view that possibility, and you being an advocate for compulsion, would you be disposed to say it was fair that the Board should only exercise its compulsory powers to purchase on a demand by, say, two-thirds of the tenants, who would be told that such a demand involved purchase by them on a basis of the landlord receiving his net income?—I don't think that the tenants would complain in any case. I could not tell you the result. The tenants would not complain of paying what would bring the landlord his net income of the land at present.

51241. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I notice that the number of small holdings rated under £4 in the Swinford Union is very large—nearly 5,000?—Yes; nearly 5,000.

51242. How do you propose to enable the people who occupy those holdings to become economic. It would appear to me that there are two ways—one by migration, and the other by improving the holdings?—Yes.

51243. Are both ways possible?—Both ways are possible, to be sure.

51244. You alluded to arterial drainage that had been done; was that the Lung drainage?—I mean a common scheme of main drainage throughout the country.

51245. I understood you to say that some drainage of considerable service had already been done?—Yes. I was speaking of my own locality. As you refer to the Lung, it is a remarkable change for the better.

51246. I believe that the river has been drained for many miles of its course?—I believe so.

51247. What has been the result?—I really could not tell you. I don't know the district very well.

51248. Do you know it sufficiently well to tell the Commission that the land along the bank of this drained river has been much improved from the agricultural point of view?—Yes; and I am told it will be occupied by people who can live on it now.

51249. Is it your opinion that work of that class is capable of making holdings which otherwise would be uneconomic quite economic?—No; I don't know about that.

51250. In reference to agricultural methods and reclamation, is there much room in this Union of Swinford for improving the produce of the soil by improving its tillage?—There is a great deal of room for that. We have over 50,000 acres of mountain in the Swinford Union, and land that can be very well reclaimed.

51251. You think that the people would now migrate freely?—I dare say they would. They are beginning to feel that it would be much better to migrate than to remain as they are fixed at present.

51252. There might be some who would not like to go, but a considerable number would go?—A considerable number would be anxious to go.

51253. You don't believe anyone would put obstacles in their way if they chose to migrate?—I don't believe anyone would.

51254. Would there be grass lands not far away to which these small holders in the Swinford Union might migrate?—I dare say. I suppose there might be 2,000 or 3,000 acres, perhaps 5,000 acres, in the Swinford Union, of land occupied for grazing purposes alone.

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51255. Is that in the County Mayo?—Yes, in the Swinford Union alone.

51256. In this Union there is so much land that could be turned to account for the enlargement of holdings and to provide for migrants?—Yes.

51257. You say that there are not many industries at present existing apart from agriculture?—Yes.

51258. There used to be an old milling industry?—That is the only one that I remember.

51259. There was no woollen industry?—Not that I remember.

51260. Is Foxford near you?—Yes.

51261. Have you any acquaintance with the project there?—No.

51262. Then I won't ask whether it would be possible to repeat these experiments with success in other parts of the Union. For girls, what has been tried in the Union?—They have lace schools.

51263. All the same, where does the rent come from? Is it off the farm, or from these industries, or from America and England?—America and England principally.

51264. Do the people go largely to England from this Union?—About 50 per cent. of the male population leave the Union annually.

51265. These go to England?—Yes.

51266. How much a man, as a rule, do they bring back?—They bring from £8 to £10 and £15 in the year; perhaps more.

51267. If they brought £10 apiece that would be £50,000 a year coming into the Union?—Yes. I would say that £10 on an average would be very good earning.

51268. I suppose that nearly every family has a member in America?—In my district nearly every family has at least one, and perhaps two.

51269. Is there much money coming from America?—Yes, a considerable amount.

51270. The girls never fail, as a rule?—Not that I am aware of.

51271. The men send a good deal home too?—Indeed they do.

51272. Have you any suggestions to make other than those we have gone over for the employment of men and women at home?—I could only suggest such industries as would be thought of by people who had given the subject consideration, such as lace making and woollen factories.

51273. Suppose that the improvement was conducted on two lines, the farms brought into better agricultural condition on the one hand, and on the other some of the people given facilities to migrate, would you consider it any great disadvantage that there still should remain a fair number of people on small holdings who could go occasionally to England, or might have labour on the big farms in the neighbourhood?—I would not. I believe that they would get employment.

51274. Would it be that they would supply, to a large extent, the place occupied by what are called labourers in other places?—Yes. They would.

51275. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How many months in the year are the migratory labourers as a rule absent in England?—Generally they go in the month of June and return in October, or from that up to December. You might say on an average about four or five months.

51276. Mr. Bryce.—When the grazing lands are distributed by the Congested Districts Board, do you consider that it is fair that the first consideration, or the only consideration, should be given to the congested tenants, or do you think that consideration should also be given to sons of tenants in the neighbourhood?—I think that the tenants themselves should be treated first.

51277. If there is a distribution of grazing land, you think that the first consideration of the Congested Districts Board must be the relfeving of congestion?—Yes.

51278. You would postpone the claims of any sons of tenants adjoining the grass land estate to assistance until you had provided for the congests of the district?—I think it would be a good idea, postponing settling the sons until the others would be fixed.

51279. You are aware that in the case of these untenanted grass lands the landlord has two interests, if I may say so: he has got his own interest, just as in the case of tenanted land, and he has also got the tenants' interest, as it were, the occupation interest. Those two, looked at together, are of more value than the one. When you buy the grass land estate and begin to distribute it, do you consider it would be fair to ask the migrant who is put on it to pay any share of the landlord's occupation interest in his annuity. Suppose the land is tenanted, there is the landlord's interest and the tenant's interest. The tenant's interest is valuable, and can be sold for five, ten, or fifteen years' purchase, and the landlord has got his interest, which would be bought out under the Act of 1903. When you have got untenanted lands, grass lands, there is no tenant's interest. The landlord has both the interests; has not he?—That would be one interest.

51280. It can be divided into two. He has got the occupation interest as well as the proprietary interest?—Yes.

51281. When the land comes to be distributed do you think it would be fair to ask the migrant put on that land to pay in his annuity something representing the occupation interest?—I think if the landlord received his net income and the tenant received the land it is a reasonable purchase price. They cannot divide the purchase price between the two interests; that is, the occupier's and the landlord's.

51282. Suppose there is a difference between those two, who is going to pay for it?—I cannot exactly answer that question.

51283. Do you think the State should bear the loss?—I think that the landlord should bear it.

51284. You have just said you think the landlord ought to get his net income?—Yes.

51285. Suppose that the tenant cannot afford to give what will produce the landlord's net income?—That is a question that I cannot very well answer. I cannot reconcile the fact that the landlord should get his net income with asking him to bear any portion of the loss.

51286. If there is going to be any deficit, who is going to pay it?—If the landlord does not, the State must. I would not ask the tenant certainly.

51287. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Say that there is a grass land farm of 100 acres, and that that farm is divided into four farms of twenty-five acres each, and that an annuity was assessed on each of these twenty-five acres at the usual rate, something like 20 per cent. under second-term rents, would it be fair to ask the tenant who is let in to pay a fine on entrance. Here is a holding of say twenty-five acres, of which the second-term rent would be £20 and the annuity assessed on it would be £15, would it be fair to the tenant who is let into that holding on a rent of £15 to ask him to pay a fine of say £35 or £30?—That is a tenant you are planting on a new holding?

51288. Yes?—That is the interest of the landlord he would be buying.

51289. That is the point I am coming to, because if you admit that it is fair to ask the tenant to pay a price then you do admit that the tenant should contribute?—They generally do contribute. They pay something for the good-will of the holding, and continue to pay the annuity afterwards.

51290. Mr. Sutherland.—I was rather surprised to hear your admission that there was a tenant right where no tenant existed?—I don't remember saying that. That would be a very unreasonable thing to say.

51291. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Take the case of a tenant on a holding on which a second-term rent is fixed. The tenant defaults in paying his rent, and he is evicted, and the holding reverts to the landlord. There the landlord has, in regard to that holding, not only his original right to the rent of the holding, but also the right of the tenant, which has lapsed; and in that sense the landlord is possessed of the two rights?—I believe according to law he is, but I believe that the tenant in that case should not be asked to pay a fine.

51292. A new tenant should not be asked to pay it?—I don't think so.

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1293. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are a landlord dent in Mayo?—Yes. I reside at Balla, in the nty Mayo, and am a resident landlord. I am ly and willing to sell every acre of grass land I sess, exclusive of my demesne, and my tenanted d, provided both be purchased simultaneously. By t I mean not selling one without selling the other. ave signified my willingness to sell to the Con- ed Districts Board, who have the matter under sideration. They have all the papers and so forth ands for a couple of months, in the possession of . Doran, their chief land inspector. The price I sider fair is such a sum as when invested at 3½ cent. will bring in my present net income. Any- g less than this would be inequitable and unrea- ble. I acquiesce in the principle that holdings ld be enlarged and smaller tenants migrated, in r to meet the exigencies of the situation. I also k that the sons of well-to-do tenants on each te should be afforded an opportunity of being ted if their fathers could start them fairly; that o give them a chance of making a good living on land.

294. Start them on new holdings?—Yes. In r words, I suggest that the whole of the lands ld not be used for the abolition of congestion, but tenants' sons should be given a chance on their estate.

295. Should be given a chance before the evil of estion is dealt with?—No; but there will be land in many places.

296. When the problem of congestion is dealt , if you have any margin of land left, it should. ised for dividing among sons of tenants?—Yes, if possible, on the same estate, so that the fami- should be kept together.

297. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But not until the con- ion has been relieved?—Yes; but by that I don't n that every tenant in Mayo with an uneconomic ing should be kept in Mayo. There are Roscom- , Westmeath, King's County, and other places re there are plenty of grass lands, to which I am many people would be willing to go. Not that lieve it will prove for the benefit of the country ivide up all the grass ranches, but in order to d the Government an opportunity of testing the ty and efficacy of their principle; and in taking this attitude I should, at least, be indemnified nst any loss of income. It would be nothing t of injustice to put me or any other landlord yielded to the Government request in a worse ion than he is in at present.

298. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—As regards the bene- o the country of dividing up the grass lands, we heard so much evidence on both sides, and it is ompletely a matter of opinion, that I won't, ss you desire it, ask you to develop that. Should wish to make any observations on that you may, we have had most exhaustive evidence on both , representing both schools of thought?—Very I won't waste any time over it.

299. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You say that sum which you consider fair is such a sum as invested at 3½ per cent. will bring in your pre- net income, and that anything less than that d be inequitable and unreasonable. We may ne that, to get at the basis of value, if the land- s net income is to be taken as fixing it, that your nt books of your estate should be examined, and verage rent which you collect year out and year ould be ascertained from them, and from this ge, so ascertained, should be deducted the cost llection, law costs, and so on, which are under- in estate management; and you will get in way your net income?—Exactly.

300. The question is, what multiple should be ed to that net income in order to ascertain the which you should get?—I refer to that later on. is a thing we have to work out.

301. The point I want to suggest to you is this, the multiple should be determined by the charac- the security. If it is a first class security 3¼ per cent. would be quite fair. Is land in Mayo resent a gilt-edged security?—When law and are enforced it is a gilt-edged security, un- edly. Anyone can see by the rentals how it is Of course there are some unfortunate men agents don't take the trouble to collect the rents. For the most part those are in the courts at present.

51302. Don't you think that if a scheme of land purchase is to be initiated on a large scale, by the State buying practically the county, the landlords should be willing to sell on a 4 per cent. basis?—By that you mean selling at such a price as if invested at 4 per cent. would produce the net income?

51303. To get from it his net income?—Most of the estates in this county, and in Ireland, are entailed. We are simply tenants for life in them, and the question comes up, what your trustees can invest in to give you your net income at 4 per cent. There are very few securities I fancy now. It may be just at this moment, when things are very low, that you can get a 4 per cent. gilt-edged security that the court would allow trustees to invest in without danger to themselves. Stock is low at present, but when they go up to their usual price I doubt very much if you will be able to invest at 4 per cent. Of course a man who is owner in fee, and will get the cash, and can do what he likes with it, can get very good industrial investments, like Guinness's, and things like that will pay him close on 4 per cent. for his money, or perhaps a shade over it.

51304. Mr. O'KELLY.—You said you were anxious to give land to sons of tenants. You are negotiating at the present moment with the Congested Districts Board for the sale of your property. Suppose you had effected a sale with the Board, what chance would the sons of tenants have?—I am assuming that we are going to have an entirely new system of land purchase, and all that.

51305. Let me suggest that the object of the Congested Districts Board is the abolition of congestion, and not to benefit the sons of tenants. If you sell to the Congested Districts Board, how are the sons of tenants going to get the holdings that you desire to give them?—How will the Congested Districts Board be able to fill up all the grass lands of Ireland? That is an impossibility, though I know that families are very large. We are very successful in that way.

51306. Don't you think really that the congests from the district ought to have the first claim?—I don't think they should be all taken in over the same county, because there are plenty of other lands elsewhere.

51307. But don't you think that, as the object of the Congested Districts Board is to put an end to con gestion, the sons of tenants cannot have any claim on the land until the congestion is relieved?—That question was asked by Sir Francis Mowatt a few minutes ago, and the answer made was that the lands over and above those required for the relief of congestion should be given to the sons of tenants, if possible on the same estate, so as to keep the family together.

51308. Observe that you have not in the country a sufficient amount of land?—That is a matter of opinion.

51309. You have statistics to show that?—I am afraid that statistics can be made to show almost anything you like.

51310. Suppose that you had not sufficient land available for ending congestion, would you consider the claims of congests from the district?—Yes.

51311. Mr. BRYCE.—When you talk of net income what outgoings do you deduct?—Agents' fees, taxation, money that you allow tenants for rebuilding walls, and for drainage on their lands, in fact the things that Sir Antony MacDonnell says that he includes as estate expenses.

51312. You have alluded here to the question of arrears. You say in your precis of evidence that on your estate there are practically none; but there are a great number of estates in the congested districts on which there is a very large amount of arrears. Suppose you found an estate which for very many years past always had a very large amount of arrears, would you consider it would be fair to make any allowance for those arrears, and deduct a certain amount for them off the net income?—It depends entirely on how that estate has been managed.

51313. You mean that if the estate had been properly managed there would be no arrears?—Very little arrears, and for this reason. On a properly managed estate if the arrears become too heavy they are wiped off immediately. At least that is my experience of

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landlords in the county. If they see that a man cannot pay the rent they will generally wipe it off on his paying a quarter year's arrears and the rent.

51314. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Would you be content to take it this way—as the average rental over a term of years?—That would be really the proper way to take it. One time there is a bad year, and they are a good deal behind. Another time there is a good year, and everything is paid up.

51315. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Ten years would be a fair period?—Yes; or fifteen.

51316. Mr. BRYCE.—So, over an average of years you would be willing to allow a deduction for arrears? Provided the estates were properly managed. I know one man driving a car about in fine style. He has not paid a bit of rent for fourteen years. He says so himself. I was talking to him the other day. The arrears are on estates in court.

51317. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Say that your income is £1,000 a year, and that during ten years you have received £9,000—that is to say there was a loss of £1,000 on the ten years—in that case your net income would be based on the £9,000 and not on the £10,000?—Exactly.

51318. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Take just your own estate. I suppose it would be true to say that there are not, so far, very many small holders on your estate?—Outside of the town tenants, I don't think I have got anybody under £5 valuation. I won't be perfectly sure, but I think not. I think there is one small tenant near Clooncoonagh.

51319. I am not going to ask details at all of the place. I presume you are aware that the Board in buying an estate outside a scheduled area is empowered to enlarge small holdings of valuations under £5. If the valuation is above £5 the Board has no such power outside the scheduled area. It has been known to the public that the Board is always anxious to enlarge holdings valued under £5 when facilities are available. Suppose your estate were bought, and the Board were empowered to enlarge holdings on that estate, would not you consider that the uneconomic holders on neighbouring estates purchased by the Board would have a prior claim for holdings on the grass lands purchased from you to the sons of tenants on your estate?—What I said was that the congestion should be first ended, and any land left over should be divided among sons of tenants; but. as far as possible, they should be kept on the same estate, for the sake of keeping the families together.

51320. Supposing that surrounding your estate, or within a distance of fifteen miles of your estate, the Board had another estate on which there was a large number of small holdings, would not you consider it reasonable that a board charged with relieving congestion should bring in industrious men and give them suitable holdings on that land bought from you before giving land to the sons of tenants on your estate?—I don't think that. I think that the sons of tenants should get some show.

51321. At present you are aware, I am sure, that in such a case the Board has statutory power to provide for sons of tenants if any remnant remains; but would not you consider it the first function of the Congested Districts Board to provide for the small uneconomic holders on the estate and in the neighbourhood of the estate?—On the estate first, and they may use the rest of the grass lands for the purpose of relieving congestion in the vicinity. If there is any over from that then it should be divided among sons of tenants.

51322. I won't ask you to say what you don't see your way to; but would you think it right for a Board like the Congested Districts Board to look to the small occupiers on estates purchased by it in your neighbourhood before providing for sons of tenants on your estate?—Yes; I think they would have to do that. I don't think it is right, but I think they would have to do it. You yourself said you could not do anything to people over £5 valuation outside the area.

51323. As the legal powers of the Board stand; but it would be strange if the process of relieving congestion were not facilitated by the recommendations of a Commission like this. I am not going into the net income from tenanted land at all; but I have a question to ask with reference to net income from untenanted land. How should it be ascertained?—By simply taking the amount received. Say I have farm let to a man for £100 a year. The percentag of the agent's fees for the £100 would be £5; the taxes on that would be so much; then there is a allowance for walls and buildings, so much; an what remains would give me my net income.

51324. Do you include anything for superintendenc —That is supposed to be under the head of agent fees.

51325. And rates?—I include rates when I sa taxes.

51326. It is said constantly that the men brough over forty and fifty years ago, Scotch farmers an others, to take ranches of Irish land, frequently lef to the great loss of the landlords, as they left withou paying arrears that had accumulated. Now, if in district it were certain that within living memory th owners of the grass lands had sustained such losses in estimating the net income of an owner from gras lands, would you go beyond the recent experience when he is able to let his land and go back t the period when these people came over and had t leave without paying their rents?—To tell the truth I never heard of a case like that in our part of th country.

51327. I put you a hypothetical case. I don' suggest that it came within your experience?—Th only case I ever heard about of Scotch people coming over was Simpson, who went in for the highest clas of farming, and he did not succeed very well.

51328. As it is not within your experience I shall not ask you about it further?—I have never seen a case of it.

51329. In evidence a few days ago this was stated t us—that in a particular case within the knowledge of the witness and others, arable land was taken up from the tenants forty or fifty years ago, without any compensation, and I think also they were not in arrears. That land has since then been in the hands of the owner or his successor in title. In a case of that kind, if one were paid for the grass land, would you make a deduction for the tenant right which was confiscated?—No, I would not; because there must have been some reason. Probably those people were paid so much for going out.

51330. The witness, Mr. Davis, from near Ballina, gave his evidence with great clearness?—I know him. I would not pay much attention to that evidence.

51331. Would you be able to give an opinion in a case of the kind?—I don't think I would.

51332. If the land had been taken that way, without any compensation for tenant right, and the people sent back to the mountain?—As far as I can understand that must have taken place before there was any such thing as tenant right. There was no tenant right up to 1881, except in the North of Ireland. Here we never had it.

51333. We may take it that these men were the occupiers of this land. Doubtless they made the improvements. Whether they had a legal standing or not, they had certain equitable rights. Since then the law has recognised these rights. If the owner is to be paid for these grass lands, what I was anxious to know was whether you thought that some deduction should be made in the case of a transaction of that kind?—No; because he only got his own back. If it had been after the Act he could not have taken it. I think, as a matter of fact, if you were to look through the estate books you would find that a great deal of money was expended on improvements years ago. I know one estate near Claremorris on which there has been over £10,000 expended on improvements by the present owner and his father.

51334. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the tenants have improved very much?—I don't know that they improved very much. They did a great of burning or scrawing. They don't cultivate the land well. They don't get the full value out of it.

51335. Will you agree that whoever improves it, whether landlord or tenant, it is a very hard thing to be put out of it without compensation?—Yes.

51336. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—With regard to the question of improvements forty or fifty years ago with your knowledge of Ireland, do you or do you not think that it would be extremely difficult to get reliable, accurate information upon which you could base a business arrangement to-day, of transactions that took place forty years ago?—Very probably; but I dare say you could get such information within the last ten or twelve years.

51337. It would be the case, perhaps, on large, well managed estates containing grass lands. The records would show pretty clearly what were the transactions of forty or fifty years ago, or do you think that landlords usually keep their estate books for so long a period of time?—I doubt very much whether they had that in Mayo in those days.

51338. Therefore I take you to reply that to base present compensation and present dealings with the land on what happened forty years ago would be a very difficult process?—Yes.

51339. I understood clearly how you proposed to arrive at the net income of an owner of untenanted land; but surely the illustration and the method you have will only apply where the land is let out on the seven months' system, or some other way, or where the landlord has continually worked it as his own grazing farm, entirely with his own stock?—The books would show what profit he has made out of it.

51340. Would you say that the rule applies where, though the land is in the landlord's hands, he may for one years let it to a grazier and some years work it in and out with other lands, and perhaps with his home farm?—That happens occasionally.

51341. Do you consider that your rule would at all apply to land so held?—I think it would work fairly well.

51342. Do you think it is possible, where a landlord has untenanted grazing land in his own hands, and he has used it, although it is at some distance from his home farm, in and out with his own demesne, that it is really possible to applot, in respect of these lands, exactly what his net income was?—Not exactly; but you can give an idea of what it is. Suppose he had 100 head of cattle on it nearly all the time, he makes a profit of so much a head on them.

51343. Take the case in which it is worked as part and parcel of a tillage farm elsewhere. It is not a constant thing. He is continually changing stock. How are you to applot, as between the tillage farm and the home farm and the grazing farm, on which there is that constant fluctuation, the income derived from the grazing farm?—You can only tell the net income from the whole land in his own hands.

51344. You admit that part of it might be his demesne, which is not in question at all?—Yes.

51345. As I gathered from you, your policy in respect of tenants' sons was that an estate being bought, the congestion on the estate must first be relieved, and any balance of land remaining over must go to the sons of tenants on the estate?—That is what I should like to see, but what I am afraid of myself, is that they must relieve all congestion first, as the Board have no power to do anything else.

51346. But when the congestion on an estate is relieved, you think that in distributing any land left over the sons of tenants on the estate should have priority over uneconomic holders on surrounding estates?—I think they ought to have, as a matter of justice.

51347. How would you select the tenants' sons?—I would find out the tenants who were able to start their sons, and give it to those sons who wanted it, who were not in the habit of going away, but were living on the land.

51348. As you are going to give the advantages of new farms to tenants' sons, would you ask the tenants' sons to pay any fine?—I would not.

51349. Why?—Because it is not allowed to be done on entailed estates. It is illegal on entailed estates to demand a fine.

51350. I assume that the estate has been acquired by the Congested Districts Board?—I thought you meant that the landlord was going to divide it up.

51351. I am taking your answer to apply entirely to land that ceases to be in the landlord's hands and has become the property of the Congested Districts Board. Take the case in which the Board has bought property and relieved congestion on the estate, and has a balance of land over. According to your policy the Board ought to plant tenants' sons on that balance of land. I ask you can you show me on what ground, or in what way, you would make a selection of the tenants' sons?—I would find those who were best fitted for it. They would find that out just in the same way as they find out the value of the land.

51352. Having done that to the land in the hands of the Congested Districts Board, would you allow the Congested Districts Board to sell that land to tenants' sons, or would you expect them to put in tenants' sons and give them the occupation rights without any repayment at all?—I would sell the farms entirely to them if they wished; but I believe by law they cannot do it, because they are obliged to keep a certain percentage.

I assume the Congested Districts Board to be proprietors and to have the power, and I understand your answer to be that the Board should sell just the same as any other tenant on it.

51354. That would be the selection?—Yes.

51355. By competition prices?—Exactly.

51356. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have told us, I think, that the primary object of the Board was the relief of congestion; that the main thing to be done with land was to divide it so as to put an end to that evil of congestion; that first of all the uneconomic holdings on an estate should be rendered economic; that, secondly, the uneconomic holdings in the neighbourhood of that estate should, out of the balance of land available, be made economic, and then, and then only, should any remaining balance be applied to granting holdings to tenants' sons?—I think there is a slight misunderstanding. What I meant to convey was that all the congests from the district should not be put in here. Some might be sent to Roscommon, and some to other places, so as to leave room for sons of tenants to get some land.

51357. But they should be given land somewhere, and then only should the tenants' sons get the land?—Yes. Mr. Doran has laid down a fair principle for estimating the value of grass land, recognising, as he does, that the landlord is possessed of what has been called the dual interest; and if his principle worked out in practice to the extent of giving the landlord the value of both such interests all difficulties would be removed. The difficulty, however lies in giving absolute effect to the principle, and, in order to do so, the grazing rental, less actual estate outgoings, should be taken at least as the basis of compensation.

51358. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Did Mr. Doran state that in evidence or in conversation?—In evidence. It was read out to me as being his evidence.

51359. That principle is at variance, as I understand, with the principle that you have accepted?—No, I think it is exactly the same.

51360. I understood you to say that the fair basis of price should be the net income of the landlord?—Yes.

51361. The net income capitalised at a fair rate of interest?—Exactly.

51362. You mentioned 3½ per cent. That is a perfectly clear and practicable way of doing things, except perhaps in a few instances, as Sir John Colomb pointed out, where things dovetail into one another. But here you meet with a mixture of two principles. You say, in the first place, you value the landlord's interest in the lands as distinct from that of the tenant, and then you add to that the tenant's interest. If the land is altogether in the landlord's hands it is perfectly impossible to ascertain what the tenant's interest is. The tenant has never held that land; he has never been on that land. It is a pure conception of the mind?—That is what it is.

51363. Then, in getting at your value in this way, you cannot have any reference to concrete facts?—You may look at it this way, that the actual rent of the land shows both the landlord's interest and the tenant's interest in it, because the value is what it will fetch in the open market.

51364. You assume that when a landlord is in possession of grass land he represents a dual character, the character of a tenant and that of a landlord?—He does.

51365. That is really a figment?—Yes.

51366. But, if you practically state that the price should be based on net income the whole matter of dispute afterwards is the rate of interest on which it should be capitalised?—Yes, and another dispute may arise as to what is net income.

51367. We understand net income to be what he receives over a series of years, in which the arrears were discounted, after the estate expenses have been deducted?—Exactly.

51368. I think these expenses were taken as ten per cent. at the Land Conference which preceded the Act of 1903. This method of ascertaining the value of land by ascertaining what is the landlord's interest and what is the tenant's interest cannot be correctly

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worked unless there is a tenant in occupation?—That is correct. It would not be an eleven months tenant. The tenant should be in occupation.

51369. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you suggest that the grazing rental received by the landlord is the basis on which compensation should be calculated?—Yes.

51370. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How have these rentals moved in recent years?—There is no trouble in estimating them in any case, and the same value is being paid. I do not let my grass lands, as some people do, by auction. The same tenants have held them for years and years, only they clear out at the time.

51371. It has not been at the same rent?—It has been the same rent, as a matter of fact, for years.

51372. You don't know what the general movement is?—That I cannot tell you, because I don't repeat them very often.

51373. Do you admit that the rents are decreasing now, as compared with some years past?—No. I don't hear other landlords in the county complaining. It may be so up in the midland counties. Of course you know that for some of the land they get no rent at all, in places where they have the cattle driving and these little bits of amusement.

51374. I am not talking of these things which occur only once in a blue moon, but of every-day experience?—These occur nearly every day in certain parts of the country. But between these and blowing up houses with bombs——

51375. What would the rent be two years ago?—About the same as now.

51376. It has not fallen the same as the price of land?—And that has not fallen, except officially, and with an object.

51377. Do you mean to say that the landlords of Ireland can put up or down the value of land in Ireland?—The tenants will put it down, with the assistance of the Estates Commissioners.

51378. The landlord takes what he gets?—Yes.

51379. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The estate books will show the general tendency on that particular estate?—Yes.

51380. Mr. BRYCE.—Is not there a deterioration of grazing lands going on all over the country?—I don't think there is.

51381. There is very little being put into them?—There is a great deal of drainage done, and other things to improve them.

51382. You say, speaking generally, the grazing lands are not deteriorating?—I don't think they are, taking them all round. Of course a certain amount of land is running back into rishes, and that class of thing, through lack of drainage; but I think the majority of it is keeping very good sheep. You can see it yourself, driving along the roads, quite plainly. If the effect of any deal be to give the owner his net income, *i.e.*, his rental, less by estate outgoings, the questions in controversy could be readily solved, and, where any dispute arose as to income, then an appeal should lie to some independent tribunal. An appeal would become unnecessary where income, as defined by me, was made the basis of compensation; but the appeal should surely be open where any *bona fide* dispute arose as to what constitutes net income, as herein defined, in any individual case. I look upon an appeal as an absolute essential, in the interests of justice, because it would allow all sides to be heard, and the figures and facts should be publicly disclosed. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the present system, by which the buyer fixes the price for all practical purposes, and the landlord has not access to the report of the inspectors and valuers engaged to make out the estimate. No opportunity is afforded the owner of putting questions to the valuers, or of correcting any error into which they may have fallen. For an appeal I would suggest a Judge of the High Court in Dublin.

51383. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—When you speak of an appeal, do you refer to such a case as this? Suppose the Congested Districts Board were dealing with you, and you could not calculate the net income, and the Board said, "We will take the net income to be £3,500 a year," and you said, "No; my net income is £4,000 a year"?—Exactly.

51384. Your appeal is on the basis of compulsion that is to say if compulsion is applied there should be an appeal, but if there was no compulsion it would be a matter of dealing with the party?—Yes. In what I have said, I assume that compulsion has been made law.

51385. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are willing to accept the new machinery?—No; nothing at all with assessors sitting.

51386. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—There are no assessors?—I understood that in the new Act there were to be two assessors sitting with Judge Wylie.

It was proposed, but not accepted.

51388. Mr. BRYCE.—There is a valuer?—That is what I mean by an assessor, like the County Court Judge.

51389. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you accept that?—No; I would sooner see three judges sitting together to form a proper court of appeal. Of course, it will stand entirely on the class of men whom you appoint as valuer. If you were appointing a politician on either side I would object to him strongly.

51390. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Assuming Parliament to adopt the policy you have indicated to this Commission, that is, the acquirement of lands on the basis of net income, do you consider that the landlord under those circumstances would be so willing to sell that, though the power of compulsion might be in existence, its exercise would be comparatively rare?—I think that it would not be used at all, except it was done in a dishonest way without an appeal.

51391. Assuming that the principle you advocate here were embodied in an Act of Parliament and became law, do you or do you not believe that the power of compulsion would not have to be exercised often?—I believe it would not.

51392. Do you think that the landlords would regard such an arrangement as equitable, and would be willing to assist the Government, provided they did not lose, and that it is only in the case of eccentric persons and cranks that the power of compulsion would then have to be used?—Yes.

51393. If that policy were adopted and embodied in an Act of Parliament by the Government in power you would have no fear of compulsion?—No. I think compulsion a mistake in any place. It is never satisfactory in its results, no matter who uses it or what it is used for.

51394. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You say that the present system of fixing prices is unsatisfactory, as the buyer fixes the price. The landlord has no access to the report of the inspectors, and has no opportunity of questioning the valuers and correcting errors into which they may have fallen. Does that refer to the existing practice of the Congested Districts Board?—Not only that, but to the Estates Commissioners.

51395. But it is a matter of purely voluntary arrangement with these parties for the sale of a particular estate?—My statement was entirely on the assumption that compulsory powers would be granted to the Board.

Rev. JOHN M'DONNELL examined.

Rev. John M'Donnell.

51396. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You represent the National Directory of the United Irish League?—Yes. It is three miles from here. I had intended to lay before you some statistics, but these are not necessary now, as they have been given already by other witnesses. From these figures, as well as from the fact that upwards of 50 per cent. of the male population between the ages of twenty and sixty are migratory labourers, and with 7,095 holdings under £8 valuation, it is clear that periodic distress is certain to arise owing to bad seasons. Besides, it is well known that owing to machinery and other causes the earnings in England are not now one-third what they used to be.

51397. What would you say is the average sum which a migratory labourer brings back at the end of his English migration?—We should divide them into different classes to arrive at that. Portion of our labourers go just for the hay-saving alone. They

re generally away for a month or six weeks, and when they return they bring home about £6.

51398. You think that they used to earn more?—Not much at the hay-saving; but a lot of our labourers who now have to come home when the hay is saved, used to earn a good deal more by waiting for the harvest later on.

51399. Do they come back sooner now because they cannot get work if they wait, or because they prefer to come?—They cannot get work. That is the chief reason.

51400. Is the number of migratory labourers decreasing?—The earnings are decreasing, because the time is shorter now than it used to be in England. The introduction of machinery has caused a great decrease of labour in England.

51401. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The period during which they are away has become lessened?—Yes.

51402. They are not so long away?—They are not so long away at present. As a result, many of our boys are leaving England this year, and for the last few years, and going to America. Even the heads of families are going with their sons and daughters. This year from my own parish six heads of families went with some of their children to America, and the children are leaving England to go to America.

51403. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What happens the holdings of tenants when they and their families go?—The entire family don't go. In the cases I refer to, perhaps a son or daughter, or more, are left at home with the mother.

51404. The father migrates, and the son remains in possession of the holding?—Sometimes the father and son go to America; sometimes the father and daughter go. This year six heads of families left my parish with other members of the family for America. All these heads of families used to go to England in times gone by; but England is now so bad that they are going to America instead.

51405. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Are they going permanently to America?—Not permanently; but to earn what they used to earn in England.

51406. Do they come back from America?—I have got much experience up to the present. I am afraid that very many of them won't. Some of them will.

51407. The cost of travelling to America and back will be very great?—Yes; but the earnings have so decreased in England that really it was not worth their while to go to England at all, because they could only spend a very short time there. In twenty-five years 20 families have left the parish, mostly by eviction. These lands are mostly in the hands of the owners, except a few that have been handed over to planters, without a penny compensation or fine. In these cases no compensation whatever was given to the tenant on leaving. In some cases they were evicted, not for non-payment of rent, but simply to make a farm for the owner. There are two or three instances of that in my parish.

51408. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Not since the Act of 1881?—Within the past twenty-five years.

51409. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Subsequent to the Act of 1881 the landlord could not have evicted the tenants without compensation. He had powers of resumption for certain purposes?—The cases I refer to occurred before 1881. Government after Government has been forced owing to the poverty of the Swinford Union to adopt means of saving the people's lives whenever, owing to bad seasons, their potato crops failed, but it is our experience of the past that any remedial measures adopted by the Government were generally too late and subjected the poor they were supposed to relieve to hardship and demoralisation without effecting much in the way of permanent good, while the administration was simply an enormous waste of public funds.

51410. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—To what period do these remarks apply?—To all periods that I am acquainted with during the last twenty-five years.

51411. Do they apply to the period since the passing of the Local Government Act?—For the past twenty years in my experience.

51412. Another state of things has been produced by the Local Government Act?—I would make an exception of this particular time.

51413. Since the passing of the Local Government Act the administration has been all left in the hands of the local bodies, so that if you complain of administration in recent years your criticisms would apply more to the local bodies—boards of guardians and county councils, than to the Government?—My criticisms refer to the time before the local control of the administration of the Relief Acts was established.

51414. You know that under the Local Government Act responsibility for relief rests first on the guardians, and in the second place on the county council?—Yes.

51415. And that if the cost increases to more than the rate ought to be the Government comes to relieve it?—Yes. My remarks do not refer particularly to the last two occasions.

51416. You admit that on the last two occasions the demoralising tendency was not observable?—Yes. I refer to the time prior to the passing of the Local Government Act. The present year's administration of the Relief Act, as far as it went, is exceptional to our former experience, with the result that many substantial works of permanent utility have been done, with practically very little expense of administration. This different result is due to the fact that the scheme was made locally. The people have had a voice in selecting the most useful works, and this has made it their interest to see that a fair day's work is done. The failure of former remedial measures was due to the fact that the people were not consulted as to the most useful works, and had no voice in the administration of the money. While the present condition of things in Swinford Union lasts, we must always be prepared for recurring periods of distress in bad seasons, and any scheme, no matter how well conceived, of dealing temporarily with the evil, is only tinkering with it. To deal effectively with it the grass lands must be divided, and the people's holdings made economic, so that they may not have to depend upon any uncertain external aid, such as from England or America. There are vast grazing tracts around Swinford Union which once belonged to it, and from which the poor people were evicted. These lands should now be given back to the union again. There is £3,842 worth of land in the union in the hands of thirty-nine graziers and fourteen owners; and used mostly for grazing purposes. Migration of some young, thrifty families, as far as possible from the same locality, should be encouraged. To do this, a fair compensation should be allowed them for what they give up, and a reasonable value put upon their new takes, according to the locality, and not above their new neighbours. I know a few already in my parish who would gladly migrate on these conditions, but, naturally, no board can deal with isolated cases of the kind. There are about 1,300 acres of grass lands non-residential holdings, in Killasser, at a valuation of £500; 100 under £3; 500 under £5; 200 under £10. On Joynt's Estate there are 150 tenants, 110 of which are under £5 valuation. There is a grazing farm beside these tenants from which the tenants were evicted and sent to the mountain and rocks, and some, not for arrears of rent, but to make a farm. This farm, of 134 acres 2 roods 7 perches, is valued at £63 10*s.*, while Pat Hughes, an evicted tenant, for 15 acres is valued at £5 5*s.*, for mountain, and Bryan M'Nulty, for 43 acres, is valued at £15 3*s.* I mention these facts to show the unequal nature of the valuation—the bad lands on the mountain being valued almost as high as this grazing farm. Within four miles of these uneconomic holdings there are a few square miles of the best grazing lands in Straide. Some families should be migrated from Callow to these grazing ranches, and, as there is no meadow land at Callow, a quantity of this grazing land should be purchased as a meadow for Callow tenants, and some also for the purpose of grazing some of their young stock. They have at present to go five miles for meadowing, and buy it at auction prices, while, if land were made available for them on the same estate on which they are tenants, they could get a portion of that meadow much cheaper than they can get meadow at present, and it would be much nearer to their homes.

51417. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You desire that the grazing and untenanted land in your district should be purchased, by agreement, if possible, or otherwise compulsorily, and divided among the small holdings of the district, so as to make them economic?—Yes. Besides the migration of tenants, a system of drainage should be adopted. The land is perished for want of drainage; the pastures are ruined by floods; the people's hay is carried away, and it is well known

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that the deposit left on pastures after floods is ruinous to cattle and sheep, and no one who knows will buy these sheep or cattle at a fair.

51418. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Have you worked out any administrative scheme of drainage. You know how the law stands at present. Would you regard the existing system of drainage boards as applicable to small holdings?—I should say that, in the first instance, some body like the Congested Districts Board, or some body similarly constituted, should have power to deal with the drainage of large rivers—main drainage.

51419. You would give a body like the Congested Districts Board power to initiate great drainage schemes, and to enter upon land both in their possession and in other people's possession, with the object of carrying out such schemes?—Yes; that is necessary.

51420. Is it your opinion that such a thing as that could not be managed by the county council?—I have never gone into details, but some drainage board should be established to deal with the rivers.

51421. Would you have any objection to such a board imposing a rent, according to the benefits conferred on the lands drained?—The people themselves would be quite willing to bear a portion of the taxes, if that were necessary. They would be very glad to contribute a portion in the way of taxation.

51422. Where would the balance come from? Say that the drainage scheme for a tract of country would cost £100,000, and would benefit 40,000 acres, would you impose the whole cost of the drainage scheme on the land benefited, or only portion of it?—Only a portion of it.

51423. From what source would you get the balance?—I think that the Government should find some funds to remedy many of those evils. We need not look to the owners, who have never, with a few exceptions, shown the least interest in the people's wants. They have blocked land purchase throughout the Swinford Union. They have made it impracticable, except in a few cases, and some of these are already known to be bad bargains. I mention this as showing why it is that since the passing of the Land Act of 1903 we have made so few purchases, and these we have made are not by any means very satisfactory. It has been said that the people have prevented the working of the Land Act of 1903. As against that, I wish to point out that, shortly after its passage, the Guardians of the Swinford Union, by unanimous resolution, wrote to every owner of land in the union stating that the people wished to purchase under the Act, and asking them to state their prices. Many did not condescend to reply. Others abused the guardians for daring to ask them to sell, while the reply from others, as if it was by arrangement, was that they did not wish to sever the friendly relations that always existed between their families and the tenants; and this was said, although we know that the relations in a great many of these cases were not by any means friendly. But, when it came to a question of price, we got none of them to ask prices less than from 21½ to 24½ years' purchase. Before the Act some of these very estates were offered from 16 to 19 years' purchase.

51424. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Nineteen years' purchase of second term rents?—Yes.

51425. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Was it second term rents in both cases?—In the case of the 19 years it was mostly first term rents; in the case of the 16 it was all second term. It was offered at 16, and is now offered at 21½ years' purchase. I have the name of the estate, but it is not necessary to go into it.

51426. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is exactly the same estate which was to have been sold for 16 years' purchase, and for which they are now asking 21½ years' purchase?—Yes.

51427. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Why was not the sale completed when the offer of 16 years' purchase was made?—The tenants did not consider themselves justified in giving this price, because on an adjoining estate, on which 15 years' purchase was agreed to by the tenants, the Land Commission would not sanction the advance. Then the price was reduced, and the estate was sold for from 11 to 12 years purchase, and the tenants on this other estate could not see their way to pay 16 years' purchase, when their neighbours were buying at 11 or 12.

51428. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—And now it is being given for 21?—Yes; it is being negotiated. This property that was offered for 19 years' purchase before the Land Act of 1903 is now being negotiated at 21 and 23 years' purchase. The Congested Districts Board were asked to purchase it, but they consider the price fixed with the tenants too high by three or four years, because the place was very much in arrears at the time. That was the reason why such a high price was consented to by the tenants. I daresay there would be an average of four years' arrears on the property. The landlord wiped out the current year's rent with the running gale. The year the negotiations were entered into was a bad one, and the effect of making these remissions in a bad year was no doubt the reason that they consented to the price.

51429. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What was the year that the 16 years' purchase was asked?—It was before my time in the locality; but I can find out very easily. I am seven years there.

51430. You are aware that the landlords were then paid in stock, which stood perhaps at 112 in the market; so that a landlord who sold for £100 was really getting £112?—Yes.

51431. Then the tenant was to pay four per cent. annuity on the purchase price when the offer of 16 years' purchase was made?—Yes.

51432. Take a £10 holding on the estate. If the tenant gave 16 years' purchase his annuity would be £6 8*s*., when he had to pay 4 per cent., whereas he can now give 19½ years' purchase and still pay an annuity which is less than the other one by two shillings. Do the tenants realise that?—Yes.

51433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you say that that was one of the dangers of the 1903 Act?—Yes.

51434. That extension of the annuity induces the tenant to give a larger number of years' purchase?—Yes.

51435. That is the practical effect of having the annuity going on for 68½ years instead of 49 years?—Yes. That is one of the dangers. Only two estates have been purchased under the Act of 1903 in my district, and the Estates Commissioners are dealing with each of these two cases. Having witnessed the dangers of direct purchase, owing to turbary rights, passages and boundaries, etc., in the Brett and Lynch Estates, and the endless law-proceedings arising therefrom, the people were naturally anxious to shun direct purchase, and to buy only through the Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners; but rarely can we find any owner willing to sell to either. Some of them say—"See how Sir Antony MacDonnell said he would not sell to his own Board, and why ask us"? In almost every case we have said to the owner—"We will agree to any price fixed by the Board or Commissioners," but the price should be fixed beforehand. Those who have purchased direct are now beginning to see they have deprived themselves of the improvements to their houses and lands that have been so extensively carried out by the Board on their estates. As already stated, the landlords of these districts, with a few exceptions, have never shown any sympathy with the tenants, or helped them in bad years by a reduction of rent, or even given them time to make sale of their stock. On the contrary, they pursued a system of persecution, such as processing for even the hanging gale the day after it fell due, though the case could not be heard for months; and serving writs if the rents were high.

51436. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you speak of landlords in that sense do you mean landlords in your parish, or generally all over Ireland?—My own district.

51437. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That can hardly apply to an estate on which some years' arrears have been allowed to accrue. They were not turned out immediately on the rent becoming due?—No; I mentioned exceptions. I stated there were a few exceptions to that, even in my district. That is one of the exceptions too where the landlord treated his tenants very decently. I may mention his name—Mr. Orme. I may mention also that in some cases in which the landlords were disposed to treat the tenants fairly their efforts were frustrated by the agents. I refer particularly to the case of Sir Roger Palmer, who sends a few pounds every year to the poorest of his tenants. It meant £1 to each poor tenant. To get it one tenant was required to walk forty miles. That was never intended, I believe, by the landlord.

51438. Was that brought to the landlord's notice?—The landlord sent it to his agent.

51439. Did you, knowing that, bring it under the ndlord's notice?—No, I did not.

51440. Did anybody, to your knowledge, bring it to ne landlord's notice?—Not that I am aware of.

51441. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What was the object the agent in making the man walk forty miles?—cannot understand it; but I can vouch for the ict.

51442. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Is it of regular currence, or has it happened only on a few casions?—It occurs almost every year. He sends a w pounds to the agent each year; and some of the ry old tenants have to walk forty miles—twenty iles there and twenty miles back—to get the money.

51443. That is to the estate office?—Yes.

51444. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do they pay nt on that occasion?—No; generally they fix an fice nearer, at a much more convenient place. In nother instance where the mother of the family died, aving a weak little family, the agent evicted them wice, and threw down the house the second time, lest ey should go back.

51445. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Was the tenant evicted id then restored?—He was allowed back on payment a certain sum, rent and costs.

51446. He got into arrears again?—Yes, and was icted the second time. The reason was the old man as over seventy years of age. He went to England r some forty years. For those years he paid his nt direct to the agent. Then he became unable to to England, and unable to earn the rent, and he as evicted. He went back, of a winter's day, to the elter of his old house, and was sent to gaol for three onths, at that great age—between seventy and ghty.

51447. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I think we shall be tisfied with the examples you have given us of the nduct of that agent. Perhaps you will now come the dealings of the Department of Agriculture, and en to the Congested Districts Board?—Very well. just wish to mention that it is not for the purpose reviving bitter feelings that I refer to these things, it is not a pleasant thing to touch on, but simply impress upon you the view that I have, that the nants in these cases will gladly give a few years' rchase more than the value of the land simply to rid of that system. I hold strongly on that point, id I know they would do it. For that reason I state ere should be some power vested in some body to event that state of things—that is to prevent a nant giving, for any reason he likes, a price that won't be able to pay later on.

51448. The Congested Districts Board, for instance, ould not purchase at a price which, when converted to an annuity, the tenants could not pay?—Yes. he Congested Districts Board have purchased in my rish only one estate, and that a small estate with enty-six tenants. Notwithstanding the smallness the estate, the Board have done a wonderful lot in e way of drainage and accommodation roads, id other such improvements, and the building of new ouses; and where they have not built new houses ey have put slated roofs on the old houses. Though ey have made wonderful improvements on this small tate, naturally their operations were hampered, as ere are no grass lands on the estate. It was a ry congested estate—sixteen of the tenants being der £5 valuation. Almost side by side with this me estate is a grazing farm valued at £64 5s. The rner has refused to sell this grazing farm; and eight even his own tenants are valued at under £2. Such state of things naturally hampers the operations of e Board, and prevents improvements on a large ale, such as drainage and roads on a large scale, d an economic division of bogs, and there is a waste expenditure, owing to their being confined to one olated estate. To enable the Board to effect improve-nts on a large and economic scale, they should have wer to purchase, on a large scale, a number of joining estates and this leads to compulsion. Not-thstanding this and many other difficulties, the oard have done much wherever they have operated as the Dillon Estate, with which I am well acquainted. knew Charlestown and Kilmovee long before the oard commenced their works there, and I have to y that the whole face of the country is changed by ainage, making of accommodation roads, and the ilding of new houses. If the Board did nothing more than improve the sanitary conditions under which the people lived, they would have done much to stay the ravages of consumption, to which too much attention cannot be attached, when we consider that more die of consumption of late than from all other known epidemics. Besides the material improvements effected by the Board, they seem to have infused into the people a spirit of improvement and emulation and thrift through their parish committee schemes. The pity is that their grants are so small. For small grants six times, and in some cases ten times the value has been given, and this at a cost of 15 per cent. of the actual grant, or 3 per cent., if we consider the value of the work done, which should in reality be considered. Its educational effect upon the people is surprising. This scheme is certainly the best that has ever been introduced into the country, and has produced the best results. Hitherto improvements meant increased rents and increased taxation. This scheme was the first ray of hope held out to the people that improvements would be for their own good. The people were associated with the scheme and made to feel that it was in their interest that the work was done. The people's wishes were consulted, and their suggestions were adopted, and this, I believe, is the secret of its success. Their rules were not cast iron rules. At first there was a reasonable latitude allowed, and, as the scheme worked and the people became better acquainted with it, then, as it became necessary, more exactness was required. With more funds, and the operations of the parish committees extended, the homes of the people would, in a few years more, be made quite comfortable, and the land, with proper draining, manuring, and variety of crops, could be made to yield double its present produce. More land would be cultivated, and this would enable the young men to stay at home. To the parish committees might be given the moneys necessary for relief of periodic distress, and this course would ensure useful and reproductive work, without the demoralising results of our past experiences. I should also wish to see the parish committees in some way associated with the schemes handed over by the Board to the Agricultural Department, viz., cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry. The same cannot be said of their pigs, and poultry, spraying and manuring, and seeds. The Board did much to improve the breeds of cattle, pigs, and poultry. The same cannot be said of their efforts in improving the breed of horses, which certainly had very bad results. Whatever may be said of the Department's efforts elsewhere, they have done little in the Swinford Union for the funds at their disposal. They have barely touched the schemes handed over to them, and not with as good effect as even the Board, who received no subsidy from the rates. They received £1,200, or £1,300 yearly from the county rates alone. The Board distributed bulls at a moderate price—£12, £15, or £20 each. The Department charge £40. I mention this as having occurred in this district last year. That may not be the price in every case.

51449. The price of good bulls has greatly increased during the last three years. In Scotland what used to go for £20 now goes for from £60 to £80?—I admit that the price has varied. My point is that the Department should change the system of giving premiums. They should reduce the initial price to the purchasers. They have not the £40. It is a prohibitive price for poor persons, and we had to abandon buying them. We are anxious to improve the breed of cattle, but had to abandon it owing to the prohibitive prices. If they changed the system and reduced the prices and the premiums, it would be a great improvement. With reference to pigs, the Department have carried on the scheme much on the lines of the Board, and it is fairly satisfactory, and the same may be said of the poultry scheme, in which they have just acted on the lines of the Board; but I hold that they stop short at a very important point in each, viz., the market for each. The breed of pigs and poultry is certainly improved, but still the people are at the mercy of the buyer. Slaughter houses should be established at convenient centres. The Department could regulate the market, and much of the offal could be made available for the seller that is now lost to him. The same applies to eggs and chickens. The Department should get a market, and regulate, as far as possible, the railway rates, which are at present excessive. Then the Department have not done anything around here in the matter of butter or creameries. The people are timid of creameries, and

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no wonder, as heretofore when the rents were being fixed one of the questions asked was if the holding was in the locality of a creamery. That had its manifest effect on the people. They were suspicious of creameries for that reason. For my part, though I admit people receive more from creameries than otherwise for their butter, I do not care for them, and for the following reasons:—The people, on an average, have only two cows, in the Swinford Union, and not good ones at that. I do not think 3*d.* a gallon for milk a fair price, if we take into account the time, the expense of sending it, the want of butter at home, the want to children of sweet milk, and even buttermilk, which is admittedly healthy, as the children will not get enough sweet milk in creamery districts, I believe. Besides, in a few years, the young girls will not know how to make butter, and these are to be the wives of the Irish farmers in future. When each farmer will have a nice dairy, which is encouraged by the parish schemes of the Congested Districts Board, and a proper training as to the treatment of his cattle and milk, etc. I would much prefer what we may call a "Butter Factory," in a convenient centre, at which each will receive the price of his butter, according to its quality, as in Canada, where at one time, if butter is cheap, they make cheese instead, if it pays better. This would keep our girls at home, and fit them for the lives of good house-keepers afterwards. I know there are many objections, but all these can be done away with in time, by encouragement of prizes. With all these things I would wish to associate the parish committees, but shall not go into detail further than saying if the Board or Department, or whatever body takes charge of these industries, would send up an intelligent member of the parish committee to Glasnevin for six weeks or so, and an intelligent farmer's daughter from each parish, you will get better results at a much less cost than you can ever hope for from the Department's itinerant instructors. I may tell you the people I am acquainted with do not believe in them; and, like the parish committee scheme, you must associate the people themselves with the scheme. I may now refer to spraying. It is the great necessity of the locality. Up to this the Department have done nothing for Swinford. Though they were approached last summer twelve months, in the year 1906, to bring machines and sell them at the price the Board offered to sell them at, namely, 24*s.*, they stated they had no funds at their disposal. After a fight, they have done it this year. They have sold them for 24*s.* this year. They were supposed to give examples in spraying. They have, I understand, sprayed, but they sprayed only the example plots that they selected themselves, for some seed potatoes, and some along the road in particular districts. Somebody, whether it be the Department or the Congested Districts Board, through the parish committees, should see that no sale of spraying material should be allowed without a guarantee as to purity, and they should have samples taken for analysis. People will naturally be induced to purchase a cheaper article if they have not good grounds for believing that it is an inferior article and somebody should have the power of preventing the sale of inferior spraying material to the people. I come now to the question of bogs in connection with the Congested Districts Board and the Estates Commissioners. We have perhaps 1,700 acres of deep bog in this district alone. One owner has 820 acres of bog, and he is very careful of it. I should wish to see all surplus bogs taken over by some body, such as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, for the people's benefit, as an ample supply of turbary for the people is a serious question for the future. And that is one of the reasons why direct sales should not be encouraged among our people, because the question of turbary will be a very unsettled one. It has given rise already, to my own knowledge, in my own district, to serious litigation. After allotting to each purchaser certain turbary, the rest should be vested in some body, such as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, for the general use. A serious question in connection with the bogs arises in this way. While the 820 acres of bog to which I have referred are valued at only a few shillings, the owner is selling these bogs, and making sometimes £2 and £3 an acre, and up to £7 an acre for this bog. This is a serious question for the ratepayers of the locality, and one that the district and county councils will have to deal with. The only other matter I wish to refer to is that the waste mountain lands should be planted, as they are almost useless for anything else.

51450. Mr. Bryce.—Won't it be difficult to get the people to give up their grazing rights on the mountains to be planted?—I refer to mountains that are already in the owner's hands—the waste mountains.

51451. That have not been sold to tenants yet?—The tenants have no claim to the mountains that I refer to.

51452. In order to carry out a comprehensive scheme you might want to have mountains on which tenants had got pasturage rights; how are you going to get rid of those?—That would not be any great inconvenience, to my mind, because the portion that they would have grazing rights on might be eliminated from the scheme of planting. That would be an easy way out of the difficulty, though I don't think myself that the people would have any objection to these places being planted if it were explained to them.

51453. What was the small congested estate you spoke of as being purchased?—The M'Carrick Estate.

Mr. Patrick Finn examined.

Mr. Patrick Finn.

51454. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Cloontia, Ballaghadereen. I have seven or eight acres of bogland. My valuation is £1 18*s.* The place has been sold to the Land Commission since 1904. The annuity is £1 8*s.* In Cloontia, which belonged to Jonathan Rashleigh, of Cornwall, England, up to December, 1904, and is now in the possession of the Irish Land Commission, there are 140 holdings, ranging in area from four to ten acres each of reclaimed bog, the valuation of the majority of them being less than £2. There is no grazing or untenanted land available on the property for the purpose of enlarging these holdings, but there are large tracts of it in other parts of Mayo and in County Roscommon, to which half these tenants could be sent, and by dividing their holdings amongst the remaining tenants their condition would be much improved. Failing the adoption of this course, there are several thousand acres of shaking bog which could be drained, provided with proper roads through it, and reclaimed, which would add considerably to the present holdings, provided that the tenants got financial assistance from the Government to enable them to do this.

51455. You mean that they could reclaim the lands?—The tenants themselves could reclaim the lands if they got financial assistance.

51456. They would reclaim it by their own labour?—Yes.

51457. Then what would you call financial assistance: do you mean that if the Government would pay them while they were doing it they could reclaim their own land?—They should pay them so much an acre if they reclaimed it.

51458. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—The land being their own?—Yes, the bog being their own, and they reclaiming it and getting financial assistance.

51459. Is the land to be reclaimed to be the property of the tenants?—Yes.

51460. So that the reclamation is their own property?—Yes.

51461. You think that the Government ought to assist them to do that?—Yes. It would be a means of enlarging the holdings.

51462. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You say that these holdings are from four to ten acres each, yet there are thousands of acres of bog which belong to the tenants. They cannot be in their holdings if the holdings are from four to ten acres each?—They are not measured into their holdings. They are commons.

51463. How do they belong to the tenants?—They expect them to be divided among them.

51464. They are not theirs now?—They have acres of bog measured into some of the holdings at present.

51465. But all this additional bogland does not be-ng to the tenants now?—I don't know whom it uld belong to if it would not.

51466. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What rights uld they have on the bog at present?—They have there all to themselves.

51467. Do they graze their cattle on the bog?—s.

51468. Perhaps you will say that if a public de-rtment advances money to a tenant to reclaim his the tenant will, when he is buying out, pay a ger annuity because of the reclamation, and in t way pay back the money expended on the bog? They would be badly able to pay back anything.

51469. Suppose a public department advances ney to a man who has a big tract of bogland to able him to drain that bogland and prepare the gland for reclamation, does not the bogland be-ne much more valuable than it was before?—Cer-nly.

51470. When he has got that land reclaimed, you rself put it to the Commission, he is very much the position of a man who has got an enlarged ding?—That is right.

51471. If that be so, is not it a fact that he could y something by way of instalment to the public ly that advances him the money to do the drainage l the reclamation?—It would be worth his while.

51472. Don't you think he ought to do it?—I do. have every confidence in the Congested Districts ard and the Parish Committees and their admin-ation, the only obstacle to their proper working ng that they have not sufficient funds at their dis-al. The grants they make are, in consequence, y small, and we are unable to pay the remainder the expenses which the improvements we are so ch in need of would incur. That is a great draw-k to a man who goes building and gets a grant m the Parish Committee of say £2 for an out-se which will cost him £10. That man, induced his grant, will start building, and by the time he finished he is £8 in debt.

51473. Sir Francis Mowatt.—He borrows the rest the money?—Yes, or he buys the stuff from mer-nts on credit.

51474. Sir John Colomb.—The grant he gets from Parish Committee is generally to purchase ma-ials?—Yes.

51475. The rest of the work is really a matter of our?—It is.

51476. It is the tenant does the labour for his own vantage; is not that so?—Yes.

51477. Therefore really he is getting payment for labour?—He is.

51478. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What does he use money for?—Galvanised iron, timber, and the son's work, which all cost a good deal.

51479. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Does he usually ploy additional labour?—As a rule he is able to do himself if he has any help at all. Where he has he has to employ labour.

51480. He has to pay for that?—He has.

51481. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You have described rself as a farmer, with seven acres and 2 roods of d at £1 11s. rent. You must have other means living besides farming?—Yes; money coming m England.

51482. Don't you do any labour?—I work on the ding.

51483. Don't you also work for other people?—To n money from them?

51484. Yes?—Occasionally.

51485. Is that your only means of living, in addi-n to money coming from relatives and friends oad—what you can make out of your holding, h its rental of £1 11s.?—Yes.

51486. From whom do you get the money?—From rother of mine..

51487. Does he send you this money in order that may be able to pay your rent?—Yes.

51488. Has he got the same right in this farm you have?—He will—just the same.

51489. So you look after the farm at home, and goes to England?—Yes.

51490. Sir John Colomb.—What stock do you keep this £1 11s. holding?—A couple of cows.

51491. Do you sell the calves soon after they are n, or, if not, how long do you keep them?—I sell m when they are a year old and often when they born.

51492. You have got a couple of cows and you keep the produce of those cows on the holding until they are a year old?—Yes.

51493. Do you mean to say that you do all that out of the seven acres of reclaimed bog?—Yes. There is this other place that the cattle run in on—the cutaway bog.

51494. Have you got grazing rights on that land that they run in on?—Yes; the places where we cut turf.

51495. And the commonage you were speaking of just now is outside the reclaimed bog part of your holding. You have all grazing in common and the rights on the bog?—Yes. Previous to the passing of the Land Act of 1903 the tenants on the Costelloe property purchased their holdings at prices varying from seven to sixteen and a half years' purchase, and they get decadal reductions.

51496. Who was the landlord of that holding?—Captain Costelloe.

51497. Was this property that was sold at seven years' purchase sold in court?—I think it was sold by the landlord himself direct.

51498. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did you reclaim these seven acres yourself or did your father reclaim them?—My father and grandfather and the others who came before me, and I myself did a bit.

51499. Through your labour this cutaway bog produces good crops?—Yes, but the land is nearly worn out.

51500. It requires a rest occasionally, but it would not do to leave it untilled for a long period?—It would not. It is fairly good when reclaimed first, for a few years, but when a small holding is continually worked it gets worn out.

51501. What kind of potatoes have you on the land this year?—Not good.

51502. Did you spray?—I did.

51503. Mr. Bryce.—With a machine?—No; with a broom. How could I get a machine?

51504. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were there any machines given out to hire in your district?—No.

51505. Were there none given out last year?—I never saw any given out in my place at all.

51506. The small holders in your place could not borrow machines to spray?—Not at all. They would not know what it was if they saw it. They never saw one before.

51507. Do you think if they had facilities in the way of machines and mixtures they would be glad to utilise the facilities?—I am sure they would, but you could not raise a good crop on the land, because it is worn out.

51508. In your neighbourhood do none of the people spray except with a broom?—With a broom, all.

51509. So they were not aware of any facilities to spray with a machine?—They were not. They never saw a machine in my locality.

51510. Mr. O'Kelly.—Were the rents on which the tenants purchased first or second term rents?—First term rents.

51511. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—What crops have you growing this year on your holding of seven acres?—I have about an acre under potatoes and about the same under oats.

51512. Have you got roots, mangolds, or turnips?—Some little patches of turnips. I would not count them.

51513. Have you got cabbage?—Just a wee patch. There could be about an acre under meadow.

51514. What is the rest occupied with?—Pasture.

51515. That is grass?—Yes.

51516. How many acres have you under grass?—About three or four. I cannot exactly tell you.

51517. Do you keep two cows?—Yes.

51518. Do you sell the milk or make the butter yourself?—There is nothing but what we require for the use of the house.

51519. You use your own milk and butter?—Yes.

51520. Have you any pigs?—Yes, two.

51521. Have you got a horse?—A little mule.

51522. And you cannot do with a mule for ploughing, of course?—Yes.

51523. That makes up the whole thing, and on that you make your living?—I could not offer to live on it but for the help I get on it.

51524. Would you be prepared, if you got a thirty-acre holding in the County Roscommon, to migrate there?—Faith I would, if I were fixed on it, and I think I could live there.

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Mr. Patrick Finn.

51525. If you got a thirty-acre holding in Roscommon, with a house built on it, would you be prepared to remove there?—Certainly, I would move there.

51526. You would have no objection to remove there?—Not a bit.

51527. Mr. O'Kelly.—What kind of a reception would you get in Roscommon?—I cannot tell.

51528. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You would be prepared to take your chance?—If I had a good crowd along with me I would not be afraid.

51529. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a married man with a family?—Yes.

51530. Mr. O'Kelly.—You would like to bring some of your old associations with you; that is, some of your neighbours. You would be all willing to migrate?—A great many more want to go as well as I.

51531. Don't you think that the difficulties of migration would be considerably lessened if, instead of one man going from one particular parish, three or four or half a dozen went?—I am sure of it.

51532. The old associations would be brought up in the new parish?—Yes.

51533. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Probably you would like to see the farm to which you were to migrate before committing yourself?—I am sure I would. I would not like to buy a pig in a poke. The property which I have referred to is adjoining ours, and we had to pay 18½ years' purchase, under the Act of 1903, for inferior land, owing to the fact that the holdings were all sunk in arrears, which the tenants were sued for each May, and had to pay a full year's rent the November after.

51534. Sir John Colomb.—What was the average number of years on the holding of the tenant?—From two and three years up.

51535. And then you did not pay in May, when you were sued, but paid a year's rent in November?—They paid a year's rent in November, and were sued for a half year in the following May.

51536. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It did not make much of a difference whether you were sued or not?—It makes a big lot of difference to a man when he does not have it. The landlord, in order to get his demand, held out inducements to the tenants as follows—to wipe off all the old arrears and add the year's rent due in November, 1904, to the purchase money.

51537. Mr. Bryce.—The result of that was, as a matter of fact, although there was apparently only one year's rent of arrears added to the price, practically all these old arrears are really added to the price; that was why you gave so high a rate of purchase?—The arrears were not added to the purchase money.

51538. But the reason you gave the high price was because you got off the arrears?—Yes. The year's rent was put in with the purchase money, and we had to pay no rent that year.

51539. But I only want to point out that practically all those years were added to the purchase money, because otherwise you would not have given that number of years' purchase?—Yes. The year of 1905 promised to be, and was, a year of famine, so in order to avoid to a certain extent the difficulties which beset them the tenants embraced the offer, and paid 18½ years' purchase, half of which money would not have been advanced by the State had the land been inspected. We also had to buy direct from the landlord, while if we bought through the Congested Districts Board there would have been works opened, and improvements made on the land, such as drainage, etc., which would improve the condition of the tenants in many ways. In one townland in this property there are sixty-six holdings of what they call land, and the valuation of each of these holdings is under £2; 150 men from this townland reap the English harvest every year, and about sixty three have left for America during the last few years, the money sent home by these being the only visible means of keeping their relativs at home from starvation. All the people in this district have this sad story to tell. To remedy this deplorable state of affairs we believe that the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners should be granted compulsory powers of purchase, as by this means alone will they be able to secure grazing lands for distribution amongst the people.

51540. Mr. O'Kelly.—You think that compulsory purchase is necessary to acquire the grass land?—Yes.

51541. Do you think the landlords are unwilling to part with them?—I think so.

51542. Have you got any facts that you can adduce in support of that?—No. There are no untenanted grass lands in our locality.

51543. Sir John Colomb.—Suppose that the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners had compulsory powers to take land, and to fix the price at their own will, would you give them the powers of compulsorily fixing what the tenant was to pay?—I would leave it to what a reasonable man would think the land would be worth.

51544. Suppose a man did not think his annuity was reasonable, would you compel him to pay it?—A man must pay something.

51545. Would you give to the Congested Districts Board power to force the man to pay an annuity that he had not agreed to and thought too much?—I would give them power to compel him to pay a fair price for it.

51546. What the Congested Districts Board said was a fair price, although the man did not think so?—He would have to do it.

51547. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You would be prepared to trust your case to the Congested Districts Board?—Yes; I think I would.

51548. Mr. O'Kelly.—As between landlords and tenants, let me suggest to you that it will operate in this way: the landlords say they are willing to sell, and the tenants say they are willing to buy, and they suggest to the landlords that they are willing to allow the Congested Districts Board to decide the price that might be equitable between them. Is not that your experience?—Yes.

51549. Is not it the fact that the tenants on every single property in the County Mayo have said: "We are willing to buy if you are willing to sell; let the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board make the bargain"?—Yes.

51550. And is not it a strong presumption in favour of the justice of the tenants' case that they are willing to submit it to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal?—Yes. They are always satisfied with what is fair and reasonable.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Mr. Kenny, who gave evidence before us the other day, is anxious to put in some document in explanation of the evidence that he gave then. We cannot re-open the question, but we will give him five minutes to make any statement he wishes.

Mr. P. D. Kenny re-examined.*

Mr. P. D. Kenny.

51552. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You wish to put in a document in connection with the evidence which you gave the other day?—Yes. It is this:—"On the estate of Lady Larpent, at Waterdale, in the parish of Claregalway, the Waterdale tenants are some of the poorest and most highly rented I have known. When I was preparing this estate for sale, the parish priest, Father Commons, stated to me that he was opposed to the Congested Districts Board having anything to do with the purchase of this estate, and that he would not consent to the migration of any of his parishioners." I wish to present that, because my evidence in the matter has been questioned.

51553. Is that your statement?—No. This is a statement by Mr. E. S. Jordan, who is Petty Sessions Clerk at Kiltimagh, and volunteered this when he saw the trouble I was in about giving specific instances.

51554. Mr. O'Kelly.—I think this explanation arises out of my cross-examination of your other evidence?—It is more particularly on account of his lordship.

51555. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Who made that statement?—Mr. Jordan, of Kiltimagh, volunteered this statement from his own experience, and he is prepared to swear it if necessary. He gave it to me after I had given evidence at Castlebar, and

* For former examination, see p. 104 *et seq.*

me of my evidence was rather doubted, and I am t surprised, because it is rather extraordinary evi-nce.

51556. That was put into your hands after you gave ur evidence?—Yes.

51557. Mr. Jordan is not here himself?—He is t, but he is prepared to make an affidavit if neces-y.

51558. What a pity he does not come here?—He ll be delighted to come if he is asked.

51559. Would not that be the right way, that he ould come up himself?—I am concerned only in is way about it—I believe firmly that this does ppen, and I have made it a part of my evidence. at evidence has been somewhat doubted, and I nply want to have my evidence corroborated by a rect document. I was not free to tell you the mes of the people who told me.

51560. Why did you not suggest to Mr. Jordan at he should come and give this evidence?—I will very happy to do so now.

51561. Would not it have been the right thing for m to have done so at the start?—I am concerned ly with the right thing for me to do.

51562. Do you remember saying in your evidence at you knew twelve men who perjured themselves? Yes.

51563. I must say this, that since then it has been ated to us that the twelve men spoke the truth, and at you had gone round suggesting to them what s not exactly the statement they themselves wished make. It is perfectly fair for me to state that, cause it has been stated to me and to others?—es this mean the same twelve men?

51564. As far as I know?—I don't think it is re-ant to our business—the statement. It was made ly very indirectly, and has nothing to do with this siness at all; but since the matter is stated, I peat it, that I have known twelve men who swore at they knew to be not true.

51565. Mr. O'Kelly.—Where was that, and when? I don't think that is relevant either. It is only question of credibility.

51566. I speak with the greatest possible friendli-ss, but let me suggest to you this, that it is rather erious matter that you should come before a Royal mmission and say that twelve of your countrymen a certain occasion were guilty of perjury, and n to say that it is not relevant for a member of Commission to seek to find out when that was ne?—I think the question giving rise to my state-nt was an irrelevant one to the business of the mmission.

51567. It is for the Chairman to say that. Did you say that twelve of your fellow-countrymen a certain occasion perjured themselves? Under the direction of Sir Francis Mowatt, I, as a member of the Commission, want to ask you when that occurred, and where?

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I am afraid I must interfere to this extent. I called this witness to put in a certain statement. Then I told the Court that the rest of his evidence would not be re-opened in any way. We have closed that evidence at Castlebar, and I submit to the Commission that I don't wish to attach much or little importance to anything that was there stated; but he was not called for the purpose of re-opening the rest of his evidence. It must stand or fall by the Commissioners' judgment of it.

Mr. O'Kelly.—My question would not have arisen only you permitted the witness to make that statement.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Pardon me. The statement was made by one of my colleagues. I ought, no doubt, to have then told the witness that he was not in the chair for that purpose; and I am afraid that I cannot allow the rest of his evidence to be re-opened except on the single point on which I allowed him to be re-called. If any of my colleagues desire to ask him any question on his statement, that is open to us, but it would not be fair to the other witnesses to go beyond that.

Mr. O'Kelly.—I shall, of course, immediately obey your ruling, but I might point out this to you, that a very serious reflection has been made on our fellow-countrymen?—(*Witness*)—Only on twelve of them.

Mr. O'Kelly.—He has said that on a certain occasion twelve of our countrymen perjured themselves. Now, might I suggest to you, with all respect, that it is perfectly fair for me to test the accuracy of that statement by asking the witness when those twelve of our countrymen perjured themselves, and where.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—It was perfectly open to you on the occasion when the statement was made. You had an opportunity of doing that. This witness is now re-called for the single purpose of putting in a particular statement, and I think it would be out of order for us to re-open the whole of his evidence.

Mr. O'Kelly.—Might I suggest to you that you would, considering the very serious character of the question, ask the witness yourself?

Sir Francis Mowatt.—It would be as much out of order for me to put it as yourself.

51568. Sir John Colomb.—On the statement you have handed in I wish to ask a question. Was the statement which you have submitted to us voluntarily said to you, or did you write and say you wished a statement from him?—No, I did not. His statement was entirely volunteered, but I did request him to put it in writing. The statement was volunteered verbally, and I said it would not be much use to me unless it was written.

Rev. Michael Keaveney examined.

51570. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are parish est of Charlestown?—Yes. I have been asked by Executive of the United Irish League to give evi-ce before this Commission. I have lived for the t twenty-five years in exclusively congested dis-cts, and have been a member of the County Com-ttee of Agriculture of the County Mayo from the ie the Department was established. With the eption of one townland, my parish lies within limits of what was formerly the Dillon Estate, contains about 600 agricultural holdings, if they y be so described. The average area of these hold-s is almost exactly twenty-four statute acres, and valuation £2 10s. They were almost all sold to occupiers at fifteen years' purchase of the rent. e rent was fixed since 1881 at the valuation, and annuity now payable to the Land Commission very little over a shilling an acre. I agree in ry particular with the evidence given by Father llon, at the sitting of the Commission in remorris; but I am prepared to give my views, in my own way, if the Commission so de-e, on:—(1.) The constitution of the Congested tricts Board; (2.) The relative merits of the thods, as I understand them, of the Estates Com-sioners, on the one hand, and of the Congested tricts Board on the other, in the enlargement treatment of uneconomic holdings; (3.) The re-ve merits, in the application of public money to the improvement of the condition of the people in the congested districts, of the County schemes of the Department on the one hand, and of the Parish Committee schemes of the Congested Districts Board on the other; (4.) The necessity of giving to any body—Commissioners or Board—charged with the duty of relieving congestion and dealing successfully with the problem, the powers of compulsory purchase; (5.) The attitude of priests towards the question of migration; (6.) The special circumstances of the people of my own locality, and how their condition might be improved.

51571. Might I suggest that in reference to any of these headings as to which you are absolutely in accord with Father Fallon, I do not think it will be necessary to extend your evidence. But in any case in which you desire to offer an opinion not identical with, or carrying you a little farther than Father Fallon, we shall be very glad to hear what you have got to say; and of course when you come to the attitude of the priests towards migration, and the special circumstances of the people in your own locality, and how they might be improved, you have full liberty?—I have put my views in the form that I have employed in order to economise time.

51572. Mr. O'Kelly.—What would you suggest as the constitution of the Congested Districts Board?—It is a big question, and everybody is afraid to tackle it, so that if I make a mistake it is no harm.

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Rev. Michael Keaveney.

My view is it should consist of twelve members. It consists at present of ten. Half of the twelve should be elected, and the other half nominated by the power that at present nominates the Board.

51573. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—And elected by?—By the County Councils.

51574. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think that a member of a great Department such as the Department of Agriculture should be a member of the Congested Districts Board?—I should like, then, my own constitution.

51575. Don't you think that anyone dealing with that kind of work should devote his time to it, and that the head of a Department such as the Department of Agriculture would not be able to devote much time to the work of the Congested Districts Board?—My answer to that would be this, that whoever now are responsible, or will be, for constituting a Congested Districts Board, will be the persons to judge whether his obligations to the Department would unfit him. In some cases it is quite possible that a man's duties would unfit him; in such a case I think he has quite enough to do to mind his own business.

51576. The Under-Secretary for Ireland for the time being, as you know, has a great deal of work to attend to. Do you think he should be a member?—If you allow me to state what I intended I will go to your question in a moment. As I said, I consider a proper constitution of the Board would be six elected and six nominated representatives. At once I am faced with the difficulty that there are eight counties in which there are congested districts; and how are you to work out the six?

Mr. O'KELLY.—I am suggesting to you men who ought not be members.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Speaking for myself, I would ask that Father Keaveney would state his case, and then Mr. O'Kelly will ask his questions, and I will ask my questions; but I think it is fair to us and fair to Father Keaveney that he should be allowed to state his case. I make that suggestion.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That won't interfere in any way with Mr. O'Kelly's absolute liberty of questioning.

51577. Mr. O'KELLY.—The custom followed has been to question witnesses on the subject of each section of their evidence?—I have finished by statement. I think that the Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary ought not to be at the same time members of the Board, and that the Under-Secretary should attend, in the absence of the Chief Secretary, because I am anxious to limit the number. I think that the Under-Secretary, in the absence of the Chief Secretary, should be an *ex officio* member of the Board, and that five other members should be nominated, and that six should be elected in the following way—The eight counties in which there are congested areas should be divided into two. Four of them are larger than the other four. They would have a larger area of congested districts. To each of the four counties with the large congested areas I would give the nomination of a member. To the other four I would give the nomination of only two. There would be a difficulty in settling the districts. I think I could get over it. Take Leitrim and Sligo. Both are congested counties. They have but one Committee to manage the joint asylum for both counties. In the same way as the Chairman of that Committee is found you could group four of the smaller congested areas, so that you would have two members from each.

51578. Do I take your view to be that the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture ought not to be a member of the Congested Districts Board?—That is a matter that I have not considered; but on the moment, I think he should not.

51579. Do you think an official of the Department of Agriculture, however eminent, such as Mr. Green, should be a member of the Congested Districts Board?—I think Mr. Green should be a member of the Board, on account of his special knowledge of fishing.

51580. Mr. Green is a paid official of the Department of Agriculture. Don't you think that his duties as an official of the Department of Agriculture so occupy his time as to prevent him from giving to the work of the Congested Districts Board that attention which it deserves?—My opinion is that, however that may be theoretically, his knowledge of the fishing industry is so great that he should be a member of the Board.

51581. Assuming he has to devote all his time and attention to the work of the Department of Agriculture?—Really I think it is the body nominating the members who should look after that.

51582. Don't you think that the twelve members of the Congested Districts Board whom you suggest considering the great importance of the subject should be able to devote as much time as possible to the work?—Certainly; and I hope it will be much more important in future, and that they will have more work to do.

51583. Those on the Board should give their attention to the work of the Board?—Yes.

51584. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—The general function of the Board is the oversight of all the officials and servants of the Board, and the determination of questions of policy. In the working of the Board it comes into touch very often with the working of the other Departments of Government which deal with the general conditions of the country and its improvement, such as the Department of Agriculture and the Estates Commissioners. Does it occur to you it would frequently be of great benefit if a member of the Department of Agriculture and even a member of the Estates Commissioners were members of the Board, so that any questions affecting the three Departments brought up for consideration might be determined, having regard to the interests of all these three Departments?—I quite appreciate the point, and agree with you.

51585. Therefore you would be disposed to reconsider your statement that the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture ought not to be a member of the Congested Districts Board?—I said he had quite enough to do for himself.

51586. The business of the Board, which meets once a month, is not a matter of actual heavy work but rather of determination of principles, so that the actual work of the Department of Agriculture would not interfere with the action of the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture upon these matters of principle, and the co-ordination of the two Departments if they are harmoniously directed. If you are, as you propose, to have a large expansion of our work, it would be desirable that we should work harmoniously with the other Departments of Government which are also concerned with the improvement of the country. These are the Department of Agriculture and the Estates Commissioners?—From that point of view, and on these lines I quite agree, but I think I have known more or less conflict, or something verging on it, between the Department, occasionally, and the Board, and where that would occur there would be a slight disadvantage in having a member of one body acting on the other.

51587. Would not it be better if those subjects of contest and conflict that did occur should be discussed quietly round a table than be prolonged in a paper correspondence?—I quite agree with that.

51588. It would be much better to talk amicably over the whole matter, and the members of the Board could rub their minds against each others, and come to a harmonious conclusion?—Yes. I fancy that after the report of such an important Commission as this, and one which has taken so much evidence, and gone to so much trouble, that very great regard will be attached to its recommendations; therefore anybody charged in future with the reconstruction and constitution of the Congested Districts Board will be very careful, I am quite satisfied, to select the very best men to administer the important work that will lie before them.

51589. Then, in regard to the proposal to have six elected members when the Board was first constituted you are, no doubt, aware that the question of election was considered, and it was thought, on the whole, better to take men of known independence, who would attend equally to all districts, and have no preference for any particular district. Whether you think any change in that respect ought to be introduced is a matter for consideration?—I have no doubt at all that the gentlemen who do act act as fairly and as capably as any body of men can, and the reason why I suggest the elected element is to get the Board more into touch with the districts in which it operates.

51590. What would you say to some such arrangement as this—a small Board composed of the very

st men you could appoint, and in each of the ngested districts an advisory committee appointed r the purpose of bringing to notice all points con- rned with the particular county or particular strict co-ordinating them, and converging them upon e Board with the authority that would come from n advisory and representative committee of the nd you mention?—Wherever that advisory committee ould be in a position to feel that their recommenda- ons would have weight, and that they were fluencing the decisions of the Board I think I would ll in with that view, because what I would like is at the people in the various districts would feel that ey were brought into touch with the Board and had mething to say to their operations.

51591. A body like that, which might be elected in e same way as you suggest, would necessarily carry great degree of weight, and that degree of weight ould increase in proportion to the reasonableness d importance of the recommendations which they ould make?—I quite agree.

51592. But, passing from that to another aspect of e Board. The Board meets once a month, with mmittees on two days of the month. In the interval, at is for twenty-seven or twenty-eight days out of e thirty or thirty-one days of the month, matters e carried on by the ordinary officials of the Board. ry frequently it happens that certain business comes which requires immediate orders. These orders ve to be passed by somebody, or they would be validated afterwards at the meeting of the Board. falls, unfortunately, to my lot, as being the person the spot?—Not unfortunately.

51593. I am glad you say so, but it falls to my lot deal with these matters in that way; so, if the der Secretary is not a member of the Board, you ll still require some official in Dublin who will have deal with these urgent pressing questions. If the der Secretary is not a member of the Board, how uld you provide for these questions? Has that ever curred to you?—No; but I am prepared to offer an inion on the spur of the moment. What occurred me was that having both the Chief Secretary and Under Secretary members was multiplying mbers. My object was to keep the Board as small possible.

51594. May I suggest this to you, that the Chief retary is every year from January until August nost always over in London, where he is detained his Parliamentary duties. He comes over to blin, and settles in Ireland, say, for three months the year at the outside; that is to say, he attends, Chief Secretary, three meetings of the Board. uld you exclude the Under Secretary from member- p of the Board during these three months, keeping n out of touch with the Board during that period, l making it necessary for him later on to get into ch with it afresh?—No. It would occur to me, view of your information, that, while the Chief retary might be a member to cover all legislation l bring the Board into touch with the Government, should not act.

51595. In practice, it is exactly as you say. The ief Secretary's legislative business prevents him. e Board is always delighted to see him when he es, and his connection with the Board always pre- poses him to help the Board in every way he can, ecially in its constant and prolonged struggle with Treasury?—I suppose that the longest and ngest is before you if you do anything with this mmission.

51596. I have mentioned this matter in order to w you that the suggestions which you make do not er the whole ground?—I know that they do not. ust make them to ventilate the question, because er people seem inclined to shirk it.

1597. It really comes to this—you would not think t the system of nomination should cease; you would w the responsible Government to continue to minate, but you contribute the suggestion that you ld introduce the elective element?—Yes; I would.

1598. In connection with that, I would suggest to ir consideration whether the elective element should introduced directly on the Board or whether it uld be introduced in the shape of advisory com- tees?—I have given my view already on that.

1599. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I presume I am right drawing this general inference, that you are quite isfied that the Congested Districts Board is the best body for dealing with the problem of congestion?—Quite satisfied.

51600. I understand that you would desire to limit the number of the Board to twelve. Am I right in assuming that you would have no *ex-officio* members?—I would. I stated that I would have the Under Secretary in the absence of the Chief Secretary, and I now modify that in the direction of the suggestion of Sir Antony MacDonnell—one *ex-officio* and five nominated.

51601. Is that *ex-officio* included in the six nominated members?—Yes.

51602. So it would come to this—There would be five nominated members and one *ex-officio* member, the latter being the Under Secretary. With regard to nominations, have you got any idea as to the period for which men ought to be elected or nominated for service on the Congested Districts Board?—The nominated members would be life members, but I would be careful in selecting them. The elected members would be regulated by the duration of the election of the County Council.

51603. Do you not think that that is open to this objection—the nominated members are permanent, and the elected members would be liable to be shifted off in the exigencies of local political life. Don't you think that that is objectionable?—It would to some extent, but I do not think there would be much difficulty, because the nominated and *ex officio* members would always get some of the other members to join them, and there would be a majority to manage matters, so that there would not be any great trouble on that score.

51604. Does it not occur to you that the object of electing a member of the Congested Districts Board by the county council would not be merely to get into touch with the Board locally, but also to get as much as they could for their own locality?—Certainly.

51605. Don't you think, taking human nature as it is, that the natural tendency of the elected member of the county council would be to turn all his attention not to the general problem of congestion in Ireland, but to get as much as he could for his own particular place. Don't you think that there is that danger?—I do; but I think it is not a real one. Let us go to actual facts. Suppose that the member for Kerry was anxious to get a bull for Kerry, the member for Donegal would be inaccessible always from Kerry, and he would join the nominated members. I think that that thing would come to an equilibrium very soon, and the elected members would find that their best policy was to fall in with what was generally best.

51606. Don't you think that a member of the Congested Districts Board, elected for a county would be very much judged, not in relation to the whole problem of congestion, but by the amount of money that he got for his county?—He would be able to tell them that he did his best.

51607. There would be another man to say that he would do much better?—There would, of course.

51608. Do you or do you not see some danger in interfering with the continuity of policy by having the time of service of elected members associated with their time of membership of the County Councils?—I see that there is a difficulty there, and I can only consent to that on account of the advantage on the other hand that the local representation would give.

51609. You regard it as the lesser of two evils?—At all events, there is the counterbalancing advantage.

51610. Is the Commission to understand that there is to be no qualification for an elected member and that he need not necessarily be a member of the Council or anything like that?—Yes. I would leave it to the Council. They might get a better man outside their own body for that particular work.

51611. You said there were to be six nominated members, one of whom was to be *ex-officio*. Would not there be two on your own showing—would not the Fishery Inspector be a member?—My view is that the Government ought to be left free to nominate the men, having regard to their whole field of work, whom they think most competent to discharge it. If they thought Mr. Green, notwithstanding any other duties he has to discharge, would be the best man I would not criticise their action on it.

51612. You would leave it to the Government to include the fishery representative in the nominated members?—Certainly.

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Rev. Michael Keaveney.

51613. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Or any other person they thought best fitted for the work?—Yes.

51614. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The position of a man responsible for fisheries is totally different in this sense, that the fishing operations have no artificial boundaries. The fish do not recognise any, and therefore a man dealing with fisheries to be really of value, must take care of the interests of all the coast and not of any particular part of it?—Quite so, but I don't see any difficulty.

51615. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—This question of the constitution of the Board is of fundamental importance?—I consider it so.

51616. Don't you think that if the Congested Districts Board is really to relieve congestion within a moderate time the Board must have three things in its members—first, the members should have good knowledge of the general work to be done and the policy to pursue; next, the members should have a knowledge of the local wants of the whole congested area; and third, would not the Board require to have great influence throughout the congested area? I take it that your suggestion of an elected element on the Board is largely with the object of consolidating local influence and support for the Board?—And supplying a knowledge of local requirements.

51617. You have suggested one way of doing that, through the County Councils. I am not going into that with you. You look to a not very large Board composed of a dozen people. Let me call your attention to the six men who would remain after your six elected men. You think six elected men would suffice to give perfect knowledge of the wishes of the whole district?—If a larger Board could be worked efficiently I would rather have a larger number.

51618. Let us take the other six, for a moment. You are aware that before Mr. Green became an important official of the Department he was a member of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

51619. As such, he derives his salary, not from his appointment to the Congested Districts Board, but as an inspector of fisheries. You are also aware that in the original constitution of the Board the Chief Secretary is a member, or, in his absence, the Under-Secretary; also in the original composition of the Congested Districts Board one of the Land Commissioners was a member of the Board?—I am quite aware of that.

51620. And you know also under recent legislation that the head of the Department is a member of it?—I am aware of that also.

51621. Therefore if the suggestion put to you were adopted it would not be much of a change on what was originally the composition of the Congested Districts Board. Originally on the Congested Districts Board there was a Land Commissioner. If an Estates Commissioner came on, that would not be much of a difference. Again, Mr. Green was the representative of fisheries. Then under recent legislation the head of the Department is a member of the Congested Districts Board; again, under recent legislation the provision which said that the Chief Secretary, or in his absence, the Under Secretary, should be a member, has been changed into this, that both the Chief Secretary and the Under-Secretary shall be members?—I am aware of that.

51622. If you take all those gentlemen and make them *ex-officio* members you leave very little room for the Government to nominate, out of the six, men with special knowledge of this special Department?—Only two, as far as I follow you.

51623. Father O'Hara is put on in respect of agriculture, so I suppose you don't object to that appointment?—I will have to come to yourself next, my lord.

51624. In other words, the *ex-officios*, for their knowledge, or the good they can do, and for the purpose of harmony between the different Departments, would, under your proposal, leave comparatively little room to people who would have special knowledge and special capacity to pursue the policy of the Congested Districts Board?—I see that.

51625. Does not it look, then, as if you would require a somewhat larger number?—Yes.

51626. When you enlarge the number don't you think you might bring in a larger elected element?—Yes. I would give each county of the eight congested at present a member. If I could conceive that sixteen members would work as harmoniously as twelve, I would at once say that that was the proper constitution, and if the body who are to nominate consider themselves bound to keep the head of the Department, the Inspector of Fisheries, the Chief Secretary, the Under Secretary, as practically *ex officio* members, then I think the local requirements ought to get the balance of four more.

51627. Mr. O'KELLY.—You see a great advantage in continuous supervision of the work of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

51628. To have continuous supervision they should have permanent members working in the same way as the Estates Commissioners now?—There should be continuous work. I would not say exactly as the Commissioners work.

51629. The work of the Congested Districts Board comes under three heads—agriculture, fisheries, and industries?—Yes.

51630. Would you give consideration to the suggestion that you should have, say, a vice-chairman of each of the three Departments to which I refer, paid officials, associated with men of local knowledge?—I don't know where you have a Department of industries.

51631. I am referring to the particular work of Mr. Walker under the Congested Districts Board. Suppose you had three vice-chairmen, with permanent officials of the Board, exercising continuous supervision over these three Departments, it would give you the advantage of continuous supervision, which nobody will deny, and then outside these three you might have as you have now, something like his lordship the Bishop and Father O'Hara associated with them, but the requirements of whose position prevent them from attending daily to the work of the Board?—Really I do not think it would be necessary to have constant supervision in that way. I take now the Department of Agriculture, with which I am most familiar, and I think that without any constant supervision beyond what Sir Antony MacDonnell describes as the necessity of giving orders, that the Chief Agricultural Inspector carries on the work quite as efficiently as if there was a vice-chairman or anyone else without constant interference.

51632. My only suggestion is this: We have three Departments, agricultural, industrial, and fisheries. I am suggesting that there is great advantage in continuous supervision over their work by members of the Congested Districts Board. I am suggesting also that there is a further advantage, and that is the advantage of having members like the Bishop and Father O'Hara associated with such a body?—Yes.

51633. Might I suggest that it would be a very fair compromise with the question if we had three vice-chairmen acting under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for the time being, one for each Department, associated with members having local knowledge?—I daresay that it would be an advantage.

51634. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—As you entirely agree with Father Fallon on the sub-heads which follow, and as we are anxious to hear from you fully your opinion, on number 5, the attitude of priests towards migration, and, 6, the special circumstances of the people in your locality, if you don't differ from Father Fallon on the intervening points we can accept your evidence in support of his on these matters?—I am quite satisfied with that, as I understand you will infer in that way what my opinions are. I think that the methods employed by the Department of Agriculture are not as effective in giving results as the expenditure of money under Parish Committees. The next point is the treatment of land that has been acquired. I don't know anything or much about the Estates Commissioners, but the complaint is constantly made that there is a grievance felt about the delay made by the Congested Districts Board often in dealing with these. On that point I have experience of some very congested holdings, and though in the beginning the people were very restive and dissatisfied, they are now dissatisfied that the Board did not spend a longer time because on account of the outcry they were not able to do all that they might have done in the way of planting. There were opportunities missed because of the pressure of public clamour that they were delaying too long. In regard to the attitude of priests on the subject of migration, I come from the same district as the Chairman of the Council, Mr. Henry, who was first examined here to-day, and he stated to you that the people were quite willing to migrate. If you ask them generally that question they will

ate so; but if you come to any one of them, as I ve done, and ask him: "Would you go now to ch a place, and I will try to get you a holding," e result is different. I have taken the poorest town- nd, where the people are all very poor, with an erage valuation of £2 10s. I have asked them to nsider the question of giving up some of their very or holdings and that from my acquaintance with me of the officials of the Board and some of the embers I thought I should be able to get fairly good ldings for some of them and I have asked them ould they go and not one of them consented. I am ite satisfied that that disinclination is gradually sappearing and that if it could be arranged they ould go in groups of a half dozen people with know- dge of one another. I think that might be easily ranged and I am quite satisfied that they would ten migrate. I want to put that in on account of e suggestion made to the Commission that we are posed to migration. It is not true at all. The bject under number 6 heading is one that would ke a long time to deal with if I went into it fully, t there is only one point of importance, as far as I ow, that I would like to give to the Commission. he average acreage of these holdings is 24 and the aluation £2 10s. It would surprise you, perhaps, know that I could show you a holding that pays at is moment 32s. a year of an annuity, and the owner it told me, not this year but last year, of his re- arkable success. I happened to meet him one day, nd I asked him what he got out of his holding. He id he had thirteen head of cattle, six stacks of oats, venty-one tons of hay, and two acres of potatoes. I ggest, therefore, that the valuation does not al- ays show you precisely where you are. That was ll reclaimed land and the valuation had not been anged since 1847, although he got that produce out it, and it was entirely his own work. On the other and, I will get plenty of holdings in my own parish here the valuation is higher; yet they have the ost abject poverty, and the only cure for them is igration.

51635. When you speak of 24 acres, which is a fair zed holding, do I understand that the reason that e valuation is so low is that the land is rough rubb and bog?—I have given you a case in which I m quite satisfied that the estimate was under the roduce on which the annuity is thirty-two shillings, hich is a reduction of nine shillings on the original nt, while the valuation is only £2 3s. The acreage ould be more than twenty-four. It is all reclaimed nd. When the valuation was put on it it was all rown heath.

51636. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—It is obvious ore or less from what you say that these 24-acre oldings, by intensive cultivation, may be made conomic?—There are two methods I would suggest: hat the scope of the parish committees should be nlarged and more money put at their disposal, be- use they are making the best use of it and it would e much easier to deal with improvements in that way han to attempt to migrate people, which is a very ifficult thing. Then I believe that on most farms he produce could be doubled by a better system of griculture. Since the Board got possession of the lace it is marvellous what improvements they have ade. I am quite satisfied that the produce of a good any of the holdings is at least 25 per cent. more, nd everything is improved.

51637. Would you suggest the lines on which you hink the activity of the parish committees should be eveloped and exactly what further improvements you hink they might encourage and assist?—I would, in ach parish, keep the election of parish committees as is. Of course I agree entirely with the suggestion hat there should be a permanent local man, the best an who could be selected, with knowledge of the cality and who farmed himself, and that he should e given a fair remuneration for going about and ointing out to this man and that what they could o, and he would be able to point to his own farm s an illustration, and I could find such men.

51638. There is this difficulty. I am afraid that if e paid full attention to his other duties he could ot attend properly to his farm, and then the refer- nces to his own farm would be rather unfortunate?— ometimes when the children grow up all that is eeded is superintendence of the work. I know a illage where there are two farms, one adjoining the ther, and I am speaking with accuracy when I say that one farm produces more than double what the other does. In the neighbourhood, within a range of ten miles, they are all congested districts, such as my own; where some of the people are in abject poverty, but where, in one way or another for the most part, they get on fairly well, and in these places it is most desirable that there should be bought up large tracts of untenanted land and that these people should be given a right to send their cattle to graze there.

51639. A common right?—Yes. The idea was not new. I was over in Harrogate and I found there they did this; and, of course, if the Board would have any difficulty in retaining land, as I understand from a point of law they might, trustees might be appointed and in that way help. That is the most easy way, financially, in which I think these people could be helped.

51640. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—That has been suggested by Mr. Doran?—Yes. I read his suggestion.

51641. Mr. O'KELLY.—The amount spent through the parish committees lessens the amount that is spent yearly on improvements?—My suggestion is that the money now expended through the agricultural committee and under the county schemes should be handed over to the parish committees in the congested districts. Unless more money is given to the parish committees they won't be workable. We used to get £160 for my parish committee; we only got £80 this year, the reason being that the money spent remains the same while the grants are being extended. There is no direction in which grants could be more usefully enlarged than in the direction of giving larger grants to the parish committees.

51642. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you think in a very congested district the men with large holdings would be more likely to migrate if they got advantages for doing it than the men with small holdings?—They would be more likely to migrate, and their migration would be of greater advantage.

51643. Do I understand that with regard to developing and enlarging the work of the agricultural committee you are in favour of an extension of the limits of valuation determining the grants, that is, £7 10s.?—The Board, I think, contemplate putting it up to £10, as you consider £10 the value of an economic holding, but I understand that the funds at their disposal were so poor that that could not be done, but I really am not much concerned locally with that, because I have very few £7 10s. holdings and hardly any of £10.

51644. But you are very strong on this point, that the mere figures of valuation are not by themselves a test of the differentiation between economic and uneconomic holdings?—It certainly is no test on the part of the people with whom I am familiar. I would not like to extend the remark to places that I don't know well.

51645. With regard to placing a permanent instructor at the disposal of the parish committee, would you give him, previous to putting him into that position, any preliminary training?—I should be very glad.

51646. You think it necessary?—Not at the beginning of the operation.

51647. When the level of intelligence and knowledge through the operations of the parish committees has increased you would contemplate it being necessary to have men perhaps specially trained?—Quite so. I would extend the range of work to all the agricultural lines that the Department works in at present, and I would train a man to superintend them through the parish committee.

51648. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—How long do you contemplate granting this money through the parish committees? Is it to go on for ever?—I should hope that after a period—I could not name the period—these people would understand correct methods and have their houses put into proper sanitary condition. It would not be necessary for long.

51649. How many years?—I should say ten years at the moment. That is a point I did not consider.

51650. In your part of the country you contemplate ten years' work?—I do.

51651. At the present scale of expenditure?—Honestly I would not continue it at all unless the grants are enlarged, because the members of the committee have so little to do now that we find it difficult to get men to allow themselves to be nominated.

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Rev. Michael Keaveney.

51652. Why don't you give prizes instead of grants as is done in Donegal?—I have read about the Donegal system and I have studied our own and I will stick to our own. I consider it the best system.

51653. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In a place where it is pretty difficult to find an avenue for remunerative and useful expenditure would you say that the limit should be raised from £7 10s. to £10?—Yes. I think it would be reasonable to put it up to £10.

51654. Mr. Bryce.—Do you think that a general improvement in the general conditions would be brought about gradually by having a certain amount of agricultural instruction given in the schools?—I think that agricultural instruction should be given in the schools.

51655. With regard to the case of the man who had thirteen head of cattle on his holding and paid an annual instalment of 32 shillings, do you consider is he, with all that produce coming off his farm, in an economic position?—He has good clothes and good food; his children don't go to England; he lives on the farm; and he gave his daughter £130 fortune last year.

51656. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Does he get any money from America or England?—No.

51657. Then he lives out of the holding?—Yes.

51658. And makes money?—Yes.

51659. Mr. Bryce.—Would you describe exactly how much of his holding is under tillage?—I can merely give you what he told me. He had twenty-one tons of hay and I fancy he must have had at least 12 acres to get that, considering the kind of land he has. Then he had thirteen head of cattle. The total extent of his holding would be at least 40 acres.

51660. A great deal of that must be rough pasture?—It is in fairly good condition now. It was a good quality of mountain bog, say, fifty years ago. This man and his brothers went into it, dug pits down for gravel, scattered it around, and brought it into a state of reclamation, and he still continues to work at it, because if he did not it would go back to a comparatively worthless condition.

Rev. Martin Henry examined.

Rev. Martin Henry.

51661. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are parish priest of Foxford?—Yes. In my view the whole difficulty in the congested districts can be put in a nutshell—more land and better land. That is the root of the whole difficulty. In my parish the valuation of the holdings is under £4. In the district in which I live the average valuation of about 400 families, taking in the natural boundaries for about two miles about Foxford, would be about £2. The remedy for the desperate condition in which the people are situated would be to give them the waste lands at present held by the graziers and the landlords. There is, at present, no possible way of getting them from the landlords, because they will not sell. We have approached the landlords in the parish of Foxford, we have asked them to sell, and they have refused. In some cases they have asked impossible prices, prices we consider extravagant—23 and 24 years' purchase on high rents—extravagant for rents that are in no way judicial rents.

51662. Sir John Colomb.—Are you speaking of untenanted land?—No, but of the tenanted land.

51663. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The tenants, as a body, have not gone into Court?—Some have gone into Court, but the rents are not reduced sufficiently, for the landlord first got two or three of the tenants on each townland to arrange to settle for two or three shillings reduction in the pound, and when the more independent men went into Court this was brought before the Court and the Commissioners gave reductions only in accordance with those that the tenants had got outside.

51664. Were not the lands visited by a valuer?—I am only stating what occurred. Two or three tenants who were in the hands of the landlord, who were not independent, and who were in arrears, agreed with the landlord to accept a reduction of two or three shillings in the pound, and this fact was brought up against those who were more independent and who went into Court and the result was that the reduction which they got was only the same as that given to those who settled outside.

51665. That cuts two ways, because if the independent valuer put the rents at the figure agreed on between the landlord and the other tenants it would look as if the landlord had fixed a fair rent with the other tenants?—It is considered a high rent, and not as fair as where the landlords on other estates allowed their tenants to freely enter the Land Courts, but in any case there is no use asking the landlords to sell. They have refused to sell, and our view is that the only way of getting them to sell is to have compulsion, and compulsion in the hands of the Congested Districts Board, because it is the only Board that is at present satisfying the people.

51666. When you speak of compulsion you mean compulsion to sell at a fair price?—Yes.

51667. Would you say fair price is the net revenue of land on an average of years?—I would not say so. The income of many landlords at present is from rack-rents. There is a case in my parish in which the tenants, seven years ago, got into arrears. The time came round for getting second term rents fixed. The agent came in with a view of making a settlement by giving them a reduction outside Court. He began by giving them two or three shillings in the pound reduction. After giving that he charged them so much for arrears, £1 or £2, according to the amount of arrears, and also so much for bog. The result was that the reduced rents were higher than the original rents. These poor tenants had to sign these papers as judicial tenants for their second term of 15 years, and they are now asked to purchase on these rents, which are nothing less than rack-rents.

51668. Sir John Colomb.—They were judicial tenants and the agent came and gave them, on the one hand, a reduction on second term rents and added on other things which made the payments greater than they were before?—Yes.

51669. Surely the tenants had the option of going into Court?—They could go into Court, but they were asked to sign these papers for the new judicial rents, or otherwise they would have to pay up all arrears.

51670. Not all arrears—they could not make them pay more than two years?—They were threatened if they did not do it they would be put to cost, and they had to sign these papers, and they are now asked to pay 22 years' purchase on what is a rack-rent.

51671. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The object of your evidence is to urge on the Commission that they should recommend powers of compulsion of some sort, by which the Congested Districts Board could purchase compulsorily from the landlords and divide the lands so purchased so as to increase and improve the holdings of the existing holders?—Yes.

51672. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has the scheme conducted by the nuns for improving the houses around Foxford been a great success?—Yes. The parish committee is in charge of that now.

51673. Do you know a good deal about it yourself?—Something.

51674. You don't wish to give special evidence about it?—No.

51675. Mr. Bryce.—Your desire to give compulsory powers only extends to the purchase of untenanted lands?—To the purchase of both tenanted and untenanted lands in the congested districts, because the landlords will not sell in either case.

Mr. James Morrin examined.

Mr. James Morrin.

51676. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are Chairman of the Swinford Board of Guardians?—Yes. As compulsion and other important matters have been dealt with I will not go over the same ground again. I would like, however, to mention a few points in order that you might be all the more firmly impressed by the very exceptional circumstances prevailing in this union, where famine continually stares the poor people in the face, and no wonder, when we consider that if all the lands within the boundaries of the union were parcelled out in £10 holdings this would leave considerably over half the present landholders

the high road and without a perch of land; the nber of the present holders being almost 8,000, l the valuation of all the land within the union ıg only £34,450.

1677. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you include demesnes that?—I include all the land. This fact alone ws the absolute necessity that exists here to estab- industries of some kind, and if the Government at all in earnest in their apparent desire to im- ve the condition of the people they must found subsidise manufactories, and with a fostering ernment I believe that there are great possibilities n in that way. Certainly the labour is going to te here, and I believe there are numbers of people be found who have money saved and who would ch prefer to invest it in a fairly safe concern at ıe rather than in precarious foreign stocks, but in opinion before this state of affairs can be brought ut the foundations must be laid by the Govern- ıt. We had this question under consideration in timagh about a year since, and a number of the lers of the town volunteered to invest sums vary- from £100 to £300 in any likely undertaking in way of a factory to give employment, but the ject had to fall through for want of sufficient ital. We could raise £1,000, or perhaps £1,500 lly, and when people in one of the poorest dis- ts in Ireland are anxious to do good in this way ly a paternal Government should come to their In districts, such as ours, migration alone will r solve the problem of congestion. The principal, in fact the only agricultural industry we have he raising and fattening of pigs. The Depart- t, no doubt, have done something in the way of roving the breeds, but they have stopped short e—they have allowed thousands of pigs to die made not the slightest move to grapple with the ase. In the whole County Mayo we have only veterinary surgeons, and for all practical pur- s we might just as well have none at all. They ot possibly do the work of the veterinary depart- t all over a county so large.

1678. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who are the two?—Mr. ding and Mr. Hamilton. I would suggest that Agricultural Department should do something in way of providing veterinary surgeons for the try people. They have not done so up to the nt. They are badly needed. I would say we ire a veterinary surgeon for each poor law union.

1679. Is not it so that the veterinary surgeon of Department goes to every single district where Department is at work?—He will go as far as an, but it is impossible for two or three men to d to the whole county.

1680. Tell me any particular case where they ed a veterinary surgeon and he could not attend?—annot call to mind one just at present. I know ne case in which a veterinary surgeon could not ot to attend a cow in Kiltimagh, not even in . A veterinary surgeon was wired for to Sligo, he could not come. The Department, in my ion, should assist the poor people to the best ble market, and as a means to this end I would that bacon factories should be established. I d also suggest, though perhaps against my own ests, that at least three mills for crushing grain ld be established in this union, when small hold- would be enabled to profitably utilise the grain ucts for feeding purposes. Having read in the *ern People* the evidence given in Castlebar by a Kenny, of Cahir, and as I come from the parish fers to, I may be permitted to inform the Com- on that this Mr. Kenny who makes the astound- statement that "there are occasions when these le dare not tell the truth on oath" was himself cuted by the Crown at Kiltimagh Petty Ses- for trying to prevent people from coming for- to tell the truth.

1681. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Was he convicted? ıave got the copy of the order made on that oc- n. The order reads simply "Informations re- ." I have strong grounds for knowing that it on a technical question that this order was made, certainly not for want of evidence.

1682. I only want to know whether the prosecution ded or failed?—Informations were refused.

1683. Was that ruling given by a magistrate?— was not a minute made of it, but it was stated ne time. Here is the documenet. (*Produces ıent.*)

51684. The document is: "Kiltimagh Petty Sessions, 8th May, 1905. The King at the prosecution of John Shankey, Esq., D.L., R.I.C. *v.* Patrick D. Kenny. Summary of Complaint:—That a sworn inquiry was held at Kiltimagh on 21st March, 1905, by Sir A. M'Cullagh, Medical Inspector, to inquire into certain charges against Dr. Burke, and that defendant did unlawfully endeavour to dissuade, hinder, and prevent one William Benson, one Michael O'Brien, and one Michael Benson from attending said inquiry and giving evidence thereat. The court records show that the following witnesses were examined:—Sir A. M'Cullagh, Medical Inspector; T. R. M'Nulty, Clerk of Swinford Union; William Benson, Michael O'Brien, and Michael Benson." The order reads simply 'Informations refused.' "I have strong grounds for knowing that it was on a technical question that this order was made, and certainly not for want of evidence. E. J. Jordan, C.P.S., 2nd Sept., 1907"?—That is the Petty Sessions clerk who was present.

51685. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Who was Mr. Jordan?—The petty sessions clerk. He was present in court.

51686. Mr. O'KELLY.—Has this any bearing on the case to which Mr. Kenny made reference as to the twelve jurors?—Not jurors.

51687. You heard Mr. Kenny to-day in the witness box saying that upon a certain occasion twelve jurors perjured themselves. I should like to ask you whether you have any knowledge of that?—It was twelve persons, I understood.

51688. Twelve persons perjured themselves in the district. You have intimate knowledge of these persons?—I have; they are neighbours of mine.

51689. What is your opinion of Mr. Kenny's evidence on that point?—My opinion is it is very prejudiced.

51690. Is it your opinion that his statement is true or untrue?—It is my opinion that it was untrue. I have it from a County Councillor who is present in this room, and who can tell you, as he told me, that this same Mr. Kenny offered him a blank cheque to be filled for any desired amount, provided he used his influence to get these poor people to smother their grievances and whitewash his friend.

51691. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—A blank cheque?—Yes.

51692. For whatever amount he liked?—Yes. The gentleman he offered it to is here. He will give you more particulars than I can with regard to it. The proffered cheque was refused, and the people told the truth, with the result that Mr. Kenny's friend was dismissed from his position by the Local Government Board.

51693. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is this which you have just stated what you were told?—I was told by a County Councillor, who is here present, who will tell you.

51694. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Who is present here?—Yes. I think I need not say much more about this man who brings a charge of perjury against twelve of my neighbours; and were it not that the men of Culthrasney to whom he referred are away in England, I have no doubt they would come before you, and satisfy you that there is not a word of truth in Mr. Kenny's statement to the effect that they told him that the priest said he did not wish them to migrate, lest he should lose so much per head at his collection. There is not a man in the parish who believes it, and those who know the parish priest know that he would be as unlikely to give such advice to his people as those same people would be to tell a lie of their priest, whom they love and revere. I also say that I was present some time ago at a meeting in the Town Hall, when the parish priest, whom this gentleman alluded to, strongly impressed upon the people with small holdings the foolishness of remaining in them all their lives, and said he would take down the names of those willing to migrate, and do his best to get decent dwellings for them elsewhere. In face of these facts it is incomprehensible to me how an outsider and stranger could make the statements made. They are false.

51695. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you hear Father Keaveney's evidence about Parish Committees?—Yes.

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Mr. James Morrin.

51696. Have you a knowledge of Parish Committees yourself?—I have.

51697. Do you endorse the evidence which he has given?—Yes. They have done an immense amount of good in all districts I am acquainted with. For £100 in grants they get £500 worth of improvements carried out as a rule.

Mr. Thomas Roughneen examined.

Mr. Thomas Roughneen.

51698. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You wish to make a statement?—Yes. I was surprised to see by the *Western People* last week a statement made by Mr. Kenny in Castlebar, and I say there is not one word of truth in that statement. Mr. Kenny, instead of making that statement about others, could have made it about himself.

51699. Is it to you that the blank cheque is said to have been given?—Yes.

51700. Give me the blank cheque he gave you?—I have not got it.

51701. What did you do with it?—I did not take it in my hands at all. There was a case pending in Kiltimagh. I had a case against Dr. Burke, and Mr. Kenny interfered with some of the witnesses whom I had to prove this charge against the doctor. He went round to these men in the country, who came to me complaining of what Mr. Kenny had done, saying they were not required, and he had the whole case settled. He came to me and said—"I have that case settled with those people." "What people?" said I. "The witnesses to come. The whole thing is in your hands. I have a blank cheque here with Dr. Burke's name signed to it," showing me the cheque. "Fill it up for any amount you like." "Go along, you ruffian," said I. I would not take it, and I ordered him out of my place.

51702. Sir John Colomb.—Were you a witness before the Local Government Board inquiry?—I was the person who brought the charge against the doctor.

51703. Is it your case that was made?—It was my case.

51704. It was upon your case that the inspector holding the inquiry gave the decision he did?—I don't understand you. There are two cases.

51705. Were you in court just now when the last witness handed up the document which the Chairman read, in which the decision was "informations refused"?—Yes.

51706. Was that on your case?—No. That was a different case altogether.

51707. What was the decision in your case?—The decision was that the Medical Officer was dismissed. If I had withdrawn the charge against the doctor Mr. Kenny would have gained the case, and the doctor would have been dispensary doctor to-day.

51708. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Of course, this was about as scandalous a thing as any man could do. You stated that in the court, I presume?—No. I was not a witness in the court. It was I brought the charges against the doctor.

51709. You did not state in court that you had been offered a blank cheque?—I was never asked before. There was no necessity. The doctor was dismissed. If I had not gone on with the charge the doctor would not have been dismissed.

51710. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is not it your experience that you find the clergy in the various parishes have been the most zealous in trying to get migrants to go from one place to another?—That is right, and, more than that, I know cases where the priests came and asked me to use my influence to help customers of my own out of the district.

The Commission adjourned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST PUBLIC SITTING.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1907

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Castlereagh.

resent:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.; The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. T. W. RUSSELL examined.

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51711. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—You e, as we know, Vice-President of the Agricultural epartment, and succeeded Sir Horace Plunkett—on hat date?—At the latter end of May.

51712. We have received very full and exhaustive idence both as to the constitution and administration your Department up to the time of your taking er the reins of office. Perhaps, therefore, we need t take up your time by any repetition of the evidence nich we have had already before us. We will take at as the evidence of the Department, and you will then enabled to concentrate whatever observations u wish to offer to us, on any points on which you ve seen fit to make any alteration or contemplate y change in future in the administration of your epartment. We have received a short precis of the ads of the different subjects on which you would e to touch. That being so, perhaps it would be e more convenient course for you to make any statement you desire, and we could ask you any questions at suggest themselves to us as you proceed?—It ould be entirely in consonance with my own view. have been only three months in office, two months which were spent in the House of Commons. I n now engaged painfully mastering the details of hat is a great Department. I will be very pleased deed if you will take the evidence already given officers of the Department as to details, and allow e to make the suggestions which I have in my mind offer.

51713. If you please?—The first thing is—taking e question merely as a matter of business—We have ur Departments working in the same area. I think at is a great waste. I very much doubt whether it conducive to good work. We have, first of all, the tates Commissioners, engaged in the sale and rchase of land, endowed with ample funds—I am t referring to the difficulty of the money market the present time, but, so far as Parliament is ncerned, endowed with ample funds—working with great staff. In the second place, you have the ngested Districts Board, which has been in operation r a great many years, and has done most useful rk in the country. Whilst stating what has curred to my mind as to the facts of the case, I hope at the Commission will not take it from me as being my mind to give evidence in favour of one Department more than another. I wish to avoid that; the her officials are permanent officers. They have atchments; I have none. I approach the matter as a atter of business. The Congested Districts Board s done valuable work with the funds provided by rliament, and with a staff for carrying out the rk. Then we have the Department of Agriculture d Technical Instruction. It has also large funds d a staff; and, finally, we have the County Committees, a statutory body working under the Department. There are four Departments working in the ngested area.

51714. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—The fourth epartment is the County Committee?—Yes.

51715. You have the Estates Commissioners, the ngested Districts Board, the Department of Agriture, and the County Committee?—Yes. As a mere matter of business, and speaking as a business man, I think you have overlapping. You must have it; you cannot avoid it. You have wasted effort and wasted money, and, I take it, the object of Parliament at all events would be to save expense and have the work effectively done without waste of money or energy. The general proposition will not be questioned I apprehend by anyone, but when you come to the remedy of course you come up against a great many difficulties. All these bodies are established, and no body likes to be disestablished, but I have alternative proposals to submit to the Commission. The first is this—I hope that I am not taking the Commission over ground that it has been over before?

51716. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—This is new ground to us?—If you were starting *de novo* I should put the purchase and the sale of land into the hands of the Estate Commissioners. I should put the improvement of the land and the development of the estates into the hands of the Congested Districts Board, and I should put the educational work into the hands of the Department and the County Committees.

51717. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you referring to the congested district counties?—Yes; to nothing else.

51718. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You would then treat the County Committees and the Department as one Department?—They are practically so now; although, let me point out that the County Committees are a statutory body, having their position insured by Parliament quite as much as the Department. They are a local authority, a statutory body, and of course the Department must work with these facts in view.

51719. Mr. O'KELLY—Arising out of that last answer, would you then exclude the Estates Commissioners from the question altogether?—If you would allow me to proceed, I would rather go on a little further before I answer that question. I would rather put my case. The result of two State Departments being engaged in the work of buying and selling the land is, in the first place, inevitably to create an artificial market, but a real one, by which the owners of these slum lands are bound to profit; that is at the expense of the State and at the expense of the people. That cannot be avoided under the circumstances. The landlord is selling his land; he looks for the biggest price he can get. He is not a philanthropist—at least I know of no Irish landlord who has appeared in that role; and he would be very foolish if he did. He is looking for the highest price he can get for the article he has to sell. It follows, when two State Departments are each willing, if not anxious, to buy a thing, they get an artificial market created by the State. I don't object to a market that is created legitimately, but I object to two State Departments competing against each other and raising the price of land. I have said already that the Estates Commissioners have ample funds and a very large staff. That is my case for vesting the sale and purchase of land in the Estates Commissioners. This is my first alternative—I have a second—to the present system. I should then vest all estates purchased in the Congested Districts Board for improvement purposes. I propose to give an example of the confusion that arises by a case close at hand. I will take the new farms

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that have been started at Runabackan. Mr. John Fitzgibbon bought the land and sold it to the Estates Commissioners. I visited Runabackan. As I understand, the position is this—Mr. Fitzgibbon bought this tract of land, of something like 360 acres. The Estates Commissioners came in then, and they have put nine tenants upon the 360 acres. They have given the lands and striped them, and we have farms provided, admirable to look upon, of, I suppose, forty acres apiece. I have seen the nine men. I have seen the lands striped, and nothing could be more admirable. The Estates Commissioners have done that, and, I think, have given each a free grant of £30, although I am bound to say I don't know under what authority. I can understand an evicted tenant getting a free grant. But, at all events, let the authority be what you like, I understood from the men themselves that the Estates Commissioners had made a free grant to each of the tenants.

51720. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—To do what they like with or for a definite purpose?—I rather think that it was in lieu of out-offices and houses. The Commission will bear in mind that they have planted these nine men upon forty acres of good land, but bare land.

51721. With no house?—There is no trace of a house or out-office. They have no visible means for providing stock. This is within four or five miles of Castlerea. Let the Commission picture this holding. These men have got forty acres of land each, with no stock, no house, no offices, and a free grant of £30 for some purpose or other, which I suppose the Commissioners intend to be employed for the erection of some kind of a house

51722. You say farmers' sons in your precis. Does that mean that the men who were put on the land had no previous holdings at all, or were merely sons of farmers?—Yes. That opens up a very interesting matter. The question really to be tested there was whether it would not be better for public purposes to take the sons of farmers existing in the neighbourhood and place them upon holdings. The aim is of course to keep the people in the country instead of having them emigrating. From that standpoint I believe it to be extremely effective; for there is nothing more certain than that in two years' time from this every one of these stalwart young men whom I saw would be in America if they had not got that land. Nothing is more certain, on the other hand, if things can be worked, they will be there, comfortable farmers; they will very soon marry; they will get something with their wives in each case. That is what they said to me themselves. They said—"If we marry we shall get a bit with the girl." You thus bring about a new state of affairs altogether. Of course you leave untouched the question of the slum property. The plan has been purely an experiment in that way. My plan would work out in this way. The Estates Commissioners would purchase the land and sell to these men, just as they have done. The Congested Districts Board would come in to deal with the land as an estate, and with the necessity for housing and offices. My theory is, it would take £150 at all events to erect a cottage and out-offices. Of course I know that in England and Scotland it is entirely different, and that that amount would not nearly suffice for a house and out-offices. But things of that kind can be done in Ireland. I should add £150 to the annuity. Provided that the land was bought at a reasonable price, that ought not unduly to weight the annuity, and you at once get the house and out-offices. Then the Department has in this case established at Castlerea an agricultural bank, and the men have got money to purchase their stock; and I suspect that they rely on part of that money and the £30 free grant to build their houses. My theory would be for the Commissioners to buy the land and hand it to the Congested Districts Board to improve and develop the land, the Board or Department to come in with the agricultural bank to lend these young men money to purchase stock at fairs, do drainage, and so forth. That is a particular case at our doors. Apart from the interesting experiment of planting farmers' sons, it shows in a nutshell what I mean by a division of labour. I think it horrible waste that these three bodies should be all working on the same nine men without any co-ordination; and upon that I shall have something to say immediately. Having stated that pretty fully, my next point is that all educational work, such as domestic economy work and things of that kind, should go to the Department. The Congested Districts Board and the Department are both working at that, and there again I see a divided authority, without any practical results, save bad results; and these are costly results. If that is too difficult to work because of the want of co-operation and co-ordination, and I should think it ought to be—perhaps before I pass from it I might give a practical example of what I mean by co-ordination. I presume Sir Antony will correct me if I am wrong. At present Athenry is probably one of the most disturbed districts in the whole of Ireland. That is my own view. I was there a month ago, and I am going there to-morrow or the next day. There are ninety policemen in the district where the Agricultural Department is farming. Building contracts were signed the other day for the erection of an agricultural station or college for the province of Connaught. We are spending many thousands of pounds. We have all our stock, cattle, stallions, mares, boars, everything there for the province of Connaught. We have at present actually twelve or fourteen farmers' sons there learning scientific agriculture. Altogether it looks to me a most promising experiment. We had not been there very long when the demand was made on us to give up some of the land to the people in the neighbourhood. We had taken care of every tenant who was on the estate—that is to say we had enlarged the holdings. We had done everything that was possible for the tenants who were on it, and everybody was satisfied.

51723. When you say "we" you mean the Department?—Yes. We bought 1,600 acres from the Congested Districts Board, upon which we are building this college to commence our work. We took care that no tenant who was on that land suffered in the slightest degree, but that the condition of the whole of these tenants was very much improved. There was no dissatisfaction then. The other day a message was conveyed to London to me that the meadows have been spiked; that is to say, spikes such as you have seen in a croquet lawn had been driven all over the meadow. I saw myself with my own eyes two sacks full of these spikes taken out of the meadow. Of course meadowing was impossible under the circumstances without great expense, and he had to get labour to get the meadows reaped. That was done successfully. Very shortly after it was done the house of the man who was engaged in meadowing was fired into. He was a man of some courage. He did not leave us. He is at work now. I went down myself. There was a threatening letter awaiting me at the hotel, about which I don't care very much, knowing what threatening letters are, though if I had handed it to the police it would figure, no doubt, as an agrarian outrage. I saw the priest and asked him to send to me the men who were interested in this demand for land on our farm. Fifteen or twenty of these men met me at the hotel. It was an informal meeting. I talked to them and told them I was not a landlord, a piece of information they did not require; that the Department had not gone there as landlords, that they had gone there for the benefit of the people of Connaught, and had gone there under pressure, other counties being desirous of having the college. I told them I could give them none of the land, as every acre of it was required for public purposes. But I also told them this, and I said so after inspection, that I had seen the land grievance of the West at Athenry as I had never seen it before; that I had seen grass lands all around the town, with not an outlet save by grass lands; that I had seen that people could not get a bit of land to grow a cabbage leaf upon, or a cow to give milk to the people for their children; that I had learned their children were fed upon black coffee and condensed milk. I said: "You have a grievance beyond all doubt, and what I shall do is this. I shall represent that grievance to the Estates Commissioners, and if possible I shall bring the Estates Commissioners down to see the place." They are to be there the day after to-morrow with me. What I mention this for is to point out that that is one effect of co-operation and co-ordination on the part of these two bodies. If they are to go on, there must be some form of co-operation, some form of co-ordination in their work. Now, I go down there the day after to-morrow, and, as by all the good luck in the world, the whole of the grass land, practically, around Athenry has come into the hands of the Estates Commissioners, I have no doubt w

hall be able to settle the question by co-ordination etween the two Departments. That is a sample of vhat I mean by co-ordination and co-operation. That is one way of settling the difficulty. Another s to allow the outrages to go on until the law has o deal with them promptly and put them down. hat is really the substance of what I have to say s to co-operation. If this cannot be done, I think, hen, that the Commissioners ought to insist upon ne body doing the work in the congested districts. may be the Congested Districts Board; it may be ne Estates Commissioners; but you ought not to ave two Departments buying and selling land in he same district. So far as the Department's work s concerned, I shall have something to say about ost further on, but I don't think the Department ill have any objection to withdraw the supplemenary schemes altogether and leave them to the Conested Districts Board. When I say the supplemenary schemes I am not dealing with the County Comittee schemes, which are statutory. We cannot op them. So far as the Department is concerned, shall not be responsible—and I wish to say it with mphasis—for carrying on the work in the congested istricts area; that is, the educational improvement nd development work which was handed over to us me three or four years ago, with £2,000 to do it. s Vice-President I say I cannot be responsible for rrying on that work. The estimate for this year as £9,700, for which we only got £2,000 from the ongested Districts Board by Mr. Wyndham's arangement. But I say emphatically I would far raher leave the whole work to the Congested Districts oard, and revert to the position we were in before, aving the County Committees to do the work in the unties, and leaving the Congested Districts Board o do this work, unless we get more funds. It canot be done, and I decline to be responsible for it.

51724. You have referred to the existence of four—t perhaps for practical purposes you may call it ree—authorities working side by side?—Yes, if you ar always in mind the distinction between the Deartment and the County Committees.

51725. As regards the Estates Commissioners and he purchase and sale of land by them, the actual urchase and sale of land in the congested districts I understand, now carried on by the Estates Comissioners?—Yes, as far as money is concerned.

51726. When I say the actual purchase and sale, mean the mere legal and court details, but the purase of land, as you have properly called it, is carried on by these two Departments, and you have aised the question whether purchase between he two Departments, does not, in point of act, come to something like an auction; hat each one bids against the other. Should ou say from experience that that is so in ractice, or may we take it that the two Deartments, the Board and the Commissioners, do not, a matter of fact, compete for an estate, but that he buys one estate and one another, and that except hat they are two persons or two Boards in the market here is no real competition between them?—No; e form of competition is of quite a different charac-r. I don't say that it is an auction with the two partments competing for an estate. It is nothing the kind; but I think you will find that land purased by the Congested Districts Board is purchased r a slightly higher figure than land purchased by e Estates Commissioners.

51727. Therefore the suggestion is that the knowdge on the part of the Estates Commissioners that e Congested Districts Board are likely to buy up a certain standard induces them to offer a higher andard?—Whatever is the machinery by which the ing is worked, undoubtedly it happens that a larger ice is paid.

51728. Then you point out as the next thing, and perally I entirely agree with you, that the work of imoving and developing the land is at present carried t on somewhat different principles by two different partments in the same area, and you advocate at it should be done by one Department, and on e one scale?—Certainly. I give no opinion as to e Department at all. I am a member of the Conted Districts Board, and I have no element of preice as between them, none whatever.

51729. Again, as regards the educational and delopment work, you have suggested that should be left to your Department?—I say to either body, but not both. I am prepared to withdraw if we cannot get more money.

51730. Then again, whichever the Commission may eventually suggest should take it in hands should have the subject committed to them to be dealt with by them alone?—That is my opinion.

51731. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Reverting to the Athenry case, you cite that case as an instance of the want of co-ordination between the two Departments?—I don't know if it is co-ordination. I think it is more co-operation.

51732. Want of co-operation between the two Departments; in that case between the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

51733. The facts of the case were these: that the estate in question was bought by the Congested Districts Board from Mr. Goodbody for the purpose of migration. It was untenanted land. The Agricultural Department considered that the estate was well suited for the purpose you have mentioned, an agricultural college, and approached the Congested Districts Board with a proposal to take it over; and it was transferred to them. Now the duty of the Estates Commissioners lies in one of two directions. It is either to validate the transfer of land from landlord to tenant or to buy from the landlord land which under a particular section of the Act the landlord offers to sell. There could be no co-operation between your Department and the Estates Commissioners in this case unless land in the neighbourhood of Athenry had been offered to the Estates Commissioners?—I agree with you.

51734. They cannot, therefore, come into operation in that case unless they had been moved by the landlord either selling to the tenant or selling direct to the Estates Commissioners. Now, the circumstances were, you had the town of Athenry, as you said, surrounded by grass lands on all sides?—Yes.

51735. The inhabitants of the town are anxious to get some of this grass land for the purposes you have mentioned?—The necessities of life.

51736. The necessities of life, as you say, gardens, the pasturage of a cow, and so forth. As the law at present exists, it is, I suggest to you, absolutely impossible that that can be carried out, and that the wish of those town tenants can be complied with, unless the landlord decided to sell them?—I don't know whether you have got my meaning. What I point out is this. I think almost all the estates around Athenry, the untenanted land, have come into the possession of the Estates Commissioners. The Caherogan Estate, the Lambert minors Estate, and other estates have come into their hands.

51737. As a matter of fact I am inclined to think that the Lambert minors Estate has not come into their hands yet, but it is in process of sale. But at all events my point is this, that you say there has been a want of co-operation between two Departments, and I point out to you that there can be no co-operation between the two Departments unless the Estates Commissioners have purchased the lands?—They have in this case. The Caherogan Estate has been purchased.

51738. Is that in the immediate neighbourhood?—It is the closest of all the estates to Athenry. I have been there.

51739. You speak of a matter in your own knowledge when you say it has been bought?—Yes. My point is that the co-operation comes in here. Suppose I had told these people in Athenry, "I can give you no land because in the first place I cannot alienate the land from the purpose to which it is devoted, and you have got no remedy; you must go in your misery and discomfort"——

51740. Where does the question of co-operation come in?—It comes in here. The day after to-morrow the Estates Commissioners are to meet me at Athenry for the purpose of dealing with this question. I have been able to get their co-operation.

51741. Co-operation for what?—You are in possession of a certain estate there. You have got no power to go outside the limits of that estate. So what you really suggest is that you have called to the notice of the Estates Commissioners that it would be desirable, in the general interests of the country, to give to these town tenants certain plots. That is what you have done?—Yes.

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51742. That is not the co-operation of the Department. It is your own individual but most admirable suggestion; but it is not the co-operation of one Department with another?—I beg your pardon.

51743. You cannot do anything. It is the Estates Commissioners who can do it?—Is not that exactly what I told them? I said: "All I can do is I shall bring this before the Estates Commissioners officially. I shall even go the length of asking them to come down and meet me, as Vice-President, and see if we cannot get something."

51744. What can you do as Vice-President?—Simply call the attention of the Estates Commissioners to the matter.

51745. You can do that as Mr. T. W. Russell?—I did not do it as Mr. T. W. Russell.

51746. You had no more power to enlist the co-operation of the Estates Commissioners than you had as a private individual?—All I can say is, acting as Vice-President, concerned in that part of the country where trouble was upon our own land, I acted officially. I called the attention of the Estates Commissioners to the possibility of settling this difficulty, and I shall take the responsibility.

51747. There is no responsibility in the matter at all. What I am bringing out is this, that you say there is a want of co-operation between the two Departments, and you cite this particular case in Athenry, in which the question of co-operation between the Department and the Estates Commissioners does not arise. The question of your suggestion to the Estates Commissioners that they would act in a particular way does arise, but it would arise from the action of any other individual?—I did not act as an individual. I acted on my own responsibility as Vice-President, and I take the responsibility.

51748. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Perhaps I may suggest this one observation; even so, it is an example, and an admirable example, of co-operation?—That is exactly what I intended, and never anything else.

51749. Mr. Sutherland.—It is nothing more than the usual co-operation that is desirable between Government Departments?—Yes, but which does not exist in Ireland, which is not like Scotland or England.

51750. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—I may say that when you become more largely acquainted with the work of the Congested Districts Board, of which you have become a member, you will find that that sort of co-operation does exist. You will find, still further, that an arrangement has been come to, for instance, in the purchase of estates, that where there is a particular estate which the Congested Districts Board requires, and the Estates Commissioners are in treaty for it, that communications pass between them, and one assists the other in getting possession of the particular estate. In those ways co-operation does arise?—Will you allow me to give you, from the Act of 1899, an example of what I mean. The Act of 1899, under which the Department is set up, contains a clause forming a consultative Committee on education. The Vice-President is the Chairman of that Committee. There is a member from the National Board, and a member from the Intermediate Board; and that is the real thing that I have in my mind here, that we want some plan that when one Department is conducting the work of another there will be some official method of getting the Departments into communication.

51751. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How often does that Committee meet?—It has met several times. It will meet oftener in the future, if I have anything to say to it.

51752. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Permit me to assure you that I personally, and I believe that I speak for my colleagues, am extremely anxious that the utmost co-operation and the utmost harmony should prevail between every Department engaged in the matters that we are considering; and I am sure I may go further, and say that no recommendation which this Commission is likely, or, I may say, sure to make, will be founded upon anything but that basis?—That is my object.

51753. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You make the suggestion that all the purchase and sales should be carried out by the Estates Commissioners. It is not a suggestion which has been made to this Commission for the first time?—I am not responsible for that.

51754. It is a suggestion which is already before the Commission. In the purchase of land, would you think that any advantage would accrue if, having in view the ultimate destination and distribution and treatment of the land, the price should be determined with reference to that fact?—I don't know that I quite appreciate the point.

51755. Where you purchase a property, would it not be desirable to have in view the amount of the price which you can recover by the re-sale of the property again?—Decidedly.

51756. Therefore you probably agree that if the purchase is effected by a Department which has nothing to do with the recovering of the purchase money afterwards, or the assessment of the annuity, there would probably be a higher price given than if it were purchased by the Department which was responsible for the ultimate treatment of the property?—It is quite possible.

51757. If that be so, don't you think it follows that the Congested Districts Board, which has to assess the annuity and spend money upon the property, would be a better purchasing authority than the Estates Commissioners?—My alternative was that one or other should do it, but not both.

51758. Which would be preferable?. Would you be disposed to give an opinion upon that?—No.

51759. In regard to the working of the Agricultural Department, you say you consider you would be unable to carry out the work of education with the funds that have been transferred to you?—Yes.

51760. Whom do you look to for an increase of funds: do you look to getting an increase of funds from the Congested Districts Board?—I think not. The principal matter for discussion at the Congested Districts Board since I have been on it is how to get funds for its purposes and not to give away any more.

51761. The only other resource is from the funds of your Department or from an additional grant from the Government?—Certainly.

51762. You say that you cannot do it from the funds of your Department?—No; not in justice to other parts of the country. We got £2,000, under Mr. Wyndham's minute, from the Congested Districts Board when we took over the work. The estimate for this year, which was passed by the Agricultural Board the other day, is £9,700. Of course we cannot go on at that.

51763. Was I right in understanding that you thought it better that the work of education in congested districts should be carried on by the Congested Districts Board?—By one or other, the Department or the Congested Districts Board, but not by both. That is, so far as it does not affect the County Committee work. The supplemental schemes should be carried out by one or the other.

51763A. Have you considered the question of excluding from the congested districts altogether the operations of the Estates Commissioners, and making the Congested Districts Board the sole exclusive agency for the purchase, improvement, and distribution of land in the congested districts?—So long as you have one authority you may take your choice, so far as I am concerned.

51764. At present the Estates Commissioners are capable of buying land in a congested district. A landlord in a congested district can approach the Estates Commissioners and they can purchase his estate. Would you be disposed to allow that to continue, or would you exclude the Estates Commissioners altogether?—I would have one authority in the congested area for buying and re-selling land; whichever authority the Commission chooses.

51765. That would be in the hands of the Congested Districts Board?—Whichever authority is selected as being the authority for the purpose.

51766. Would you have the purchase and re-sale of land carried out by the same authority?—Yes.

51767. Then your proposal that the Estates Commissioners should purchase land must be conjoined with the further proposition that they should re-sell that land?—Yes; that is what they are doing now in other places. They re-sell land.

51768. Not when it comes under the work of the Congested Districts Board?—No.

51769. You propose that the Estates Commissioners should buy, and that then the Congested Districts Board should come in and improve?—Yes.

51770. And then that the Estates Commissioners should re-sell?—That is my first scheme. My first scheme is a division of the work. My second is,

should the first be impossible, whatever you do, have one authority for the whole thing.

51771. It might of course follow then that when the Estates Commissioners buy the property, say for £10,000, and the Congested Districts Board expend money upon that, the Estates Commissioners would have to re-sell it for, say, £15,000, in order to cover the expenditure?—I think that that is rather a fanciful calculation.

51772. I am only giving you an illustration?—Yes; but I don't think that it is an illustration upon which you can found an argument.

51773. Is it not an illustration of your meaning?—I did not mean anything like that.

51774. It is an illustration. It might come to pass that the Estates Commissioners might have to re-sell, and place upon the tenant an annuity which was infinitely greater than the amount they paid for the property?—Yes; and that is the argument for my second alternative of one authority to do everything in connection with the purchase and re-sale.

51775. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Perhaps there has not been a complete understanding between Mr. Russell and Sir Antony, and I would just point out this. I understand that, as representing the Agricultural Department, you do not feel in a position to say that this one body which should do the purchase and re-sale should be the Estates Commissioners or shall be the Congested Districts Board?—Certainly not.

51776. But your alternative, to which, I gather, you attach importance, is that there shall not be two?—Yes. If you reject my first scheme of division, then, whatever you do, let us have one authority.

51777. Sir John Colomb.—You have stated that, in your opinion, the present system of so-called competition between the two bodies leads to paying an over-price for properties?—I think that the whole system is an over-price, if you like to take it that way; but what I say is that the two Departments buying land create an artificial market. The one may offer more than another. As a matter of fact that has come about, I understand.

51778. Can you give a concrete case where the operation of the present system has led to an over-payment of price; or can you give any fact on which you base the assertion of over-value?—If you take me into the question of over-value, I have very distinct views that the whole thing is over-valued, whichever Department buys or sells.

51779. You are not prepared to give a concrete case where an over-value has been paid for land?—What I will say is this. I mean by over-value——

51780. More than it is worth?—At the Congested Districts Board the other day there was a proposal for the sale of Sir Henry Lynch Blosse's Estate. I said to the gentleman sitting next me—"that is an extraordinary price for land." It staggered me; I had not seen anything like it.

51781. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was it an offer from the Board?—I understood it was one of the settled estates that the Board had consented to buy, and the price was all set out.

51782. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—The estate has not been even inspected. It was really a demand from the owner?—Well; that is quite sufficient for my purpose.

51783. And a man always asks more for land than he will take?—It seemed to be a startling price for what is a slum estate.

51784. Sir John Colomb.—What I again ask is if you can give the Commission a concrete case of an over-price being paid for land in consequence of the competition of the Departments for that land?—I think both departments pay far too much for slum lands.

51785. Can you give me a concrete case of excessive prices having been paid due to the competition of these two Departments?—I have seen cases where the Congested Districts Board were reported to have given more than the Estates Commissioners.

51786. That is not my point?—That is my point.

51787. My point is, I want the name of an estate, giving a concrete instance to the Commission of where a higher price than ought to have been paid for and has been paid owing to the competition of the two Departments?—I think they both pay much too high a price.

51788. Your remedy to get rid of the state of things that impresses you is to vest the educational work in the County Committee?—No; I never said that.

51789. You pointed out that there are now four Departments—you call the County Committee a Department for that purpose—operating at much the same work. You then passed to the remedy, and as I understood your remedy was this, that the purchase and re-sale of lands was to be vested in the Estates Commissioners, and the improvement and development of land was to be vested in the Congested Districts Board, and that the educational work was to be vested in the County Committees?—No. The County Committees are working in these areas, and the Department is doing supplementary work, on which it is spending close on £10,000 a year. I don't propose to take away their work from the County Committees. It would be impossible, because they are statutory bodies, and I do not propose to touch it in anything that I say about these areas; but what I said was that I would prefer that the educational work that is included in the supplementary schemes should be done either by the Department or by the Congested Districts Board.

51790. You are aware of the constitution and work of the County Committees?—Yes.

51791. Do you consider their work supplementary work?—No. I should not touch it. It is most excellent work.

51792. Do you agree that in the introduction of the Department's supplementary work there was some overlapping of the work of the Parish Committee?—That is my point. The Department is carrying out these supplementary schemes now. The two bodies do the work now.

51793. Are they operating through Parish Committees?—They are working. They do all that work. They are spending £10,000 next year on supplementary schemes, educational and otherwise.

51794. Are they associated with, or are they overlapping in certain matters, the action of the Parish Committees?—I think that overlapping is very general.

51795. My concrete narrow point is that there is work voluntarily carried on under the auspices of the Congested Districts Board, through the Parish Committees, as to which we have overwhelming evidence that it is producing most admirable results?—I have no desire to interfere with it.

51796. You would not on any account touch those?—No; that is not the work of the Department.

51797. Then how would you distinguish between the work of the Parish Committees and the work done by the Department?—I think the work of the Parish Committee is most admirable. There is a Parish Committee formed, and there is a proposal to give a small grant to a farmer for building out-houses, putting on a slated roof, putting in wooden instead of earthen floors, or windows that will open instead of windows that are closed permanently. Small donations are given towards those objects. That is not the work of the Department, but it is very admirable, and I don't wish to interfere with it.

51798. My reason for putting the question is that we have got a considerable amount of evidence from those who work the Parish Committees advocating an extension of the work; for instance, instruction in agriculture and all those things; and, if the Commission were to agree that the work might be extended for the purpose of supplemental work, such as instruction and help in agriculture, then, if that proposal were adopted, your Department and the Committees would overlap?—Certainly.

51799. The next question is the question of the property bought by Mr. Fitzgibbon—360 acres—which you so clearly and tersely described in dealing with the overlapping. In giving that as an illustration, you said the object of those Departments was to keep the people at home?—I should say it was. It is the object of my Department at all events.

51800. But, primarily, is it not the object of the Congested Districts Board to fix its whole attention upon the relief of congestion. The consequence may be to keep the people at home, but the sole object of establishing the Board was to relieve congestion?—I was in the House when the Act was passed, and I would not like to bind myself to a proposition of that kind; but, substantially, it was so.

51801. Is it not so, whatever the intention may be, that the work of the Congested Districts Board is concentrated upon one great main object, which is the relief of congestion?—You mean by that the buying of slum properties to improve them.

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51802. I am putting the question generally. I understood you to state that the general object was to keep people at home. My point is this, that the primary and definite object of the Congested Districts Board is to relieve congestion, though the indirect result may be to keep people at home?—That is substantially the case.

51803. The reason I ask is this—was there any uneconomic holding on this 360 acres?—None.

51804. Were there any uneconomic holdings in this immediate neighbourhood?—Not that I saw. I motored all over the place and I did not see any. I saw very few holdings at all. It is all grass.

51805. Assuming that the land is bought in the neighbourhood of uneconomic holdings, do you say that the object of the purchase of that land, with the aid of State money, should be to re-settle farmer's sons, or to relieve congestion in the neighbourhood?—That opens up the whole question of policy. In this particular case there is a great deal to be said for it. From the standpoint of the Congested Districts Board work, there is a great deal to be said against it. I fear in all these things a great many plans are necessary before you get to the end.

51806. But in the neighbourhood of a district where there is congestion, and grass land is acquired by any Department, with the aid of State money, do you think it a primary necessity to relieve congestion before you settle farmers' sons?—I think that that is the prime duty of the Congested Districts Board.

51807. I may take your answer to be this, that, while the action of the Congested Districts Board in buying estates, and buying untenanted land must be for the relief of congestion, the Estates Commissioners may buy it for the purpose of settling farmers' sons, and may ignore congestion?—That may be, and I think it very foolish for them to be working against each other in that way. It all comes back to the one point, that you must have a single authority.

51808. The Congested Districts Board would be operating for the relief of congestion; the Estates Commissioners would be operating with the object of giving land to farmers' sons. Those are not the same objects?—Certainly not; but on the other hand I think there is a tremendous lot to be said for it.

51809. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—To my mind the important point of your statement with regard to the operation of two bodies buying and selling in this area is that it puts up the price of land?—It must have that tendency.

51810. Almost invariably, in the great mass of evidence that was given before us by the representatives of the Landowners' Convention, they preferred dealing with the Congested Districts Board to the Estates Commissioners?—I am certain they would.

51811. A reasonable inference may be drawn from that?—I would do it, at all events, as a Scotchman.

51812. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What is that inference? That they are given more by the Congested Districts Board?—I am not saying anything against the landlords. I say that in order to put myself right with Sir John and other friends in the matter; but if I find the landlords having the choice of two bodies to dispose of their land invariably choosing one, I draw my own conclusion.

51813. Are you aware that they get their money from the Congested Districts Board in, let me say, a year, while they cannot get their money from the Estates Commissioners until the lapse of three or four years?—I think if they get a better price from the one they will wait for their money.

51814. That is your opinion?—That is my opinion.

51815. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you yourself any special knowledge of the way in which congestion might be relieved?—I have been a close student of this question for thirty years.

51816. Have you ever lived in a congested district?—I have not, but I have gone over the congested districts.

51817. Have you taken any practical part in the work that has gone on for the relief of congestion?—The only part I have taken in that matter was as a private member of Parliament in the House of Commons, and as a journalist, in exposing the miseries of the western population. If you mean to ask me whether I am an expert in dealing with congestion from the practical standpoint, such as Mr. Doran is, I am not, and never pretended to be.

51818. Don't you think that the views of those who are practical men are of the first importance in dealing with this delicate matter?—I think so, as in all other matters.

51819. You put before us two plans for the purchase of lands with the object of relieving congestion. In the forefront you put the plan of all purchases being made by the Estates Commissioners, and the work of remodelling the farms being done by the Congested Districts Board?—That is the improvement and development of the land by the Congested Districts Board.

51820. You put that in the forefront?—Yes.

51821. Is it in the forefront after your examination by Sir Antony MacDonnell?—That is for the Commission to say.

51822. Do you still put it in the forefront, because if you do I have a question to ask you about it?—I am entirely indifferent as to which of the plans is preferred.

51823. Then I feel bound to ask you some questions about it?—I myself prefer the one authority.

51824. This is a matter of tremendous importance, and I want to see how you would work out the scheme. Do you say it is a feasible thing that the Congested Districts Board should improve land and then sell land which it has not bought, but which another has bought for it?—It should not be impossible. It may be difficult.

51825. Is it a feasible and useful plan?—I think with co-operation yes; without it, no.

51826. I invite you to describe the process?—The process would be that the land would be bought.

51827. I will help you; I will ask you questions. Would the Congested Districts Board, before fixing on the land which it wanted, have an inspection of the land?—It would be inspected by the authority purchasing.

51828. Is not the Congested Districts Board the authority for relieving congestion?—Yes, by statute.

51829. Then it may desire certain lands?—Yes.

51830. Before it goes to the Estates Commissioners to ask them to have these lands purchased it will have these lands inspected?—I should imagine that the authority——

51831. Please answer the question?—It is not a question for answering yes or no.

51832. We are engaged in this work; we ought to know how to do it. Will the Congested Districts Board express a desire to acquire lands without having surveyed the lands?—They will know that it is a slum estate, and they would express their desire to the Estates Commissioners to get that land.

51833. On what will that desire be founded? Will it be survey or inspection?—They will see that it is a locality in which there are uneconomic holdings. They desire to purchase that land, and the purchasing authority will inspect it before paying the price.

51834. In reference to the grass land which the Congested Districts Board requires for its purposes, will the Board inspect that land before it expresses its desire?—It may.

51835. Ought it?—I think it ought. That is for the Act of Parliament.

51836. Will the Estates Commissioners, before they buy that land, inspect it for themselves as to price?—Certainly.

51837. You want to avoid complications. You have the officer of the Congested Districts Board inspecting as to whether the Congested Districts Board would desire that land, and you have the officer of the Estates Commissioners inspecting for price. Is that simplicity?—With co-operation between the two authorities.

51838. That is not simplicity?—I don't see why it is not. With cordial co-operation between the two authorities I don't see any difficulty in its being carried out.

51839. The Congested Districts Board go to the Estates Commissioners, and the Estates Commissioners buy the land. In whom is it vested? Is it vested in the Estates Commissioners or in the Congested Districts Board?—My theory is to use the Congested Districts Board, after being purchased, for improvement purposes.

51840. Who collects the rent during the improvements?—The Estates Commissioners are bound by law now. They collect the rent for all land.

51841. The estate is vested in the Congested Districts Board, and the Congested Districts Board are

proving it, but meantime the Estates Commissioners are on the ground collecting the rents?—It is the same as with the estates sold now. The Estates Commissioners are collecting millions of money.

51842. But the actual organisation?—Not only the organisation, but the administration.

51843. Therefore while the improvement works are under one authority a different authority is interesting, collecting the rents and administering them? That is the authority that buys it.

51844. When it is a question of selling to the tenants, who fixes the annuity?—That must be the Congested Districts Board.

51845. The annuity is fixed by the Congested Districts Board that had nothing to do with fixing the original price?—You are assuming that the two bodies who are charged with this difficult duty are to remain apart, with no relation between them. I am providing for co-operation and co-ordination between them. If it is to go on in that way, I say let either one or the other have it, if that can be worked.

51846. I want to know have you that plan still in the forefront: the Estates Commissioners buying and the Congested Districts Board remodelling the farms? I think there are difficulties, but they are not insurmountable.

51847. I want to know are you able to defend it?—I would think that I could work it.

51848. You have said that under that arrangement the Congested Districts Board would fix the instalments for the tenants purchasing?—Of course the instalments must be fixed in view of the cost of reclaiming the estate and the price paid for the land.

51849. And the poor unfortunate Board would have to do all that without ever having had a word to say to the price of the estate?—That is assuming that I will not assume, that it was all to go on in the way it goes on now, without any co-operation or co-ordination.

51850. You gave the Athenry case as an instance to illustrate the want of co-operation, and some great thing is to occur in the course of a couple of days when this co-operation is to be started for the first time. Are you aware that the estate there was purchased by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

51851. You talk about the prices paid by the Congested Districts Board. Are you aware that the purchase of that Goodbody Estate was, comparatively, a good bargain?—I cannot refer to things I know nothing about.

51852. Inquiry into the purchase of that estate, into the price that was paid for it, would not carry you beyond the sixteenth century. Take it from me that it was a good bargain, and that your predecessor came to the Congested Districts Board, and that through co-operation, and I would say renunciation, with the effect of co-operation on the part of the Congested Districts Board, that good bargain, which was very valuable for the relief of congestion, was handed over to your Department. Is that co-operation?—Yes.

51853. Now I want to ask you about this. Do you approve of the way in which that land handed over to your Department has been turned to account in Athenry?—In what way?

51854. What class of land have you kept for the College—rough and smooth?—We kept very good land.

51855. For the College to train the young men who are to go on the rough lands of Connaught you have kept the plums of the whole estate?—Let me point out that we put a great deal of the land into tillage.

51856. Why did not you keep the rough with the tillage?—I had nothing to do with that. I was not there. I am only two or three months in the office, and I have no knowledge of this. But let me say this: for the purposes of the Department, for training the stock for Connaught you could not get the rough land. What I have satisfied myself upon is that they did fairly by the tenants who were upon the estate. They have enlarged their holdings. I have been there and have seen them.

51857. What class of land did you give them?—The land they were on, with additions to it.

51858. What kind of additions?—Good and bad. I gave to one man, for example, who was on it. He had got thirty acres of land, and he told me some of it was good, and some of it was poor land; and I suppose that that is the case with the whole of them.

51859. You spoke about overlapping. Do you speak from your personal observation or merely repeat a statement made by other witnesses?—No; I know this, that the Departments do overlap.

51860. Where?—In Mayo.

51861. What has caused the overlapping?—That is another matter.

51862. Has the Congested Districts Board caused it?—Your lordship takes it that I am only dealing with facts that have come under my own observation and have come here to place these facts before you.

51863. What are the facts that have come under your observation?—For example, I remember the other day two schools of domestic economy were sanctioned by the Board of Agriculture in Dublin.

51864. Two schools?—Yes; and I found that there was another school under the Congested Districts Board so close that they must overlap.

51865. Do you say that your Department acts in that way, with so little care as not to make inquiries when establishing domestic science classes, as to whether the Congested Districts Board has a class in the locality?—That is quite possible I think, under the present system.

51866. It is possible under no careful system?—It is very likely to happen.

51867. It is a thing that ought never to happen?—That is what I want to secure.

51868. I may point out that in its whole history the Congested Districts Board has never gone in where a class already existed and established a class of its own. That is the only kind of overlapping you know of. Now, about the purchase from Mr. Fitzgibbon, what do you bring that forward to illustrate?—What I bring it forward to illustrate is that here are the Estates Commissioners purchasing the land for these people.

51869. Was it to illustrate the good way that the Estates Commissioners did the work?—The Estates Commissioners purchased that land for these people and left them there, with not a house, not an out-office, and not a head of stock or anything else. Of what use is that to anybody? I did not bring the Congested Districts Board into this at all. I say that if I was working it out myself under the scheme that I outlined, the Estates Commissioners would have bought the land, the Congested Districts Board would have improved it and developed it, and would have even fixed the price, and the Agricultural Department would have started a bank to enable these people to get stock. That is my point. I will not say they have left anything undone.

51870. The Congested Districts Board on that estate would buy the land, and improve the land, and put down its migrants, and it could do all itself. It would not need the three Departments?—I would be perfectly satisfied with that arrangement.

51871. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You say that absurd prices are paid for land in every district?—Certainly.

51872. You stated a short time ago that the inference you drew is that the Congested Districts Board pays a higher price for land than the Estates Commissioners. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the year 1903 the average price which the Congested Districts Board paid for tenanted land was 17¾ years' purchase. In 1904 it was 18¼, in 1905 it was 20½, in 1906 it was 19½; which in every case is lower than the price which the Estates Commissioners paid for untenanted land. This contradicts directly your statement that the Congested Districts Board pay more for land than the Estates Commissioners?—Do you think that that settles the question—taking an average like that?

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Certainly. I think, if you talk about the price that is paid, your evidence is generally taken to be the average price.

51874. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Perhaps I may draw the attention of the Commission to what is somewhat important. Whatever obstacles or difficulties may be found in the way of Mr. Russell's first proposal, he is quite content to waive that proposal and to accept a general arrangement that there should be one operating Department doing the whole work itself and not in competition with the other?—That is so; but I felt bound to put before the Commission these schemes as alternative schemes.

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51875. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you seen the work of the Congested Districts Board in improving estates?—I was all over the areas twenty years ago, and there is nothing which gives me greater satisfaction or greater pleasure than when I drive through them now, and see the enormous improvement that has taken place. I said so in Parliament the other day. I have been all over the Dillon and DeFreyne Estates from the very beginning of this thing. If the Bishop thinks I have any prejudice against the Congested Districts Board I tell his lordship to get rid of the idea. No one appreciates this work more than I do, and if the Congested Districts Board is going to take over all this work in the congested districts area, I only say—don't make two bites of a cherry; do it, and don't have these different Departments working alongside of each other.

51876. No; I have no such idea at all, but I have this feeling, that the longer one is mixed up in this work of the Congested Districts Board, and giving some service to it, the more he will be opposed to dislocating arrangements that work out even at second best, for the sake of what may turn out to be only a theoretical advantage?—Don't take me as advocating theory as against the reality, for I admit the reality most cordially; but I do say that this work is going on in this way. In Heaven's name, let us have either one thing or the other.

51877. About this preference of landowners for the Congested Districts Board, I don't know what the point is. My own observation is this. Undoubtedly it arises from the representatives of the landlords, who came before us, being strongly of opinion that the work of the Congested Districts Board should go on, but I don't recollect that they suggested that the Estates Commissioners should be superseded?—My lord, I made no suggestion upon the point.

51878. Mr. Sutherland.—It was made on my authority, and the record will show it?—I only answered you with reference to human nature.

Mr. Sutherland.—The preference was given by landlords to the Congested Districts Board purchasing, to the Estates Commissioners.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—The prices are here on record. There is no mistake about them.

51879. Mr. O'Kelly.—I would not like to ask you to account for the general distrust of the Estates Commissioners by the Irish landlords?—That would take me a little further than I ought to go. I am also a politician, and I would rather not go into that.

51880. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—I might call your attention to this fact. You stated, in reference to your alternative proposal, that the Department might withdraw from the work of agricultural development and education in congested areas?—So far as the supplementary schemes are concerned.

51881. And leave the supplementary schemes to be carried out by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

51882. I call your attention to the fact that the point was very carefully inquired into by Sir Kenelm Digby's Committee, and you will find, in several parts of the report, his strong disapproval of that as it would mean a reversion to the confusion and overlapping which existed before the change was made; so that according to that inquiry, the very evil which you want to avoid would be introduced by the suggestion which you make?—That does not affect me in the least.

Mr. O'Kelly.—Might I suggest to you this, in regard to the report to which Sir Antony has made reference, that, at any rate in this part of the country, no confidence of any sort or kind was placed in this Inquiry, because it was felt that it was merely for the purpose of whitewashing certain people.

51884. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—This is a mere fact. I am not going into the general character of the report. This is a mere statement as to a matter of fact; whether a particular proposal would lead to overlapping, or the contrary?—Apart from the report altogether, on which I have no desire to enter—the report is there, and can speak for itself—I desire distinctly to state, as the Vice-President of the Department, that we cannot be responsible for these supplementary schemes, which involve a cost of nearly £10,000 a year, when we have to go on with a donation of only £2,000 from the Congested Districts Board. It is not fair to the County Committees.

51885. I quite agree with you?—You may take that as a fact from me.

51886. That is not in doubt at all. It is only a question of principle, whether or not the system which you suggest would be productive of overlapping and confusion, or the avoidance of it?—Who gave that evidence?

51887. Professor Campbell gave very strong evidence on that point?—I don't see how to vest the work in one authority will cause overlapping, though I don't see how vesting it in two authorities may cause it. At all events I am quite clear that it cannot be done as it is now.

51888. Mr. O'Kelly.—You find you have to devote all your time to the work of your Department?—Certainly. I should not have gone to it if I had not been prepared to do it.

51889. It is a most responsible office, and of course takes up all your time. That being so, do you think the Vice-President of the Department, speaking entirely in the impersonal sense, ought to be a member of such an important body as the Congested Districts Board?—Indeed I do; and so far it carries out the theory that I have of co-operation. I may not be of much use, but I certainly find out what is going on, and I should very much deplore any legislation that would put the Department and the Congested Districts Board more asunder. That is at all events one link to bind them together.

51890. Do you have that co-operation now?—I attend meetings of the Board so far as I am able. I cannot be in two places at the same time, but I have attended two meetings since my appointment.

51891. The Under Secretary for Ireland for the time being is also a member of the Congested Districts Board?—Certainly.

51892. Don't you think he has enough to do in his own particular office?—I am not the judge of what he has to do.

51893. Let me suggest to you that the office is one of great importance, and involves great responsibilities. Don't you think he would not be able to give the necessary time and attention to the work of the Congested Districts Board?—If you wish my opinion on the abstract question, I think it of great importance that there should be a representative of the Government there.

51894. Would not you say that the Chief Secretary for the time being would discharge that function?—No. The Chief Secretary is not in the same position as the Under-Secretary. The Under-Secretary is supposed to be resident in Dublin. The Chief Secretary is not. As I understand, the Under Secretary is supposed to represent the Chief Secretary. I don't think that the Congested Districts Board suffers from these official members.

51895. Observe, I am not referring to Sir Antony or to you. I want to get some light as to whether the present constitution of the Congested Districts Board is the best constitution. Have you any suggestion to make as to any alteration that might be made with advantage in the constitution of the Board?—I have not considered that. I am much to short a time with the collar on, and the Commission will please bear in mind that the Vice-President has to be in Parliament as well as in Dublin, and it is not possible to get at everything in three months. I really have no suggestion to make as to the improvement of the personnel of the Congested Districts Board.

51896. I am not talking of the personnel, but of the constitution?—Nor of the constitution.

51897. Might I suggest to you that the work is of such immense importance to the country that if the Board is to stand you should have the constitution so altered that you would have continuous supervision over its work?—My answer to that must be that my experience of the Congested Districts Board as a member is too brief for me to venture to offer an opinion upon that. If I am allowed to speak of what I have known as a politician for the last twenty years, I think that the work of the Board has been beyond all praise. I cannot put it more strongly than that.

51898. But you see some advantage in continuous supervision over the work of the Board?—Of course I do. I cannot conceive work of that character being carried on without supervision. It is not carried on now without supervision.

1899. I know that, but you cannot have it abso-
ly continuous on account of its constitution. But
do see an advantage in having continuous super-
on over the work of the officials of the Board your-
?—Certainly.

1900. You also see a great deal of advantage in
ing the assistance of local men whose influence
be of great assistance as members of the Board?
ou are really coming at me in another way. I
e told you already that I am not in a position to
an opinion as to improvements in the personnel
he Congested Districts Board.

1901. I am talking of constitution again?—Now
are asking whether it would not be an improve-
t to add persons of a certain class to it. That is
alteration in the personnel of the Board, which I
not give you an opinion on. If you mean this,
there should be a representative of Kerry, for
nple, which has no representative at present, I
k that there ought to be. I think that there ought
e considerable representation of the congested dis-
s.

1902. It would not matter where the representa-
s come from at all; but I merely suggest this to
that there is an advantage in having con-
ous supervision over the work of the Board;
efore for that purpose you must have a paid offi-
or paid members. Then I suggest to you
should also have men like his lordship associated
a body of that kind, but who, necessarily, could
attend daily to the work that the Congested Dis-
s Board should discharge?—That is all on the
tion of the personnel. I am bound to say I have
y desire to assist the Commission, but no advice
I could give would be advice that I had con-
red, and I object to think on my legs.

1903. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are here to
k on behalf of your own Department, and you
t desire to criticise the work of the other Depart-
its?—Yes. Nothing is further from my inten-

1904. Mr. Bryce.—There is a point that was left
rather unsatisfactory position. After the dis-
ion between you and Sir Antony about the com-
tive prices paid by the Estates Commissioners
the Congested Districts Board, although Sir
ny pointed out to you that the prices paid by
Congested Districts Board were lower on the
age of certain years than the prices paid by the
tes Commissioners, you still seem to have in your
d that the landlords would prefer to deal with
Congested Districts Board, on the indications of
an nature, as you say that the Congested Dis-
s Board give a better price. Have you really
case to allege which warrants you in drawing
conclusion?—In my answer to Mr. Sutherland
hat point I said, as far as I knew Irish land-
s, they would go to the Department which they
ght paid best. They are not fools nor philan-
pists.

1905. Sir Antony showed you as far as prices were
erned the Congested Districts Board did not pay
er prices. How else are you going to test it ex-
by price?—There are cases in which averages
e the matter. There are also cases in which
ages are most unfair. Now, one man might
a tremendous price for his land in a con-
d area. Another man might get a small price,
the average of those two would not give a correct
of what was given. I question the applicability
he doctrine of averages to this particular case.
ould not say that the doctrine of averages is
or fatal to my contention.

1906. Perhaps not, if you could get two cases of
sely similar estates in congested districts, pre-
y similar in conditions, where the price paid for
was a great deal higher than the prices paid for
ther, and there was no circumstance to account
the difference except the personnel of the two
s buying. In such a case I think you would be
fied, but otherwise I think not. We are very
ous to have your view on this point, because a
derable amount of discussion in the future will
nd upon it, and we are very anxious to know
grounds you have?—Perhaps the Commission
allow me to draw up a statement upon that point
forward it. I did not come here prepared with
ls of that kind, I may say frankly. I would
like to be allowed to read an extract from Mr. Finucane's evidence from your Third Report*:—"Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell—Might one say that the poorer the class of people whose farms are made economic through the enlargement of holdings the bigger, as a rule, would be the loss on the process?—Certainly. (*Reading*)—In illustration of the difference between the prices estimated by the Congested Districts Board and the Estates Commissioners' prices I may quote the facts as to one estate, the W. R. Chichester Constable's estate, County Roscommon. This concrete case, which occurred in Roscommon, may be mentioned as illustrating the difference in the principles of estimating prices followed by the Congested Districts Board and the Estates Commissioners respectively. Major Chichester Constable offered his estate, comprising a small area of tenanted and a large area of untenanted land, to the Congested Districts Board for purchase in 1903. The Board's inspector estimated the price at £48,220, exclusive of bonus, which sum the Board offered to the vendor in September, 1903. The vendor refused this offer. The Board thereupon increased their offer in December, 1903, to £50,000, exclusive of the bonus, or £56,000, including the bonus. This offer was also refused. Subsequently, in November, 1904, the owner lodged a request for the purchase of the same estate to the Estates Commissioners, without mentioning the fact that he had already been negotiating for the sale of it to the Congested Districts Board. The Estates Commissioners had an inspection made by one of their most experienced inspectors, Mr. Lopdell, who estimated the price of the estate at £38,615."

51907. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Was the area the same?—Why ask me the question? It arises on Mr. Finucane's evidence. Mr. Finucane said it. I was reading his evidence.

Mr. O'Kelly.—As a matter of fact it was the same.

51908. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—As a matter of fact it was not?—I am only reading Mr. Finucane's evidence. This is in answer to Mr. Bryce, who asked for a concrete case, and this has been put into my hands, and, until I see all the evidence, I must take it that it was the entire property. "The Estates Commissioners intimated to the owner the price which they were prepared to advance for this estate, £38,615, which was indignantly refused by the owner, who then informed the Estates Commissioners that he had already been offered £50,000 by the Congested Districts Board. The Estates Commissioners thereupon inquired from the Congested Districts Board whether it was true that they had offered £50,000 for this estate, and asked for a copy of their inspector's report on it, which was duly furnished. The Board intimated that their offer had been withdrawn, and that there was no objection on their part to an offer being made by the Estates Commissioners. On examination of the papers, it appeared that three separate valuations had been made of the untenanted land, viz., by Mr. Doran, and, second, by two of the Land Commission assistant commissioners for settlement of rents, Messrs. Gregory, Eyre, and Thompson, who were deputed at the request of the Board for the purpose; and, third, by the Estates Commissioners' inspector, Mr. Lopdell. The estimated annual valuation of lot 1 of untenanted land, comprising 835 acres poor law valuation, £839 10*s.*, made by all the inspectors, was in substantial agreement, being for this lot of untenanted land, first, by Mr. Doran, £700; second, by Messrs. Gregory, Eyre, and Thompson, £655, and third, by Mr. Lopdell, £680. But, while the Estates Commissioners' offer for this lot was only £16,392, exclusive of bonus, the Congested Districts Board offer was £21,000, or more than 25 per cent. over the Estates Commissioners' offer. The difference is explained thus—Mr. Doran's estimated price was calculated on thirty times the annual value without bonus, or 33·6 the annual value inclusive of bonus, while Mr. Lopdell's was based on twenty-four times the annual valuation exclusive of bonus, or twenty-seven times the annual valuation inclusive of bonus, this showing a difference of six and a half years' purchase of the annual. Mr. Doran's price, inclusive of bonus, invested at 3½ per cent., would yield an income of 117 per cent. on the annual value; Mr. Lopdell's would yield an income of 104½ per cent. on the annual value. Chairman.—The gross annual value?—Yes. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnnll.—As regards that case, the Board were unanimously in favour of the purchase.

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907] p. 143.

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We had to give that price if we were to get the land." I submit that I have answered Mr. Bryce's question.

51909. I submit you have not, if you just listen to me. Mr. Lopdell's offer was subject to the condition that the landlord was to purchase the house and demesne at a price named by Mr. Lopdell; so it was not the same estate. It was not the same area and was not the same value?—Are you speaking now of the estate? The annual value of lot 1 was proved to the Commission afterwards.

51910. This is the fact?—Here we have a responsible officer of the Estates Commissioners. I must put this strongly, because Sir Antony is not giving evidence—I am. Mr. Bryce asked me the question, if I could give one concrete case where the Estates Commissioners' offer had been lower than that of the Congested Districts Board. I submit on this evidence given by Mr. Commissioner Finucane, that the case has been made clearly and emphatically. That is what I object to this doctrine of averages for. This just shows the danger of taking averages.

51911. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you aware that neither the Congested Districts Board nor the Estates Commissioners purchased the property?—I am aware of nothing save what Mr. Finucane says.

51912. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You are not aware of the essential fact which explains the difference?—I point to what the Bishop says: "As regards that case the Board were unanimously in favour of the purchase. We had to give that price if we were to get the land."

51913. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That price did not fetch the land?—There is a case at all events.

51914. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—How many years' purchase of the estate rental did the Board wish to give for this untenanted land?—I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Bryce.—30 years' purchase of the valuation, plus the bonus.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—The valuation in Roscommon is 15 per cent. over the rental.

Mr. Doran.—This was not poor law valuation at all. It was the estimated agricultural value for a sitting tenant to pay, and, as a matter of fact, it worked out at only about 21 years' purchase of the rent which the landlords were receiving, and he refused the Board's offer even though it was so much higher.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Is not it a fact that the difference was due to the withdrawal of the house and demesne?

Mr. Doran.—The difference in the gross price is due to that, but that does not apply to lot 1. This case has been referred to so often that I would to ask to be allowed to make an explanation when Mr. Russell has finished, because I do not think that the facts have been clearly put before the public.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Were the house and demesne part of the particular parts of the estate to which Mr. Russell has drawn our attention?

Mr. Doran.—Yes; in his first statement.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Were the house and demesne in lot 1.

Mr. Doran.—Not in lot 1, but it was in the entire estate in which the large difference appears.

51915. Mr. Bryce.—That is one case which you have given of which there appears to be another explanation. The remarkable fact about it was that the transaction did not go through, and that therefore upon that particular case there can have been no general impression founded by landlords that they were likely to do better with the Congested Districts Board than with the Estates Commissioners. Now, assuming they have got that impression you have given a case which never went to actual practice at all, because no sale was effected, I would like to hear what other grounds you have for thinking that the landlords have reason to think they would do so much better with the Estates Commissioners than with the Congested Districts Board?—I said nothing about it until Mr. Sutherland put it to me, when I said that the landlords, like other people, if they went to the Congested Districts Board have a good reason for going.

51916. But there is an implication there?—But that is Mr. Sutherland's.

Mr. Sutherland.—The fact is not denied by any member of the Commission that there was this preference.

51917. Mr. Bryce.—But there is an implicat that the Congested Districts Board have not don well by the State and by the people in their purcha as the Estates Commissioners have done. That the position which I want you to justify?—I h the impression. I make no statement. If the C mission will permit me—I don't say they will or t they ought—I should be happy to put in a deta statement upon which that impression is founded.

51918. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—As a matter fact we have a return showing that the Estates C missioners, on the whole, have bought land cheap than the Congested Districts Board, but t Congested Districts Board always held this, that Board like the Congested Districts Board, to reli congestion must sometimes buy a property in a c tain place and must pay a little more for it tha they would elsewhere, and if the Estates Comm sioners were doing it they would have to do the sa thing?—I quite agree with that.

51919. Sir John Colomb.—Assuming that your i ference is right, and that the landlords prefer to de with the Congested Districts Board, is not it a suf cient inducement in favour of dealing with the Co gested Districts Board that in that case they g their money very soon and they know when they wi get it, while in the other case they will not get very soon, but will have to wait for years?—Are the quite sure they will get the money soon from th Congested Districts Board?

51920. If that is so?—It is an inducement.

51921. And a very great one for a man who ha charges on his estate?—Yes; for a man who ha charges.

51922. Mr. Bryce.—You say you want to have or authority for purchase and sale, and I think you ar quite right in that opinion?—Within the congeste area—yes.

51923. You said in the congested area, but if th Congested Districts Board was working, it could onl work inside the congested counties. But in order t relieve congestion land should be got outside the con gested counties. For instance, untenanted land migh have to be bought in Longford or Westmeath in orde to relieve Leitrim or Mayo. How would you get ov the difficulty there? Does not that seem to exclud according to your view, the Congested Districts Boar as being the operating authority?—Certainly. could not conceive the Congested Districts Boar working all over Ireland.

51924. Could you not conceive it would be necessar for the relief of congestion to buy lands in West meath?—Yes. That goes back to my old story. W have to co-operate with the Estates Commissioner for that purpose. Even if the Commission were t recommend and Parliament were to adopt the theor which, in my opinon, would be a sound theory tha the Congested Districts Board would have everythin to say to land and its improvement and developmen within these areas, if you come to set the Congeste Districts up as an authority outside these areas yo will have confusion worse confounded. You must, i you want land, in my judgment, co-operate with th authority set up by Parliament for the purpose o selling and buying land. You must have co-operatio with that authority for your work.

51925. I don't see any difficulty in the co-operatio myself?—Neither do I. It ought not to exist.

51926. You said it was improper to interfere wit the work of the county committees so far as they hav statutory powers in the congested districts?—Yes.

51927. Do you imply that it would be impossibl to alter that position?—No.

51928. Do I understand you to mean that if i could be altered you would like it to be altered t avoid overlapping?—What I say is this, these ar statutory local authorities. I think you will find a this time of day very considerable opposition fro these same authorities if you propose to take fro the powers which Parliament gave them and gra these powers to a nominated Board.

51929. Even if the Board was representative?—don't care what kind the Board is, you will not g these men to disestablish themselves. I don't sa that they are doing all that they ought to do, bu they are improving and improving very rapidly, an they are doing very excellent work in many parts o the country.

51930. As you think highly of their work you woul not desire to interfere with them?—I am not, at th

ne of day, going to strike down a local authority up by Parliament and set up a nominated au-ority in its place. Anyone else can do that if he es. I won't.

51931. Even if the administration is not all that it ght to be?—The administration may not be all that ought. They have not been accustomed to local ministration in the past, but I say on my know-lge and responsibility that these county committees over Ireland are improving remarkably in con-sted districts and elsewhere, and the work they are ing is, in its own way, most effective and beneficial rk, and I would be no party to ending it.

51932. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would not you suggest at is time of day that it is the nominated body which ould be disestablished?—I don't wish to destroy any dy, but if I were a private member of Parliament stead of an official I should resist with all my fluence and power the destruction of any local thority engaged in this work.

51933. There are only two bodies we have in our nds at this moment: the parish committees on the e hand, and the local county committees on the ner?—I am speaking only of the local county com-ttees. The parish committee is not a statutory dy at all.

51934. Don't you think if it came to dissolving a al committee that it is the parish committee should e way?—I am not for dissolving anyone.

51935. Has it ever been suggested that the ad-nistration of the parish committee is more efficient an the administration of the local committee?—I ve heard a great deal suggested, and I pulled up a unty committee the other day, but, on the whole, think they are working extremely well.

51936. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Who has pro-sed their abolition?—Certainly I have not proposed but when the question is put to me I must answer

Practically I have dealt with the financial ar-ngements. We cannot go on with the money we ve, and we should require a great deal more money. don't know whether my third point is relevant or t. I wish to give it, not as Vice-President of the partment, but for what it is worth.

51937. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The Bishop has lled my attention to the suggestion that the fishery rk should be given to the Department as the fishery thority. I think that that goes with your general tement that there should be a single Department? Yes.

51938. Then, we need not trouble with that?—I n't know whether the third point is within your rms of reference. I wish to go into the question the acquisition of grass lands and the finance of e Land Act, and the difficulties that are in the y. You may take my opinion for what it is rth.

51939. Let us deal with the one. We have no doubt out the acquisition of grass lands?—The one hangs the other.

51940. You will, no doubt, have to refer to the iance of the Act in dealing with that?—What I nt to put before the Commission is the absolute cessity of acquiring the grass land, the difficulty of quiring it which is mainly, if not entirely, a ancial difficulty, and that lands me inevitably in e finance of the Land Act.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—No doubt we shall be able hear you, and if any question arises as to which feel ourselves excluded from hearing you I am sure u will bear with me if I tell you so.

51941. Sir John Colomb.—I presume in giving is evidence you are giving it as a member of rliament?—Certainly. I desire now, if you please hear me, to speak, as Sir Antony put it, as Mr. W. Russell.

51942. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Certainly, and if ything arises which we think we cannot go into u will bear with us if we tell you so?—As I stated the Bishop, in reply to one of his questions, I ve been thirty years examining this land question all parts of Ireland, with the best intentions, and have done what I could—it may be little or much—bring relief from the old state of affairs. Now, e pressing question that faces Parliament, and es it in the most awkward way, and which faces e Commission, is the acquisition of these grass lands. congestion is to be relieved it is quite clear that ese lands must be acquired. The question how they e to be had is one of extraordinary difficulty. When Parliament passed the Land Act of 1903 we were told by Mr. Wyndham—when I say "we" if you wish that defined I mean that the Land Conference was told, in the first place, and in the second place Parliament was told—that compulsion would not be necessary. At the Land Conference I and my colleagues—I mean my colleagues on the tenants' side of the question—set aside compulsion for the time being. We did not drop our opinions, or rather we did not drop our convictions, but assured that the landlords were willing to sell—when I say assured I use the word deliberately—provided they got an equivalent for their net income, and that compulsion would not be necessary, we set aside our ideas on the subject. We were not so sure of it as the representatives of the landlords were, and as Mr. Wyndham was, but in order to arrive at a settlement of this everlasting question we waived our views on compulsion and combined for a general settlement. The Commission knows what was the result. I think a very great result; and whoever has gone against the Land Conference I have never done it. I think we did magnificent work for the country. But now we are face to face with this position, that in the better parts of Ireland the Act of 1903 has worked extremely well bar the price for the present. I should be very sorry to speak for the future. But at all events the Act has operated in these districts, whereas the ameliorative portion of the Act, which, to our minds, was the most important part of it, has hardly worked at all.

51943. That was the very part that was required in the congested areas?—Yes, in the west. I don't say that it has not worked at all, but it has not worked as the other part has, and we have this extraordinary situation. We have Mr. Wyndham's promises, in Parliament and out of it. I heard his promises and therefore know what they were. No doubt no Department has to administer Mr. Wyndham's speeches; they have to administer an Act of Parliament. But we have this extraordinary state of affairs, that in the greater part of Ireland, north and south, and east, you have land rapidly passing from owner to occupier, and in the west, even apart altogether from the congested area, the Act is hampered and impeded, and is not worked in the same way at all. Why is it that the Act has not worked? I don't attach the importance to the money market at the present moment—the want of sufficient money to pay the landlords—that would regard it as an adequate explanation. That is very serious, but that is not the real reason why the Act has not worked here. The real question is these great grass lands cannot be had. There are some grass lands that can be bought at a reasonable price, but the great grass lands of the West cannot really be had at a price that will warrant the Commissioners in purchasing them and in re-selling them. That is the problem, a very grave problem for the Government of the country, because the people were promised these lands in Parliament by the mouthpiece of the Government. Nothing is clearer than that they were led to expect that these lands would be sold to them, and that the whole of this desperate state of affairs in the West would gradually be improved and bettered to a large extent. We have come to a dead stop. The first question that arises is how these lands are to be had. I am told that there is plenty of land to be had in the West of Ireland, though the Government did not seem to think so the other day when passing the Evicted Tenants' Bill. Certainly the terms upon which one branch of Parliament proposed to let them have it were very extraordinary terms. These terms amount to this. They were to get the full market value for the land; they were to get a bonus of 12 per cent.; they were to get the benefit of the Lands Clauses Act, which meant 10 per cent., and to get what arrears of rent the courts thought fit to grant. That put the settlement of the grass lands, the great work of your Commission as I take it to be, out of the question for all time. If that is to be anything like the way of settling it then the thing is at an end. I never laid down the proposition that compulsion would be necessary at the scale of prices there proposed, but I say that compulsion must be applied to acquire these lands at a price that will enable the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, or whoever is transacting the business to re-sell these lands at a price that the tenants can pay. That is the first position I take up in regard to these grass lands. Now, the second position is even

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more difficult that the first. I admit compulsion to be difficult enough. I think it can be overcome, because, after all, the peace of Ireland counts for a good deal, and the people must have it. The second point is the real difficulty of land purchase at the present moment. I wish to make a suggestion on that point. There is no use passing an Act of Parliament ordering the lands to be sold and bought if you cannot get the money to pay for them. That is pretty much the position at the present moment. Is the present position to continue and can nothing be done to ease matters? There are two ways, in my opinion, of meeting the difficulty. I do not very much care which of them is adopted; but if the Commission recommend the acquisition of these grass lands the public and the Government will look for some guidance to the Commission. If the landlords are to be paid in cash, if they are to receive sovereigns for this land, and to be paid at the same rate of purchase as they have been paid, which has leaped up from 18 years' purchase to 25 years' purchase—that is an average of 18 years' purchase under the old Purchase Acts and 25 years' purchase under the present Act.

51944. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Was 18 years' purchase of grass land ever given?—I am falling back on the averages. That is the only thing I can do. The average price of land under the old Acts, for tenanted and untenanted land, was 18 years' purchase. They bought untenanted land even then.

51945. No doubt, but do you maintain that 18 years' purchase has ever been given for grass land; we are dealing now with untenanted lands in the County Roscommon?—We are dealing with a little more than that. The Congested Districts Board is dealing with all kinds of land, slums as well as grass land.

51946. I thought that you were limiting your remarks to grass land?—We are dealing with the whole question of land. When I said 18 years' purchase I was a little over it. The average of sales under the Land Act was 17·3 years. That is the figure in the returns. That has now gone up to 25 years' purchase.

51947. Are you dealing with grass lands alone?—I will take grass land alone. The argument is as good for grass land as for any other. The point I make is only this, that if these prices are to prevail, and if we are to pay for compulsion in addition, and if we are to pay a bonus in addition it is manifest that the thing cannot be done. Either the State must consent to lose on re-sale or the lands must remain as they are, or we must find some way out of the difficulty. My own opinion is that these prices cannot be paid.

51948. You take the price of land and the bonus, and also add on something for compulsion?—That is what the House of Lords put into the Bill the other day.

51949. But it has not put it into the Evicted Tenants Act?—No, but I think a great deal of their action in that was with a shrewd eye to the Act that would follow the proceedings of this Commission.

51950. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am exceedingly unwilling to interrupt for a moment. Mr. Russell, I am sure, will agree with me that it is exceedingly important to keep out what I may call any political atmosphere from our discussions. We shall listen, all of us, with great interest, to the course he will recommend, and to the facts which prompt that course, but I think it would be well if we confine ourselves as much as possible to these two. For instance, we may put aside, I suggest to you, any views you entertain on the House of Lords because they are not really operative. There is, no doubt, a difference of opinion. But let us consider what is the price which we think may possibly be granted, what course should be taken to ensure the sale of the lands, and how we shall deal with any resultant, if there is any resultant, loss to the State?—I quite appreciate the position. If they had not put in the fair market value of the land plus the bonus, plus 10 per cent. for complusion, plus a certain amount for arrears of rent, the House of Lords probably would have been better advised.

51951. We may put that out of court. Nobody would conceive that that can be done?—I am glad to hear that. I come to the question how the thing should be dealt with, in the present position of the money market, how the thing is to go on. I say compulsion, and compulsion must be paid for.

51952. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—That is to say, we would have the three elements, the price, the bonus, and something for compulsion?—No. I have not said that at all. I would give the fair market value of the land and allow the bonus to stand for compulsion in each case. The first thing I have heard suggested—I don't say I approve of it; it is a way out of the difficulty—is that the landlord should be paid in stock. That is to meet the immediate difficulty. Of course that is open to clear disadvantages and clear objections. It is a proposal, and I don't think much of it. I don't think we can get back to that. I remember the time that they got the medium of payment changed from cash to stock in 1891. Then stock was at 110. The change was made by the Bill of 1891. I think they were paid under the Ashbourne Act in cash. I have a distinct recollection that when the Act was passed—I forget the exact year—but I remember very well we proposed to pay them in cash, and by a combination of the Irish Nationalist and the Irish landlords one fine Wednesday morning they put stock in instead of cash.

51953. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—So far as your opinion goes that is not a good plan?—I don't like to be unreasonable. I don't think it would be fair to say to a landlord: "We are buying £100 worth of land, and you will only get £82 for the piece of paper representing £100 which we give you."

51954. Then, that is not your recommendation?—No. This is a rather complicated business. Here is the position we are in. As the Estates Commissioners report, the tenants are buying on an average now of 25 years' purchase. The rate is somewhat higher in the north-eastern counties of Ulster, but we may take it at 25. Land stock is a little over 80. Now, it is obvious that in addition to the money raised and employed in actual purchase there is nearly one-fifth more to be added as loss on the stock. If you take 25 years' purchase by the tenant and one-fifth additional in the shape of loss, that makes 5 years' purchase additional to be paid by the taxpayer. This brings the price to 30 years' purchase. On the top of that you have the bonus. This being 12 per cent. the purchase money is heaviest when the price is highest, and on 25 years' purchase would amount in round figures to 3 years' additional bonus, making 33 years' purchase in all. And that does not include the whole of it, so far as the operation is concerned, because there is the upkeep of the Land Commission for all its multifarious works in addition to this enormous price for agricultural land. The various items of loss are proportionate to each other. The more exhorbitant the price that the tenant agrees to the worse is the security for the stock, and the loss upon the flotation and the higher is the bonus. It is all therefore, the unfortunate outcome of the basis of the Act of 1903, which deliberately set aside the old method of purchase by number of years' purchase of the land, and substituted for it a form of purchase by reduction. So long as the tenant secures his 20 per cent. reduction he has neither the capacity in many cases to inquire what his price is nor indeed is he concerned to inquire. Another difficulty at the present moment is the fact that while land stock is really not inferior in point of security to the consolidated funds, the financial houses have been able to make a dead set against it as bog stock. Chiefly from these facts the present actual situation is this, that in the Land Commission there is an immense amount of arrears in the form of agreements for sale for which there is no money available. The question is—are these sales that have been agreed on to go through, and is the money to be raised whatever the loss may be, and if that course is followed how will the country ultimately fare? This is relevant in this sense, that whatever you do you propose to add to this——

51955. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And if what you anticipate occurred congestion would not be relieved?—Yes. That would stop the whole work. I say that if it is allowed to go on it means financial ruin. If purchase is allowed to continue at a cost one way or another of 33 years' purchase of the rent for every acre of land sold nothing but financial ruin stares us in the face. I don't think that there is any perfect remedy, and all that a public man can do is to throw out any suggestion that occurs to him. To shut down the door on land purchase absolutely, that is, to suspend the operations of the Act, would undoubtedly be a very serious matter. It would raise a tremendous hurricane in Ireland. Landlords and tenants would both unite in attacking any Government that proposed to suspend or stop land purchase altogether. On the other hand, I do think

at if it were proposed only to alter the method of ıance only in so far as it was necessary to cut out e incidental loss, the attempt would be so obviously stifiable in the public interest that no outory could sustained against a well-considered effort directed erely to stop the leakage.

51956. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I might ask you to de- ıe incidental loss?—Loss on flotation. Cut out this ss. There is one other fact to be noted, and it is is, that estates are now coming into the market ıich a year ago were not for sale. That is pecu- ırly so in the North of Ireland. There are several ses in my own knowledge in which the tenants ap- ied a year or more ago, and were told that the land- rd had no desire to sell. On these estates negotia- ons have now been opened from the landlord's side. ıe number of these instances suggests to me that the ndlords have present in their minds a suspicion that e finance of the Act of 1903 must inevitably in the ar future be revised, and any alteration in the ıance of the Act to stop the leakage that is inci- ntal must reduce the price if there are to be any les. This is one of the things that must be taken to account. But I venture to say that the moment announcement—and I think the Chief Secretary nt perilously near it the other day in his speech at istol—is made of a change in the finances of the d, unquestionably—I am speaking now of the North Ireland, of places that I know—there will be a sh of sellers, adding to the block already existing the Land Commission. The Commissioners will t take me as a financial expert, but I suggest that cut out the loss on flotation the stock ought to be ued at a rate of interest that will command some- ing like a par price. Two and three-quarter per nt. stock has failed to do that. If the stock were, wever, issued as Land Stock it is quite clear that en 3 per cent. would not go at par. Taking the pre- nt price of Consols bearing 2½ per cent., it is clear at the extra half per cent. on Consols would produce out par, so that to secure par price for a 3 per cent. ock it would be necessary to have the stock issued in ch a way as to make it impossible for financiers to upon it as bog stock. I don't know whether this is ssible or not—I mean to disguise the stock. Per- ps it is not.

51957. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Would it be ssible if it was floated as Consols?—Yes, but the rious objection occurs to my mind that the effect on Consols would be instantaneous.

51958. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Whether you in- ease the rate of interest or make it identical th Consols?—Yes, but I am coming to that. is would involve a corresponding alteration in ction 45 and other sections of the Act. By that tion the purchasing tenant is charged for the use the money at cost price; the stock is raised at 2¾ r cent., and the tenant is charged 2¾ per cent., is 10s. per £100, for sinking fund, making a total 3¼ per cent. There would be no use in cutting t the loss of capital unless the rate charged to the ant were altered in the same proportion, as the s of capital is no worse than the corresponding loss interest. The rate of annuities, therefore, of the rchasing tenants would have to be made 3½ per nt. instead of 3¼. The effect of this, in the first stance, would be that the tenants having been ught under the Wyndham Act to buy by percentage uction——

51959. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Were not they ught it by the Land Conference?—Suppose I admit at it does not——

51960. You are responsible for it. You were a mber of the Land Conference?—The Land Con- ence report is not the law of the land—the Land nference report does not come before anybody for ad- ministration. We did a great deal at the Land Con- ence for peace and for a settlement.

51961. You did?—And we have been very badly t.

51962. But you cannot blame Mr. Wyndham for llowing your advice?—He did not take our advice everything.

51963. He took it on this point?—Of course, I n't object to your saying that.

51964. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You were sug- ting an improvement in the present system?— a. The effect of this, in the first instance, would that the tenants having been taught under the Wyndham Act to buy by percentage of reduction—I do not say by Mr. Wyndham—would stipulate as before for the 20 per cent. reduction, and would not think of the extended period of repayment. I speak for the part of the country I know best. That 20 per cent. is the difference between the amount of their annual instalment and their previous rent. Obviously with the increased rate of repayment annuity they could only secure the same reduction in their annuity as at present by purchasing at a lesser number of years' purchase. The effect of this, let me point out, is simply to get back to the old method of purchase. Whoever was responsible, I take my share of the responsibility of the Land Conference, and, as I said, we did do things that we were not certain about—in fact, that we were quite sure would result the other way. That was one of them. And let me say frankly for the tenants in the old days, and as one representing these people in a North of Ireland, I know more about these things than most people, that the universal method of buying land was by number of years' purchase, and not by reduction in annual payment.

51965. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Was years' purchase mentioned in any Act of Parliament?—That I do not say. I say—and the Bishop will confirm me when I say it—that in the old days, before the Act of 1903, the universal rule of purchase was by number of years' purchase.

51966. I ask you the question, was it ever mentioned in any Act of Parliament —No. I am not saying it was. That does not alter the fact that the custom of the country was to buy by number of years' purchase.

51967. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It was the custom?—In the event of an increase in the annuity to the tenant the tenant would take care that he gets the reduction that he is getting now, because the arrangement is an exceedingly clever arrangement. He gets the reduction, and goes on paying the instalment for seventy years, and posterity has to deal with it. It may be a very bad thing for posterity. My point is this. I don't think it is fair to say to the landlord that he is to take a bit of paper worth only £82 for every £100 of his purchase price; but this deadlock must be met in some way, and to meet it you must raise the annuity on the tenant. The tenant, when he finds himself face to face with that increase in his annuity, will go back to the old method of calculating by number of years' purchase, and he will take care that under the new system he is not paying more. He is paying now just as much in his instalment and more in his price. I reiterate my opinion that he is paying too much. That, it seems to me, would cure a difficulty. The scheme under Mr. Wyndham's Act, which reduced the element for sinking fund by a corresponding extension of the period during which the instalments were to be paid, was not of the slightest value to the tenants. The whole value of it was at once added on to the purchase money of the landlord. The tenant in 1885 got his 20 per cent. reduction under the Ashbourne Act, buying at 20 years' purchase. There was not so much bought in the North of Ireland. He is now under the Wyndham Act buying at 25 years' purchase, and getting no more than the same reduction, and paying for 70 years instead of for 49. The matter to me seems so imperative, the loss so enormous, and the probable result so disastrous that there could be no difficulty in defending a change, and a change that would cut out the loss to the taxpayer, and let the Act work freely.

51968. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Does not what you say come to this shortly. The tenant now pays 3¼ per cent. and gives 25 years' purchase, and if he has to pay 3½ per cent. he will give, say, 22½ years' purchase, and the loss will fall on the landlord; is not that the whole effect of what you say?—Of course, if you interrupt me in my statement I cannot go on.

51969. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You had practically concluded that part of it; if you would go on with the rest of it?—I don't know whether I ought or not. I am here to suggest to the Commission.

51970. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I must protest against this. I am a member of the Commission, and wish to bring the matter to a point, and clarify it in my mind. I make a remark with that view, and I offer no apology whatever for making it. I think it quite my duty to make it?—I am here as a witness. I am much obliged to the Commission for

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hearing me so attentively as they did. But I am giving evidence, and in process of so doing a member of the Commission interrupts me, and points to what the whole evidence means in a sentence.

51971. I ask the question whether this is not what you mean. In a few words I wish to express what the whole substance of your statement is?—Before you have heard it.

51972. Not at all?—If you think you have heard the whole why should I go on.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But it was only up to that point?

51973. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—It is the usual conduct of a Commission when the argument necessarily extends over such a large surface as it does here that the members of the Commission should from time to time make sure that they are following the line of argument?—You will observe it is not put as a question to me: "Is this your meaning"? It was jumped.

51974. I am sure the Commission desire to get your evidence?—I have practically ended it.

51975. As far as I am concerned as Chairman, your statement has been so ably put before us that I shall take it as the opinion of Mr. Russell, and it is unnecessary for me to ask any question on the matter?—That is the second part of my statement.

51976. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Am I right in interpreting your opinion as to the working of the Act that it has worked extremely well in non-congested areas, but that in congested areas it has not worked at all?—I say that, roughly speaking, over the West of Ireland the ameliorative portion of the Act has not worked as it was intended to work. In the other parts of the country with the ordinary farmers the Act has worked extremely well bar the price.

51977. You mean it has not worked as quickly?—Yes; not as quickly in the other parts.

51978. Do you admit that in the congested areas under the Act of 1903 and through the instrumentality of the Congested Districts Board very large areas have been bought?—No doubt.

51979. Is it not also the case that the Congested Districts Board cannot, or can only with difficulty, work any faster because it can only acquire the grass lands in the congested districts at a rate at which they can really turn them to account?—That is exactly my point, that the Act has been frustrated because they cannot purchase at the price.

51980. You admit that through the instrumentality of the Congested Districts Board, and under the provisions of the Act of 1903, very large tracts of untenanted land have been bought?—A certain amount of land.

51981. Do you think that the Congested Districts Board should really, to use an American expression, bite off more than they can chew?—They will have to bite off more than they have been doing if the work is to go on.

51982. But the work of re-settlement can go on no faster than the staff and money admit?—It is all a question of staff and money and the price.

51983. Without an increased staff and money do you think could the Congested Districts Board with advantage buy more land straight away?—I am speaking not alone of the congested area. I am speaking of the whole West of Ireland.

51984. I am speaking in reference to your statement. I understood you to say that within the congested districts the Act did not work well at all?—I did not state that. I said in the western area. No one would contend that in the province of Connaught the Act has worked to anything like the same proportion that it has done in Leinster or Ulster.

51985. Do you appreciate the point of view from which I am putting these questions to you is because this Commission is to inquire into the relief of congestion, and therefore naturally I wish to narrow the interpretation that I may put upon your answers so that they may be limited by the congested areas. Do you gather my position?—I say that the whole working of the Land Act in the western province has been hampered and has not proceeded at the same rate as the work in the better parts of the country where the farmers required it much less.

51986. On the question of the policy of the Act, it is the case that in the greater part of the country land is not transferred, as far as public departments are concerned, for the relief of congestion, but in the congested districts the whole question as regards this Commission and its inquiries is how far, under existing operations, the work of the actual relief of congestion has been hampered by the fact that the Congested Districts Board cannot buy land enough?—In my opinion this Commission never would have come into existence if the Act had worked in the western province as it has worked in the rest of the country.

51987. I am speaking of the Congested Districts Board having to deal with congestion in the West and carry on those operations under the Act of 1903, and I ask you again do you think the Congested Districts Board, in its work of acquiring, improving, and transferring estates, could work very much faster than they do now, even if they had the power to acquire more land?—I answer that by asking another question: are the Congested Districts Board themselves satisfied with the progress of the work?

51988. That is a question you suggest to the Commission to turn its attention to. You said that the alternatives were, under the present state of things, either that the State must give the fair market value of the land, plus an extra amount for compulsion, or, as I understood it, alter the whole system of repayment?—You use the words "market value." I don't think the words can be applied there. There is no market value. What I mean is that the landlord should be paid a fair price for the land, and he has got the bonus in addition.

51989. Do you consider that a fair price for the land is represented by the actual money which, if invested in a reasonable security, would leave the landlord where he had been?—Yes. I am entirely in favour of the proposition which the landlords accepted at the Land Conference, and which, in overwhelming numbers, they have not carried out: that they should get for their land sufficient to pay their net income. If this had been carried out by the landlords the Irish land question would be a long way on towards settlement.

51990. If an Act were passed that the State was ready to acquire land and to pay a price that would leave the landlords after obligatory deductions exactly where they were before, would you agree with that?—Yes; I agree to that principle, of course, but to hear landlords now you would imagine that they never made a bad debt in their lives. From what they say of their income it would appear to me that there had never been a bad debt incurred in Ireland. I am quite willing to stand by the Land Conference Terms that they should get their net income on second term rents or equivalents for it, but you have then to discover, and there will have to be some steps taken to discover, what that income is. No landlord now ever allows that he did not get his rent.

51991. I am dealing with the principle and not with details. Am I correct in gathering that in your opinion the principle on which land should be purchased out is that they should receive such an amount as would give landlords their net income?—Invested in a reasonable security.

51992. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What was the rate of investment at the Land Conference?—3¼ per cent., I think.

51993. That is 25 years' purchase?—Yes, but since the Land Conference sat you will please bear in mind that Parliament has added to the securities in which the money could be invested a very large number of trustee securities, some of them bearing 4 per cent.

51994. I suggest to you that the Land Conference provisions were far too high?—I said a great deal for peace then that I would not say now. You may take me as adhering to that. I have no desire to get away from it.

51995. You will be glad to see that established as a principle of law that every landlord should know that the State is ready to purchase his property on the basis of the Land Conference proposals?—I have no objection, but we must know what the net income is. It is not correct to take the rental.

51996. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—His absolutely net receipts for ten years?—Yes.

51997. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Invested at 3¼ per cent.?—Plus what Parliament decided. Parliament added securities after the Land Conference which were not valid before, and these securities bear a higher rate of interest than 3¼ per cent.; we must take that into account.

51998. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would be the equivalent now after the sanction of these investments?—Nobody has a right to ask that the bogs of Connaught should be placed on a level with gilt-edged securities in England. You must get at the facts.

1999. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I don't want to go into ...e things. I merely wish to narrow down the ...stion to the point that appears to me?—You may ... it from me that in all transactions in Ireland ...ar as I am concerned as member of Parliament—...m not speaking as a member of the Government, ...ainly not as Vice-President of the Department of ...iculture—I should be willing that the Irish land-...ls' net income shall be found out over an average ...en years, and that they shall get an equivalent ... that second term income wherever the land is, and ...t the investments of the money to produce the ...ivalent shall depend upon the Act of Parliament ...ch supersedes the recommendations of the Land ...ference, because they give the landlords a much ...her rate of interest. I know one landlord, for ...mple, who has taken advantage of that, and whose ...me has been added to by £9,000 a year.

2000. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understand you ...n such a rate of interest as is possible by invest-...t in the stocks which Parliament made eligible ... investments?—Precisely.

2001. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You have referred to the ...ment of landlords in stock?—Yes. That was a ...gestion of others.

2002. Where you contemplate payment in stock in-...d of in cash to a landlord I want to know would ... also contemplate paying charges such as mort-...es in stock?—I said I believed that that would be ...easonable and unfair. I merely mentioned it as ...uggestion that was made.

2003. You dwelt very much on the fact that pre-...us to the Wyndham Act the question between land-...ls and tenants was simply a question of number ...years' purchase?—That was the basis on which all ...gains were arranged.

2004. Then you said that under the Wyndham Act ...t system was changed and the question was one ...ply of reduction?—The result of the Wyndham ... was to change it. It was not statutory.

2005. As a matter of fact, is it not the case that in ... differences that have arisen between landlords ... tenants in reference to sales under the Wyndham ... the whole thing resolved itself, not into a question ...reduction, but a question of the number of years' ...rchase?—All I can say about that is that the ...stion of purchase by reduction never was heard of ...re the Wyndham Act came into operation. The ...ants had come to a sort of set form of giving so ...ny years' purchase. I don't know whether they ... it in their heads always what the thing would produce, but the whole thing has been changed since the Wyndham Act. The question now is, not what number of years' purchase is to be paid, but what reductions they will get.

52006. You say you have been struck with the sudden readiness of landlords in certain parts of Ireland to sell?—Yes.

52007. Was I right in attributing to you the opinion that the cause of that was the fear of more unfavourable financial arrangement affecting landlords in future legislation?—My belief is much what you say. Of course the position of the finance of the Land Act is pretty well known. There is almost certain to be some change. The position now is so favourable to landlords that even men who refused to sell before are now willing. I can attribute it to nothing else than the fear of these changed conditions.

52008. But the adoption of the principles of the Land Conference would terminate these apprehensions. Do you think would it lead to a general settlement of the land question?—I am far from saying that.

52009. Mr. BRYCE.—You said that the land in Connaught and in the West, generally, was a very different kind of security from land in the East?—Very.

52010. We will all agree to that. Do you think that that consideration would be at all mitigated by the fact that in calculating the landlord's net income for purchase you would take into account the arrears in past times?—No. I would not enter into anything like that. I consider there are thousands of holdings in Connaught upon which a fair rent should never have been fixed, and out of which no economic rent is payable.

52011. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Or any rent?—And if the Land Commissioners, after the Act of 1881, had done what they should have done they would have returned those lands as paying no rent whatever. I have seen hundreds of holdings in the West of Ireland, and the idea of filling up a Land Commission pink schedule in connection with them is ridiculous. The thing is impossible unless it is done by rule of thumb. Rent should never have been fixed on them at all. They should have been treated as allotments.

52012. Mr. BRYCE.—We have had evidence of the Estates Commissioners with regard to that point and pointing out that it is really owing to the fact that at the initiation of the Land Acts there was no proper principles for fixing rents in operation at all?—Of course that is not for me.

The Commission adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

DOCUMENTS put in by Colonel SAUNDERS KNOX-GORE in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—*SCHEDULE of Grass Lands the owners of which are prepared to sell on fair terms.*

	Area. A.	R.	P.
The Earl of Arran,	640	1	0
Henry H. S. Bingham,	200	0	0
Boyd's Estate,	600	0	0
D. C. Fitzgerald,	340	0	0
Mrs. Pery Knox-Gore,	941	1	11
Mrs. Saunders Knox-Gore,	1,299	1	8
Reps. of Mrs. N. Knox,	473	2	9
Colonel C. H. Knox,	4,780	0	12
Malley's Estate,	200	0	0
Capt. W. R. Orme,	336	0	0
Paget's Estate,	215	0	0
Marquis of Sligo,	5,322	0	0
T. Rutledge, estates managed by,	8,323	0	0
W. Fetherstonhaugh,	550	0	0
Ditto., Mountain and rough land,	6,000	0	0
	30,264	3	16

Schedule of Prices.

	£
1st Term—£10 at 18½ years' purchase,	185
2nd Term do., 21 do.,	210
	395
Half Bonus, 6 per cent., say,	24
	419
	3½
	1,257
	209
Loss, £27 10*s.* on every £100 of income.	1,466

B.—SALES OF SMALL HOLDINGS *in Ballina District during* 1906-7, *commencing 1st January,* 1906.

No. 1.

Landlord, JOHN M. COYNE, Esq.

Holding at Lahardane sold 12th January, 1906, for Mr. John M'Hale. Rent, £3 12*s.* (judicial); sold to Mr. Barrett for £50 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 2.

Landlord Trustees of Mrs. LEWIS.

Holding at Killanley, Ballina, sold 1st March, for Robert Warren, Esq. Judicial rent, £20; sold to Mr. Jas. M'Hale for £301 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 3.

Landlord, JOHN L. BRINKLEY, Esq.

Holding of land at Dromore West sold on 13th March, 1906, for Mr. Munnelly. Rent, £3 15*s.*; sold to Ellen M'Kenzie for £121 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 4.

Landlord, Mrs. CUFFE.

Holding at Curracur, Dromore West, sold for Mr. P. M'Donagh on 12th April, 1907. Rent, £4 10*s.*; sold to John M'Gowan for £145 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 5.

Landlord, Trustees of Mrs. LEWIS.

Holding at Ballymohenry sold on 26th April, 1906, for Mr. Owen Ruane. Rent, £30 6*s.*; sold to John Cavanagh for £600 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 6.

Landlord, U. A. KNOX, Esq.

Holding of land at Gortnadreha, Knockmore, for Mr. T. Gaughan, sold on 17th July, 1906, for £100 and fees, 5 per cent. Rent, £4 13*s.* 6*d.*

No. 7.

Landlord, Mrs PERY KNOX-GORE.

Holding of land at Breaffy, Ballina, for Thos. Naughton. Rent, £4 13*s.* 6*d.*; sold on 10th August, 1906, to Mr. Thos. Neary for £126 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 8.

Landlord, Capt. A. A. KNOX.

Holding at Cloonkee, the property of Miss Mary O'Hara, sold on 2nd November, 1906, to Mr. P. M'Andrew. Rent, £2 17*s.*; sold at £83 and fees. 5 per cent.

No. 9.

Landlord, Mrs. SAUNDERS KNOX-GORE.

Holding of land at Ardoughan, sold on 11th December, 1906, for Mr. P. Quinn. Rent, £6 2*s.* 6*d.*; sold to Mr. Hunter for £150 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 10.

Landlord, IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

Holding of land at Rathmacostello, Crossmolina. Rent, £4 5*s.*; sold to Mr. Thomas Garrett for £63 and fees, 5 per cent.

No. 11.
23/2/07.

Landlord, U. A. KNOX, Esq.

Holding of land at Ballymuckredmond, Ballina, for Miss Mary Walsh. Rent, £2 10*s.*; sold to Mr. Thos. Langan for £40 and fees.

No. 12.

Holding at Fortland, Crossmolina. Rent, £90 5*s.*; sold to Mr. Cooke for £860 and fees, on 13th March, 1907.

No. 13.

Landlord, H. H. JONES, Esq.

Holding of land at Rathlee, Easky, for Mrs. Curley. Rent, £4 1*s.*; sold on 22nd March, 1907, to Martin M'Gowan for £51 and fees.

No. 14.

Landlord, J. H. TAAFFE, Esq.

Holding at Mount Taaffe for P. Morgan. Rent, £1 17*s.*; sold on 1st May, 1907, to J. Morgan for £63 and fees.

No. 15.

Landlord, GEORGE MOORE, Esq.

Holding at Attymass, Ballina, for Chas. Groarke Rent, £6; sold on 17th May, 1907, to John Loftus for £88 and fees.

No. 16.

Landlord, DUC DE STACPOOLE.

Holding at Garrynagran for Mr. William Wills. Rent, £16; sold on 16th July, 1907, to Mr. R. Finnerty for £235 and fees.

No. 17.

Landlord, GEORGE MOORE, Esq.

Holding at Attymass for Chas. Groarke. Rent, £1 2*s.*; sold on 3rd August 1907, for £64 and fees. to Mr. John Loftus.

C.—TWO LAST SALES *of Tenants' Interest on Estate of* MR. JOSEPH PRATT, D.L.

Townland, Rathmore. E. D. of Deel, Crossmolina.
Area—7a. 2r. 5p., Irish, (3a. 3r. 16p. arable).
Government Valuation, £4.
Rent, £4 4*s.* 0*d.*, less about 12*s.* 6*d.* = £3 11*s.* 6*d.*
Fixed by Agent, 1/2 after purchase at £3 8*s.* 0*d.*
Purchase Money, £100 and Auction fees, Wm. Boland. Auctioneer.

Townland of Polladoohy. E. D. of Deel, Crossmolina.
Area—24a. 0r. 35p., I., good arable moor—
Bog, 13a. 1r. 19p.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Government Valuation,	6	0	0
Rent,	5	12	0

Purchase Money = £182 10*s.* 0*d.*

APPENDIX II.

DOCUMENTS put in by Mr. THOMAS F. RUTLEDGE, in connection with the Evidence given by him before the Commission.

A.—NOTES OF EVIDENCE.

In order to meet the suggestion that Mayo estates are not a security of high class or not as sound a security as estates in other counties, I desire, firstly, to call attention to Tables 69 and 71, pages 72 and 74 in the Report of the Irish Land Commission for the period ended 31st March, 1906, dealing with judicial rents which have been fixed by all methods provided by the Land Law Acts for first and second statutory term, from 1st August, 1881, to 31st March, 1906, and from the commencement of the second statutory term to same date. They indicate that properties in this county must have been let to tenants upon more reasonable terms than in other counties in Ireland, as an examination of the tables will show that the average reduction given for all Ireland in respect of first term rents amounts to 20·7, whereas in the County Mayo the average reduction only amounts to 19·1. This shows that Mayo properties have been let 1·6 per cent. cheaper than the rest of Ireland, and a comparison of this reduction with other counties works out more favourably. For instance, in the Province of Munster, average reduction, 22·1, the County Mayo reduction of 19·1 is less than in any other county in that Province, and in the Province of Leinster, average reduction, 20·1, it is less than any, except in the Counties Kildare, 17·5, King's, 18·4, Westmeath, 17·8, and Meath, 18·9. In the Province of Ulster, average reduction, 19·7, it is less than any counties, except Antrim, 18·7, Down, 19, Fermanagh, 18·4, and Londonderry, 18·6. In the Province of Connaught, average reduction, 21, it is less than any other county, Galway being 22, and Leitrim being 22·3. Therefore, it is as much as 2·9 less than the former and 3·1 less than the latter.

The average reduction for second term rents fixed by all the methods provided by the Land Law Acts from the commencement of the proceedings to the 31st March, 1906, for all Ireland is 19·7, whereas the reduction given in Mayo is only 15·5, no less than 4·2 under the average for all Ireland, which is a less reduction than in any county in the Province of Munster, average reduction 18·1, the nearest being Tipperary, 16·6. A less reduction than in any county in the Province of Connaught, average reduction, 17·5, and less than in any county in the Province of Leinster, average reduction, 16·8, except Kildare, 14·1, King's, 14·7, and Meath, 13·9. A less reduction than in any county in the Province of Ulster, average reduction, 22·7, the nearest being Tyrone, 19·1. Therefore, as regards second term rents, it is clearly shown by the return of the result of the proceedings to fix rents that Mayo properties rank fourth in all Ireland, a less reduction in respect of these rents having only been given in the Counties Kildare, 14·1, King's, 14·7, and Meath, 13·9.

Dealing with the same point as to security, secondly, I hand in a return* dealing with sales of tenancies in the county, which will show the extraordinary high prices given by purchasers. From this I draw the reasonable inference, that the landlord's rent is as secure as anything can well be. If his tenant pays him £5 a year and the tenant's interest is worth from £100 to £120, is not the security behind the rent almost gilt-edged? The tenant is not likely to forfeit an interest so valuable by declining or neglecting to pay such a small outgoing as the annual rent.

Lastly, on the question of present security, I also submit a return† in connection with some estates over which I act as agent, which are entirely situated in the most congested part of this county, showing the annual rent accrued, number of tenants, and amount of rent discharged for the past ten years, and as the return will show, the punctual payment of rent on these estates speaks volumes for the integrity of the tenants and the excellence of the security.

I also hand in a return,‡ taken from the Blue Book, according to the various rural districts in the county, dealing with untenanted lands upon estates over which I act as agent, and the owners of these lands are perfectly satisfied to dispose of these, together with the tenanted lands which they own, provided they are given a price which will produce a capital sum (plus expenses of sale, 5 per cent. on the gross purchase money) which, when invested at 3½ per cent. interest, would produce their present net income. By net income I mean the profits of the lands to the owners in ordinary cases, after allowing for purely estate outgoings, namely, poor rate, head rent, tithe rent charge, and other Government charges, together with expenses of management, and this considering that in selling their untenanted lands they are disposing not alone of their present net income out of such lands, but are also parting with their occupation interest, which, although of immense value, they are getting nothing for. For instance, they might have sold their occupation interest in these lands creating tenancies since the passing of the Land Act, 1881, and accepting large sums of money as fines for the creation of such tenancies and still retaining their present net income. Therefore in being willing to sell on the terms mentioned they cannot be considered unreasonable. Nor have I referred to the loss of proprietorial rights or sentimental loss of prestige.

If the Department decide to let grass lands acquired by them to tenants at a lesser figure than will recoup the expenditure in acquiring such lands I have no objection, but the State in doing this beneficial work must bridge over the difference. See Mr. Stuart's evidence, questions 17630 and 17729,§ as to letting parcels of land 15 per cent. under a fair rent and that he considers them good bargains. The position may be thus stated. A landlord receives £100 a year for a grass farm, net, after meeting all estate outgoings. The State acquires it, and in order to carry out a policy of amelioration for the benefit of the poorer classes lets it in parcels to occupiers, who pay £80 a year. Is the landlord, who acquiesces in the policy in so far as he voluntarily surrenders his grass land, to bear the deficit? Is he to be compensated on the basis of an income of £80 a year only? I submit no argument based on equitable principles can be adduced in favour of such a suggestion.

Ireland already contributes much more than her share of taxation for Imperial purposes, as found by a Royal Commission, and I am of opinion and with great confidence suggest that the Imperial Exchequer should fill the gap in every case where the lands are not relet at a figure sufficient to recoup the Departments.

I concur in the view expressed by Colonel Saunders Knox-Gore in his evidence before the Commission at Crossmolina, that the constitution of the Congested Districts Board should be altered by vesting in the Board power to act from day to day without having to resort to the trouble and delay of convening meetings, and I approve of the Board and think they should be maintained as an independent body and that far more money should be placed at their disposal to enable them to continue the admirable work they have done and are at present doing, and I would also suggest that the Government should undertake a large scheme of arterial drainage in the county, which would be of immense importance, and also that the sea fisheries on the coast should be further assisted by an extension of the existing railway system and the building of other piers for the protection of the fishing boats.

* See p. 194. ‡ See p. 195.
† See p. 194. § See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], p. 225. *et seq.*

APPENDIX II.

B.—Sales of Tenants' Interests since 1st January, 1882, on Estates managed by Witness.

Townland.	Name of Tenant (Vendor.)	Area, Statute Measure.	Rent. Old Rent.	Rent. Judicial Rent.	If Judicial Rent, insert date when fixed.	Date of Sale of the Tenancy.	Amount obtained for the Tenancy.	Number of Years' Purchase of the Rent.	OBSERVATIONS. (*Inter alia*, in what would be useful quality and condition land and buildings of sale, and whether proved or deteriorated the outgoing ten...
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£		
Estate of	Major-Gen. J. P. Bevan:								
Newpark, ..	Margt. Devitt, ..	29 3 6	23 9 6	—	Future Tenancy,	All within the last four years.	230	9½	Poor land; no buil...
Kilbride, ..	Hon. Gorman, ..	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	Do., ..		95	19	Do., Do.
Rathscanlon,	Bridget Groarke, ..	9 3 17	6 15 0	5 15 0	Judicial, ..		130	19	Portion of land very; buildings miser...
Estate of	Mrs. A. M. Griffin:								
Carrowbeg, ..	Thomas Padden, ..	8 0 0	—	3 13 0	Judicial, First Term,		97	26½	——
Estate of	H. B. Knox:								
Derryronane,	J. Gallagher, ..	7 1 20	—	1 9 9	Judicial, First Term,		60	40	Poor land; small h...
Estate of	G. A. Moore:								
Tullyroe, ..	M. and C. M'Dermott,	26 0 13	—	10 16 6	Judicial, First Term,		395	36	——
Ballintubber,	Thomas Kilcoyne, ..	5 1 21	—	2 10 0	Do., ..		30	12	Land nearly all r... small house.
Estate of	Lord Clanmorris:								
Slishmeen, ..	John Murphy, ..	9 0 31	2 0 0	—	Year to year, ..		205	102	——
Foxford, ..	Isaac Sheill, ..	1 1 0	1 2 0	—	Do., ..		90	83½	Poor, rocky land.
Do., ..	Do., ..	5 2 0	3 12 0	—	Do., ..		130	36	Poor, rocky land... house.
Estate of	Col. J. A. Lambert:								
Claremorris,	Rep. Ed. Hill, ..	26 0 0	—	17 9 10	Judicial, First Term, 1890.		345	19½	No house.
Mayfield, ..	Rep. P. Hill, ..	33 3 34	—	23 0 0	Do., ..		395	17	No house, except ... herd's.
Estate of	D. G. FitzGerald:								
Gneeve, ..	Patrick Mulloy, ..	6 0 0	—	1 0 0	Judicial, First Term, 1882.		60	60	Cutaway bog.
Cloghadocken,	James Cowan, ..	19 0 2	—	8 15 0	Judicial, 1898, ..		215	24½	——
Estate of	E. C. Walshe:								
Tobernaneen,	Margaret Walshe, ..	6 0 27	—	2 8 6	Year to year, ..		56	23	——

C.—SCHEDULE showing Average Rental compared with Average Yearly Collection over Six Estates for Ten Years.

a. Summary of the Six Estates.

Estate Number.	Number of Tenants.	Average Yearly Rent.	Average Collection.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1, ..	280	1,097 2 5	1,100 12 5
2, ..	180	1,475 3 2	1,477 17 10
3, ..	88	651 1 3	670 17 5
4, ..	64	168 8 8	171 12 6
5, ..	453	2,340 5 10	2,344 3 0
6, ..	150	581 2 11	591 19 3
Total,	1,215	6,313 4 3	6,357 2 5

b. No. 1 Estate.

Arrears due 1st November, 1896, £225 8*s.* 10*d.*

——	Number of Tenants.	Rent.	Rent Collected.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total for ten years, ..	280	10,971 4 2	11,006 4 7
Average for each year,	—	1,097 2 5	1,100 12 5

c. No. 2 Estate.

Arrears due 1st May, 1896, £416 15*s.* 1*d.*

Total for ten yaers, ..	180	14,751 11 10	14,778 18 8
Average for each year, ..	—	1,475 3 2	1,477 17 10

d. No. 3 Estate.

Arrears due 1st May, 1896, £657 7*s.* 3*d.*

——	Number of Tenants.	Year's Rent.	Rent Collected.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total for ten years, ..	88	6,510 12 6	6,708 14 6
Average for each year,	—	651 1 3	670 17 5

e. No. 4 Estate.

Arrears due 1st November, 1896, £81 15*s.* 6*d.*

Total for ten years, ..	64	1,684 7 0	1,716 5 6
Average for each year,	—	168 8 8	171 12 6

f. No. 5 Estate.

Arrears due 1st May, 1896, £713 17*s.* 6*d.*

Total for ten years, ..	453	23,402 18 5	23,441 10 3
Average for each year,	—	2,340 5 10	2,344 3 0

g. No. 6 Estate.

Arrears due 1st November, 1896, £250 12*s.* 9*d.*

Total for ten years, ..	150	5,811 9 5	5,919 12 11
Average for each year,	—	581 2 11	591 19 3

D.—Untenanted Lands managed by Witness.

	A.	R.	P.
Rural District of Ballina, ...	668	1	4
,, Ballinrobe, ...	1,961	3	24
,, Belmullet, ...	543	0	1
,, Castlebar, ...	1,526	1	2
,, Claremorris, ...	248	2	26
,, Killala, ...	2,641	2	2
,, Swinford, ...	734	0	39
Total, ...	8,323	3	18

E.—Record of Holdings sold by Tenants on the Marquis of Sligo's Estate.

ime of land.	Name of Tenant selling Holding.	Name of Purchaser.	Area Statute Measure.	Valuation.	Annual Rent.	Amount of Purchase.	Date of Service of Second Notice under Land Act, 1881.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
. ..	Thomas Browne, ..	Hugh Kelly, Cranareen,	35 0 0	12 12 0	12 10 0	70 0 0	28th March, 1885.
eon, ..	Pat Gallagher, ..	Patrick M'Hale, Emlagh,	19 1 0	5 15 0	6 11 2	70 0 0	Do.
.. ..	Mary Comray, ..	Pat Sangan, ... Carrownalorgan.	12 3 33	3 10 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	1st April, 1885.
..	James Walsh, ..	Michael Quinn, Mount Deasy.	29 0 25	7 8 0	8 7 6	65 0 0	18th May, 1885.
.. ..	Bridget Devar, ..	Michael Moran, Lodge,	10 0 0	6 10 0	8 10 0	21 0 0	17th April, 1885.
loo, ..	Martin Hynes, ..	Patrick Biggins, Westport	12 3 37	6 15 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	24th Sept., 1885.
	Patrick Scott, ..	Richard Kelly, Sheeroe,	3 0 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	21 0 0	1st April, 1886.
an, ..	Kate Walsh, ...	Margaret Gibbons, ..	6 0 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	15 0 0	29th April, 1886.
..	John M'Greal, ..	John Kean, Gortaroe, ..	16 2 15	8 5 0	8 15 0	44 0 0	12th March, 1886.
n, ..	Pat Prendergast, ..	John Donnellon, Garavlagh.	24 0 20	9 15 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	13th May, 1886.
an, ..	Pat and Mary Canon, ..	Philip Malone, Meeneen,	8 2 0	6 7 0	3 12 6	21 0 0	1st June, 1886.
n, ..	Myles Gibbons, ..	Myles Gibbons, Moyhastin	9 2 23	5 0 0	5 10 0	40 0 0	22nd July, 1886.
, ..	Margaret M'Gu nness,	Thomas Lennon, Westport.	6 0 4	5 5 0	5 5 0	50 0 0	2nd Sept., 1886.
.. ..	Maria Malley, ..	Patrick Moran, Ardmore,	4 3 31	3 10 0	4 1 6	31 0 0	8th Oct., 1886.
k, ..	John Egan, ...	Daniel Hallinan, Corratowick.	—	—	15 0 0	—	30th October, 1886.
, ..	Richard Whelin, ..	Michael O'Malley, Castlebar-street.	14 0 0	—	14 0 0	40 0 0	26th Nov., 1886.
..	William Laing, ..	Sarah Laing, Toorbuck,	19 1 22	8 12 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1st February, 1887.
mo re, ..	Robert Browne, ..	Mary Wilson, Knappaghmore.	29 1 18	3 8 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	17th February, 1887.
, ..	James Murray, ..	Thomas Murray, Bridgestreet.	10 0 31	9 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0	25th February, 1887.
.. ..	Thomas Gorman, ..	William Flynn, ..	—	1 15 0	2 5 0	—	30th April, 1887.
n, ..	Winfred Cassedy, ..	John Carrabine, Carrowbaun.	—	4 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	2nd May, 1887. / 29th Sept., 1887.
, ..	Mary M'Greal, ..	Thomas Reilly, ..	—	—	—	25 0 0	29th Sept., 1887.
.. ..	James Kilcoyne, ..	Austin Gannon, Creggan-awaddy.	—	1 5 0	2 16 0	8 0 0	12th December, 1887.
ion, ..	Sarah Malley, ..	Edward Muldoon, Ardogommon.	3 3 23	2 12 0	2 10 0	6 0 0	22nd January, 1888.
n, ..	Patrick M'Dermott, ..	Patrick M'Dermott, Farnaght.	2 0 14	1 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	26th May, 1888.
aan, ..	John Malley, ..	Patrick Hastings, Shopstreet	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	28 0 0	10th August, 1888.
..	James Davidson, ..	James Scott, Aghany, ..	353 2 6	19 15 0	24 0 0	120 0 0	22nd December, 1888.
.. ..	Anthony Grehan, ..	Hugh O'Donnell, Delphi,	2 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	30 0 0	10th December, 1888.
..	Catherine Walsh, ..	Peter Mullaghy, Ballinrobe	22 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	35 0 0	21st February, 1889.
..	Peter Mulaghy, ..	——	22 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	—	7th March, 1889.
..	Peter Flanagan, ..	M. Hennelly Prawns, ..	—	3 4 0	3 0 0	80 0 0	14th February, 1889.
y, ..	Martin Flynn, ..	Michael Flynn, Kinnadoohy.	—	4 0 0	4 15 0	17 0 0	4th April, 1889.
.. ..	Bridget Brice, ..	Patrick Brice, Treenbeg,	3 0 0	1 15 0	2 5 0	5 0 0	14th March 1889.
.. ..	Thomas Tierney, ..	John Mulloy, Shop-street,	7 1 13	—	4 10 0	75 0 0	13th February 1889.
, ..	Andrew Stone, ..	Thomas Munster, Deer Park East.	16 0 6	7 5 0	9 0 0	65 0 0	21st Sept., 1889.
an, ..	Patrick Hastings, ..	Mary M'Greal, ..	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	45 0 0	6th November, 1889.
rickaun, ..	John Gibbons, ..	——	—	6 8 0	6 10 0	—	29th November, 1889.
vagh, ..	Sarah Hallinan, ..	Dominick M'Greel, Carrowmore.	—	4 0 0	—	40 0 0	20th January, 1890.
.. ..	Thomas Mayberry, ..	Austin Kettrick, Derreen,	—	5 10 0	3 15 0	43 0 0	3rd March, 1890.
.. ..	William Ryan, ..	T. Atkinson, Bellakip, ..	—	2 19 0	3 5 0	40 0 0	31st March, 1890.
..	B. Malley, ...	A. M'Guire, ...	16 0 21	4 13 0	5 10 0	31 0 0	28th June, 1890.

APPEND. X II.

E.—Record of Holdings sold by Tenants on the Marquis of Sligo's Estate—*continued.*

Name of Townland.	Name of Tenant selling Holding.	Name of Purchaser.	Area Statute Measure.	Valuation.	Annual Rent.	Amount of Purchase.	Date of Sale of Second Sale under Land Act.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Laghtaughter, ..	Patrick Hesteen, ..	Michael Gibbons, Cregganroe.	—	6 0 0	7 0 0	80 0 0	21st June, 1[illegible]
Bunrawer, ..	Peter Mullaghy, ..	Michael Conray, Cashel,	22 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	33 8 0	3rd November
Tonlegee, ...	Henry Hawkshaw, ..	Phil. M'Guig, Tonlegee,	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	26th October, 1
Boheh, ...	Thomas Gavan, ..	M. Freehill, Boheh, ..	33 1 13	8 0 0	9 5 0	35 0 0	15th November
Knockranny, ..	P. M'Donnell, ..	Austin M'Guig, High-street.	7 2 28	5 10 0	6 0 0	60 0 0	1890.
Crott Mountain, ..	James Walsh, ..	Patrick Hallinan, Westport.	—	3 15 0	3 16 0	30 0 0	1891.
Do., ..	Pat Hallinan, ..	M. Hastings, ..	—	3 15 0	3 16 0	42 10 0	1891.
Bunrawer, ..	Michael Walsh, ..	Richard Walsh, Moyhastin.	—	7 8 0	8 8 0	37 0 0	1891.
Carrownalorgan, ..	B. Naughton, ..	Patrick Langan, Carronbaun.	9 1 21	7 15 0	8 10 0	93 10 0	1891.
Moyhastin, ..	Richard Walsh, ..	J. Prendergast, Moyhastin.	—	6 15 0	7 12 0	57 10 0	1891.
Ardogommon, ..	M. A. Curley, ..	J. Reilly, Cooloughra, ..	2 2 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	41 5 0	1891.
Roemore, ..	Martin Sheridan, ..	Maria Savelle, Roemore,	13 1 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	1891.
Roonagh, ..	A. Grehan, ...	Patrick Needham, Roonagh.	1 2 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	30 0 0	1891.
Feenune, ...	A. Grehan, ...	Myles King, Delphi, ..	2 0 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	35 0 0	1889.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	Michael M'Donnell, ..	Walter Burke, Louisburgh	14 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	90 0 0	1891.
Carrowreevagh, ..	Dominick M'Greal, ..	Sarah Hallinan, Carrowreevagh.	—	3 18 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	1891.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	Jeremiah M'Evilly, ..	M. Prendergast, Aghany,	3 3 30	12 10 0	7 0 4	60 0 0	1890.
Garravlagh, ..	Martin Walsh, ..	Thomas Sweeny, Garravlagh.	6 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	27 10 0	1890.
Knockranny ..	John Waldron, ..	James Hawkshaw, ..	6 2 0	6 15 0	9 15 0	—	1891.
Killadangan, ..	Winifred Malley, ..	Honor Heraghty, Claddy,	2 0 23	1 12 0	2 0 0	35 0 0	1891.
Roemore, ..	Martin Sheridan, ..	Maria Lavelle, Roemore,	13 1 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	30 0 0	1891.
Knockranny, ..	Anne Morren, ..	Patrick Durkan, Westport	8 1 39	5 0 0	5 10 0	85 0 0	1892.
Killadoon, ..	M. Malley, ...	John Needham, Cross, ..	12 0 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	1891.
Carrowniskey, ..	Thomas Malley, ..	John O'Donnell, Roonagh,	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	1892.
Cloonagh, ..	Patrick Connell, ..	W. Gahan, Peterswell, ..	5 3 39	2 0 0	2 5 0	20 0 0	——
Brackloon, ..	Patrick Connell, ..	W. Gahan, Peterswell, ..	5 3 8	3 10 0	3 15 0	—	1892.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	Mary M'Girr, ..	Simon Reilly, Srelashaskey.	3 2 5	—	8 4 6	50 0 0	1892.
Sheeroe, ...	Robert Talbot, ..	W. Horkan, James-street,	55 1 3	21 0 0	25 0 0	190 0 0	1892,
Orremree, ..	James M'Donnell, ..	M. O'Donnell, Knappaghmore.	18 0 0	4 0 0	5 5 0	20 0 0	1892.
Cloonmonad, ..	Maria Reid, ...	B. Gill, The Quay, ..	3 2 27	2 5 0	4 5 0	65 0 0	——
Tonranny, ..	P. Heraghty, ..	James M'Greal, Altamont-street.	14 0 16	5 5 0	6 0 0	40 0 0	1892.
Rossbeg, ..	John Meade, ..	R. O'Donnell, Bridge-st.,	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 3 0	125 0 0	1893.
Aghany, ...	J. Flanagan, ..	P. M'Evily, Aghany, ..	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	15 0 0	1893
Carrowbaun, ..	Hugh Nealis, ..	Ed. King, Peter-street,	19 0 7	9 10 0	11 0 0	160 0 0	1893.
Knappaghmanagh,	B. Kelly, ...	James M'Guire, Kinanagh	—	5 0 0	5 15 0	18 0 0	1893.
Tonranny, ..	James M'Greal, ..	John Clampett, Acall, ..	14 0 16	5 5 0	6 0 0	44 10 0	1893.
Killaghoor, ..	Thomas Reidy, ..	Ellen Reidy, Altamont-street.	3 2 16	2 10 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	1893.
Boheh, ...	Mary Berry, ...	Mary Walsh, Boheh, ..	—	2 15 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	1893.
Srahreevagh, ..	James Scott, ..	Patrick Scott, Aghany,	—	19 15 0	24 0 0	80 0 0	1893.
Toorbuck, ..	Pat Reynolds, ..	J. Kenny, Mount Browne,	16 0 0	7 5 0	6 0 0	120 0 0	1893
Orremree, ..	Michael O'Donnell, ..	J. Kearns, Glynsk, ..	11 1 0	3 12 0	5 5 0	25 0 0	1894.
Bunrawer, ..	Richard Walsh, ..	Michael Conray, Cashell,	25 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	20 0 0	1894
Tobberrooaun, ..	Mary M'Donnell, ..	Patrick Ryder, Tobberrooaun.	—	6 5 0	5 10 0	39 10 0	1894.
Buckfield, ..	Mary Cleary, ...	Patrick Flemming, Buckfield.	14 3 7	7 0 0	9 0 0	50 0 0	1894.
Derrygorman, ..	Mary Kirby, ...	J. M'Greal, Bridge-street,	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	20 0 0	1894.
Orremree, ..	Michael Freehill, ..	Pat Heraghty, Teernacroaghy.	33 1 13	4 10 0	5 6 8	16 0 0	1894.
Derrygorman, ..	Bridget Bourke, ..	Thomas Quinn, Westport	12 0 0	6 7 0	7 5 0	45 8 9	1894.
Knockadrum, ..	Reps. John Christopher,	Patrick M'Donnell, Tawnagh.	6 0 0	—	15 0 0	200 0 0	1894
Derrygorman, ..	John M'Greal, ..	J. M'Greal, junr., Westport.	6 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	—	1894.
Drummindoo and Carrowbeg.	Robert Talbot, senior,	William Talbot, Westport	14 0 0	14 15 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	1894.
Drummindoo, ..	George Wilson, ..	James Walsh, Castlebar-street.	2 2 15	3 15 0	4 0 0	70 0 0	——
Cloonkeen, ..	George Mayberry, ..	John Greally, Carrowcally.	20 0 0	13 0 0	7 12 0	100 0 0	1895.
Carrowbaun, ..	Bridget, rep. Pat Bourke,	Thomas Keane, Moyhastin.	3 3 23	2 15 0	2 13 0	30 0 0	1895.
Lanmore, ..	Daniel Hallinan, ..	Pat M'Ging, Westport,	24 1 35	5 10 0	6 10 0	24 0 0	1895.
Killadangan ..	James Corcoran, ..	Michael O'Malley, Culleen.	20 1 26	9 0 0	10 10 0	100 0 0	1895.
Do. ..	William Gahan, ..	——	5 3 8	3 10 0	3 15 0	—	——

E.—Record of Holdings sold by Tenants on the Marquis of Sligo's Estate—*continued.*

Name of Townland.	Name of Tenant selling Holding.	Name of Purchaser.	Area Statute Measure.	Valuation.	Annual Rent.	Amount of Purchase.	Date of Service of Second Notice under Land Act, 1881.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
.. ..	William Gahan, ..	——	5 3 39	2 0 0	2 5 0	—	——
..	Patrick Jordan, ..	——	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	—	——
agh, ..	John Mannion, ..	Michael O'Gara, ..	—	8 10 0	8 0 0	106 0 0	1896
le, ..	Mary Jordan, ...	Michael Malley, ..	21 0 0	4 18 0	4 0 0	30 0 0	1896.
bawn, ..	Sarah Hopkins, ..	Myles Stanton, ..	7 3 28	5 0 0	6 10 0	160 0 0	1896.
.. ..	James M'Ging, ..	Patrick Gavan, ..	71 2 19	11 15 0	14 0 0	100 0 0	1896.
n, ..	Bridget Langan rep. Bart. Langan, deceased.	——	—	3 10 0	4 0 0	—	——
bawn, ..	Patrick M'Dermott, ..	Richard Gibbons, ..	3 2 3	1 15 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	1896.
sheeaun, ..	John Gibbons, Pat Gibbons, and Myles Gibbons, in co.	Hugh Feighan, ..	122 1 32	37 10 0	40 0 0	75 0 0	1896.
.. .. ..	Rep. Bart. Langan, decd. —Bridget Langan (widow).	John Langan, ..	—	3 10 0	4 0 0	45 0 0	1896.
mackeon, ..	Michael Toole, ..	Thaddeus O'Malley ..	15 0 15	5 10 0	6 5 0	60 0 0	1896.
mackeon, ..	Mary Tiernan (widow),	Michael Tiernan. ..	31 1 15	8 8 0	9 10 0	64 10 0	1896.
va, ..	Rep. John M'Gowan, viz., Bridget Mellott.	——	20 0 0	7 5 0	6 0 0	—	——
oor, ..	Admor. of James Dennistoun, decd.	Edward King, ..	20 0 15	14 15 0	16 0 0	450 0 0	1897.
sh, ..	Do., ...	Alfred H. Boswall, ..	15 1 39	8 5 0	10 0 0	85 0 0	1897.
bawn, ..	Elizabeth Quigley, ..	Peter J. Kelly, Octagon,	14 3 20	11 5 0	12 0 0	240 0 0	1897.
bawn, ..	Philip Foy, ...	Michael O'Malley, ..	13 1 7	5 6 0	6 0 0	160 0 0	1897.
reen, ..	Thomas O'Neill, ..	John Moran, ..	15 2 12	6 8 0	4 8 0	70 0 0	1897.
reevagh, ..	Mary Gildea, ..	——	56 3 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	—	1897.
reevagh, ..	Sarah Hallinan, ..	Mary Hoban, ..	9 0 4	3 18 0	4 0 0	35 0 0	1897.
niskey, ..	Martin Malley (in co. with Catherine Berry).	John Gibbons, ..	—	6 10 0	8 5 0	50 0 0	1897.
re, ..	Patrick M'Ging, ..	A. Kerrigan, ..	—	5 10 0	6 10 0	30 0 0	No Second Notice served.
yspoukane, ..	Maria Gooavan, ..	Rev. J. O'Toole, ..	22 0 0	8 15 0	7 18 6	140 0 0	1897.
orock, ..	John Berry and Michael Grady reps. of Mary Coavon, deceased.	Michael Cannon, ..	—	8 0 0	9 5 0	29 0 0	1898.
nalorgan, ..	Eliza Ormsby, ..	Randall M'Donnell, ..	8 2 18	3 15 0	3 15 0	50 0 0	1898.
ynameeltogue, d Brackloon,	Patrick Heraghty, ..	Thomas Nestor, ..	17 3 37	3 1 0	3 15 0	50 0 0	1898.
nindoo, ..	John Breheny, ..	——	6 3 5	2 15 0	3 10 0	25 0 0	1898.
nindoo, ..	Ellen Nugent, ..	Michael Ring, ..	31 0 1	7 15 0	9 0 0	40 0 0	1898.
g, ...	Honor Hopkins, ..	——	8 2 14	4 10 0	5 0 0	—	——
ira, ..	Edward O'Malley rep. Bridget O'Malley.	Patrick Lydon, ..	108 1 0	3 15 0	3 18 0	62 10 0	1898.
en, ..	Edward Kerrigan, ..	——	4 0 32	3 15 0	3 10 0	—	——
nonad, ..	John Henehan, ..	Bridget Gill, ..	2 1 0	2 5 0	3 7 0	45 0 0	1898.
ark East, ..	Delia J. Moran, ..	——	4 0 31	6 15 0	8 1 6	—	——
angan, ..	Honoria Heraghty, ..	——	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	—	——
ybaun, ..	Edward Murray, rep. P. Murray, deceased.	John M'Kenna, ..	1 1 20	0 18 0	1 10 0	25 0 0	1898.
noor, ..	Reps. Maria Conway, deceased.	——	11 0 0	—	9 0 0	—	——
oon, ..	James Alfred Girr M'Hale.	Walter Haneh , ..	88 0 0	21 0 0	25 0 0	225 0 0	1900.
angan, ..	Honor Heraghty, ..	Alfred Simmons, ..	—	1 15 0	1 13 0	13 1 6	1899.
or Forkfield, ..	W. R. Hawkshaw, ..	——	62 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	—	——
noor, ..	Michael G. Sweeny, ..	James King, Octagon, Westport.	19 1 16	18 10 0	20 0 0	350 0 0	1899.
ere, ..	Catherine Moran (and James Kelly).	——	28 1 2	6 8 0	9 18 0	—	——
ne, ..	Myles King, ...	David J. Gibbons, ..	3 1 11	2 10 0	1 10 0	80 0 0	1900.
ynameltogue d Brackloon.	Thomas Nestor, ..	Patrick Heraghty, rep. Anne Heraghty.	17 3 37	3 1 0	3 15 0	50 0 0	1899.
gh Lower, ..	Honoria Scahill, ..	Patrick Gibbons, Condaugh South.	25 0 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	1899.
wcloggan, ..	Thomas F. M'Donnell, ..	Patrick Morrisson, ..	28 3 34	13 10 0	14 0 0	225 0 0	1899.
nagh, ..	John Burke, ..	Walter Joyce, ..	—	11 10 0	17 0 0	120 0 0	1900.
r, ...	Thady Mooney, ..	——	—	—	7 16 3	—	——
eld or Gowel,	William R. Hawkshaw,	Thomas Heraty,	62 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	95 0 0	1900.
rysprickaun. ..	Rev. J. O'Toole, ..	Names of Mortgagees:—Sister Mary Tucker, Sister Margt. Turner, Sister Josephine Gafney.	18 0 0	8 5 0	8 17 6	550 0 0 Mortgage.	——
brack, ..	Michael and Anthony Freehill and Anthony Navin.	Michael Malley, ..	121 3 3	9 5 0	9 2 0	31 2 6	1901.
hoor, ..	Rep. James Durkan, deceased.	Michael Shaughnessy, Derrygarve.	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 11 6	90 0 0	1900.

APPENDIX II.

E.—RECORD of HOLDINGS sold by TENANTS on the MARQUIS OF SLIGO'S ESTATE—*continued.*

Name of Townland.	Name of Tenant selling Holding.	Name of Purchaser.	Area Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Valuation. £ s. d.	Annual Rent. £ s. d.	Amount of Purchase. £ s. d.	Date of Service of Second Notice under Land Act, 1881.
Killag:oor, ..	T. Conway and P. Reilly,	Mary Conway purchased interest of Tom Conway in holding.	—	—	12 8 0	—	——
Carrowbawn, ..	Mary Connelly, ..	Miss Maria M'Loughlin,	6 0 7	5 5 0	5 9 0	100 0 0	1901.
Letterbrock, ..	Catherine Navin and Mary Freehill.	——	221 0 38	10 0 0	11 10 0	—	——
Carrowkeel, ..	Robert Madden rep. Jas. Meadam.	Neal O'Donnell, Mulranny.	47 0 38	32 0 0	25 5 6	400 0 0	1901.
Killadangan, ..	Thomas Gannon, ..	——	22 0 7	12 0 0	10 10 0	—	——
Knappaghbeg, ..	John Moran, Michael Carroll, and Austin Brennan.	——	—	9 9 0	9 5 0	33 0 0	1900.
Clogher, ...	Pat Mulroe, ...	——	16 3 0	8 0 0	8 0 3	—	——
Ardmore, ..	Joseph Crawford, ..	Patrick Moran (Carroll),	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	20 0 0	1901.
Clerhaun, ..	Do., ...	Thaddeus Walsh, Westport, publican.	17 0 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	52 0 0	1901.
Rosbeg, ...	Honoria Hopkins, ..	Patrick Hopkins, ..	8 2 14	4 10 0	5 4 0	75 0 0	No Notice served.
Crott Mountain, ..	Peter Gibbons, ..	——	325 2 25	4 7 0	4 0 0	—	——
Formoyle, ..	Thomas Lipons, ..	Redmond Lyons, ..	60 0 0	5 2 0	5 5 0	80 0 0	1901.
Knockmoyle, ..	Andrew Aitken, ..	Walter M'Nally, ..	94 1 16	31 0 0	24 18 6	40 0 0	1902.
Askillaune, ..	Anne Gill (widow), rep. Henry Gill, decd.	Anthony Flynn, ..	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	16 0 0	1902.
Cloonskill, ..	Mary Lyons, ..	——	11 3 7	6 10 0	4 18 0	—	——
Clooncarrabaun, ..	John Toole (Long-street, Louisburgh).	William Gibbons, ..	2 0 20	0 15 0	1 14 6	30 0 0	1902.
Kilsallagh Lower, ..	Thomas Gannon, ..	Patrick Gannon, ..	17 3 10	4 1 0	3 7 0	30 0 0	Deed of Assignment dated 25th August 1902. Consent endorsed by Mr. Powell 13th Sept., 1902, produced in office by Mr. Garvey, Solr Westport.
Bunowen, ..	Margaret Grady (widow), Long-st., Louisburgh.	Patrick Morrisson, ..	2 1 27	1 0 0	1 3 0	28 0 0	1903.
Brackloon, ..	James Acton, ..	——	5 1 14	0 18 0	1 5 0	—	——
Do., ..	Do., ...	——	34 0 27	6 15 0	6 10 0	—	——
Moyhasten, ..	James Moran, ..	Michael Reilly, ..	54 1 10	26 0 0	27 1 6	565 0 0	1903.
Rossbeg, ...	Catherine Hopkins, ..	Patrick M'Bride, ..	9 0 36	2 15 0	3 18 0	25 0 0	1902.
Brackloon, ..	James Acton, ..	Marquis of Sligo, ..	5 1 14	0 18 0	1 5 0	30 0 0	1903.
Knockmoyle, ..	Walter M'Nally, ..	——	94 1 16	31 0 0	24 18 6	—	——
Ardagommon, ..	Mary O'Toole, Westport-quay, rep. of Eneas Toulster, Philadelphia, deceased.	John M'Nally, Cappagharnane.	16 1 2	8 10 0	10 2 0	—	1903.
Lissatava, ..	Thomas Fleming, ..	Michael Flannery, ..	3 2 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	1904.
Bunowen, ..	Walter M'Eviley, ..	Rev. J. O'Toole, P.P., Kilmeena.	7 1 12	2 17 0	3 8 6	300 0 0	No Second Notice served.
Do., ..	Do., ...	——	11 0 18	5 10 0	4 19 0	—	Do.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	John Hastings, Long-street, Louisburgh.	James J. Melpirr, C.B.S., Louisburgh.	0 2 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	23 0 0	1904.
Bunowen, ..	James Sweeny, ..	John Walsh, Bridge-st., Westport.	7 0 32	3 15 0	3 1 6	105 0 0	1904.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	Do., ...	Do., ...	1 0 38	0 10 0	1 0 0	25 0 0	1904.
Lissatava, ..	Patrick Farrell, ..	Martin Lawless, ..	5 2 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	100 0 0	1904.
Carrownalorgan, ..	Joseph Moran, ..	——	8 3 5	4 12 0	4 10 0	—	——
Cordaragh South, ..	Francis Mulholland, ..	——	429 3 33	22 10 0	22 0 0	—	——
Lankill, ...	Mary Murphy, ..	Thomas Reidy, ..	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 12 0	12 0 0	1904.
Cloonkeen, ..	Mary Greely, rep. of John Greely, deceased.	Patrick M'Donagh, ..	30 3 38	13 0 0	8 2 6	215 0 0	1904.
Carrownalorgan, ..	Joseph W. Moran, ..	James Lovelock Hennesay	8 3 35	4 12 0	4 10 0	157 10 0	1904.
Mooneen, ..	James M'Donagh, decd., Martin M'Donagh, Moneen, is rep.	Honoria Henaghen, ..	13 1 25	3 15 0	4 0 0	85 0 0	1905.
Boheh, ...	James Acton, ..	Robert Mayberry, ..	6 1 5	3 15 0	4 7 0	65 0 0	1905.
Brackloon, ..	Do., ...	Margaret Costello, ..	34 0 27	6 15 0	6 10 0	90 0 0	1905.
Knockranny, ..	Michael J. Durkan, ..	Peter Tunny, ..	8 1 39	5 0 0	4 15 0	120 0 0	1905.
Drummindoo, ..	Do., ...	Patrick Reynolds, ..	8 2 13	5 15 0	7 5 0	90 0 0	1905.
Knappaghmore, ..	Mary Wilson, ..	William John Costello,	41 2 13	5 3 0	5 4 0	150 0 0	1905.
Carrowbawn, ..	Thomas Grady, ..	Thomas Hoban, ..	5 3 10	4 10 0	4 9 6	130 0 0	1905.
Cordarragh West, ..	Francis Mulholland, ..	Michael Stanton, ..	2 2 21	0 12 0	1 0 6	6 0 0	1905.
Cloonskill, ..	James Lyons, admor. *de bonis non* of Anthony Lyons, deceased.	——	18 0 0	6 4 0	4 18 0	—	——
Banogues, ..	Patrick Stanton, rep. of James Stanton.	Michael Toole, ..	10 0 0	10 10 0	9 10 0	49 10 0	1905.
Clooncarrabaun, ..	John Walsh, Bridge-st.,	——	1 0 28	0 10 0	1 0 0	—	——
Bunowen, ..	Do., ...	James Gibbons, Aghany,	7 0 32	3 15 0	3 1 6	140 0 0	1906.
Carrowbawn, ..	Patrick Geraghty (J. C. Garvey for personal rep.)	John Gibbons, Shop-st., Westport.	6 3 26	4 5 0	4 3 6	235 0 0	1906.

E.—Record of Holdings sold by Tenants on the Marquis of Sligo's Estate—*continued*.

Name of Townland.	Name of Tenant selling Holding.	Name of Purchaser.	Area Statute Measure.	Valuation.	Annual Rent.	Amount of Purchaser.	Date of Service of Second Notice under Land Act, 1881
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
gh Lower, ..	John Malley, ..	John Kilcoyne, ..	14 0 0	8 7 0	5 3 0	140 0 0	1906.
..	Patrick Moran (Clerbaun),	Austin Burke, ..	14 2 0	8 0 0	8 6 6	297 10 0	1906.
akeon, ..	Patrick M'Namara, ..	Jane Foy, ...	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 6	—	Nomination of Notice.
lew, ..	Hugh Tunny, ..	Anne Tunny, ..	Unascertained	26 15 0	27 10 0	—	Do.
eel. ..	Val. O'Donnell (Mulranny)	John Murray,	47 0 38	—	25 5 6	455 0 0	——
heaun, ..	Norah Gibbons, ..	——	—	—	—	—	——
o., ..	Myles Gibbons, ..	Norah Gibbons, ..	—	—	—	—	Nominating.
aun, ..	Rep. Bridget Mooney, per John Mooney.	——	14 2 38	10 5 0	10 7 0	—	——
.. ..	Patrick Walsh, ..	Francis B. Murphy, ..	22 1 0 Held with others.	3 12 0	3 17 0	—	——
huaun, ..	Norah Gibbons, ..	—— Reilly, ...	41 0 0	12 10 0	10 6 8	—	——
, ..	Catherine Moran, ..	——	14 0 0	6 8 0	4 19 0	—	——
North, ..	Catherine Naughton, ..	——	17 0 0	4 14 0	5 10 0	—	——
ne, ..	Bridget, rep. of Anthony Flynn, deceased.	Anne Kirby, ..	About 3 0 0	1 15 0	1 11 0	23 10 0	1906.
..	Julia Heraghty, ..	John Scott, ...	19 2 27	11 5 0	9 19 6	155 0 0	1906.
, ..	Mary Feerock, ..	——	9 3 22	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	——
r, ..	Michael Conway, ..	Martin Conway, ..	20 1 17	7 8 0	7 19 0	Love and affection.	1906.
awn. ..	Bridget Mooney, ..	Margaret M'Ging, ..	14 2 38	10 5 0	10 7 0	280 0 0	1906.
e, ..	Margaret Malley, ..	John Gennings, ..	27 0 36	4 8 0	3 11 6	115 0 0	1907.
er. ..	Francis Mulholland, ..	——	2 3 19	2 9 0	1 12 0	—	——
, ..	Martin Lawless, rep. and Trustee of Michael Lawless.	Michael Lawless, ..	5 2 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	100 0 0	——

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX III.

DOCUMENT put in by Mr. A. C. LARMINIE in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

NOTES ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

In dealing with the important and complex problem of "Congestion" in Connaught, I base my statements on personal knowledge of facts as existing, chiefly on the estate of the Earl of Lucan in Mayo, with which I have been connected for over forty years, and which may be considered as an eminently typical example of the entire subject, embracing as it does congested and non-congested areas, "untenanted land," land running by the sea, with a few islands in Clew Bay.

Within the last eight years the Congested Districts Board has purchased, and to some extent dealt with, a large portion of the Lucan Estate, which may therefore be considered a more or less complete "object lesson" for the consideration of the Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject.

A "CONGESTED DISTRICT"—WHAT IS IT?

It is almost beyond the "wit of man" to give a clear definition of this much-debated term; but, for my purpose, I shall take it as a district unable, one year with another, to maintain its population in a fair condition, under a moderate, or even low, standard of comfort, without assistance from external sources.

A glance at the Ordnance Maps issued about the year 1840 will show that even then the greater part of Mayo was in a highly congested state, an evil which became more accentuated during the following years, until the crash came, when, as in a moment, the staple food of the peasantry was swept away, famine, with all its attendant horrors, descended upon the land, and as each succeeding year brought a return of the dreaded blight, the situation became more and more hopeless, so that, having no reserves to fall back upon when the earth "ceased to yield its increase," the peasant farmers had to go.

It were idle now to debate the question whether the Government or the landlords, or both combined, might not have retained a larger number of these peasant farmers in the hope of better times. It must be borne in mind, however, that the landlords were, comparatively, in as bad a plight as the tenants, with ruin staring them in the face. Numbers of them were wiped out; and a still greater number were reduced to the greatest straits. Under the maleficent working of the Incumbered Estates Court, estates that, with care and patience, would have proved perfectly solvent, were thrown on the market, generally in sections, and were purchased as a speculation by parties in no way connected with land, entirely ignorant of agriculture, and without any sympathy for the struggling farmer. Those landlords who were able to save their estates had to sacrifice enormous sums; and it is more than could be expected of human nature that they should not adopt means, even if harsh, to prevent a recurrence of a similar disaster.

The outcome of all was that thousands left or were removed from their miserable holdings, which, chiefly by the outlay of money borrowed by the landlords under various Land Improvement and Drainage Acts, were improved, drained, fenced, and gradually turned into grazing farms. These became increasingly valuable owing to the enhanced prices for meat, wool, and kindred articles, the result, to a great extent, of the Crimean War and the subsequent Civil War in America, combined with the impetus given to commerce in general by the beneficial operation of "Free Trade."

To return to congestion, in the latter end of the eighteenth century and in the opening years of the nineteenth, it was customary for landlords to let large parcels of land to several tenants who held in common and divided the tillage land as best suited their wants for the time being. The tenancy was usually a lease for three lives, without, unfortunately, any clause restricting sub-division. As sons grew up and married they were given portions of the holding, getting a bit of the good and a bit of the bad, with the result that in a very few years the land became an agricultural patchwork, which, under a very primitive method of farming, year by year proved less productive; while the number of families to be supported was doubled, trebled, or quadrupled, as the case might be. In these circumstances it is evident that when the potato failed all were involved in a common irretrievable ruin.

It may be of interest at this point to note that the tenants who suffered least and came best out of the struggle were those living in wild and mountain districts; while holding under the same conditions of tenure, they were not so entirely dependent on tillage, having considerable numbers of sheep, cattle, and goats, which enabled them to hold on till the worst was over. They, too, held their land in common, or "rundale," and, forgetting, or not taking warning from the past, have continued, perhaps to a lesser extent, to portion their sons and daughters out of an originally limited holding; so that, to all intents and purposes, they have ceased to be farmers, and now depend largely on migratory labour to enable them to pay their rents and live in any approach to comfort.

On this point I entirely fail to see the hardship said to be involved in the necessity of young men going to England or Scotland to work in the harvest fields or in other ways to supplement the income derived from the home earnings. My chief regret is that, on their return to Ireland each autumn, they appear to have left behind their habits of steady industry while failing entirely to profit by the opportunities they have had of seeing the result of the most profitable systems of farming in all its branches.

For some time after the passing of the Land Act of 1870—which, in addition to penalising capricious eviction, secured the tenant in the value of his improvements—there was in some districts marked advance in the methods employed in the cultivation of small farms: the land was better tilled and cropped, to some extent, on a system of rotation; the cottages were kept cleaner; and altogether there was a greater air of comfort, if not prosperity, than had previously existed. This progress continued during the succeeding years, until the failure of the potato once more proved fatal to the hopes of small farmers, coincident as it was with the rapid decline in the value both of agricultural produce and all classes of live stock, more especially pigs. A violent agrarian agitation, coupled with the more or less demoralising effects of the institution of relief works on an extensive scale tended to divert the minds of the farmers from that constant attention to their holdings so necessary for success. The Land Act of 1881, while it completely revolutionised the relations between landlord and tenant, has not proved the incentive to progress that one would have hoped from so far-reaching a measure. The entire country became a sea of litigation; and during the period, sometimes running into years, that elapsed between the service of an originating notice and the final fixing of the judicial rent, the tenant did not consider it to his interest to improve, or, indeed, to maintain the condition of his holding.

Still, there has been a steady, if slow, upward ovement in the status of the small farmer; he and s family are better, at least more expensively fed d clothed; his cottage and surroundings are im-oved, and show a greater regard for sanitary nsiderations. There is frequently a flower patch front, or a few window boxes supply a touch of our. This may be considered the result of minine influence. Unfortunately, the management the farm has not similarly progressed. Practi-lly nothing is done during winter; stubbles are ver turned up till spring; drains are not opened; eds and rubbish are not cleared off or destroyed; that each year the land is called on to support two ops, ONE of which, at any rate, reaches maturity. is to be hoped that a new era is about to open up, d that practical education, in the widest sense of e term, will place the tiller of the soil in a position cope with the many difficulties incident to his sition, and to make the most of his holding, be it rge or small.

It must, however, be borne in mind that tillage ne cannot support an average family; it must be pplemented by either live stock or external em-oyment. The "gintleman that pays the rint" ars nearly as important a part in the domestic nomy as he did half a century ago, and has, after temporary set-back, proved the sole successful op-nent to the demon of free importation.

The small farmer has been fortunate in suffering mparatively little from the great fall in the price live stock during the last quarter of a century; ile the improvement in the quality of both his ttle and sheep has more than made up for the re-ction in value. The source of income most affected the sale of oats, the price of which has dropped arly 50 per cent.; it is only where used as food, ther by the family or the live stock, that it at all ys the grower. To sum up as to the present posi-n of the small farmer, I believe it is infinitely tter than at any time prior to 1870. Rents have en reduced from thirty to forty per cent.; large ntributions towards local taxation are paid out of perial funds; there are absolutely fixity of tenure d right of free sale; while the introduction of eaying has placed within the reach of every tiller the soil at a trifling cost the means of almost cer-n immunity from the attacks of the "blight," hich has so often proved fatal to the only crop that ply repays the cost and labour of cultivation—any rate, in this county and under existing condi-ns.

To go back to the "bad times," as I have stated, rge areas were turned into grazing farms, but only degrees, as, for a considerable period, agriculture s largely carried on by landlords and residential rmers, who, even after paying liberally for anagement, had still a good margin of profit. As ne went on, the price for corn fell; while cost of oduction increased; so that every year saw land ing out of cultivation and grazing pure and simple came the staple industry of the country For ne twenty years all went well; and fortunes, even, re realised from very small beginnings. Then the rn came; and of recent years it has been a struggle do much more than make ends meet.

Verily the "grazier" has fallen upon evil days, d from being a "power in the land," there is ne now "so poor as to do him reverence." Press d platform unite in denouncing him as the almost human foe to Irish progress; he is held up to blic scorn and opprobrium; he and his family are be as "pariahs" amongst their fellows; in a rd, his life is to be made a burden to him.

Now, what is the average grazier? He is a man the "people," mixing with them, dealing with em, attending their places of worship, his children ng to the same school as theirs, a man hitherto ked up to as an authority to be run to in any uble or difficulty connected with farm or stock—a ritable "friend in need." He cultivates as much d as he requires and can afford to pay high wages ; and makes as much hay, very often when the sun es NOT shine, as he can find labourers to save. If has raised himself to a position of comfort, or en affluence, it has been by the possession of the alities necessary for success in any walk of life. hard workers he is the hardest. Early and late, mmer and winter, in fair weather or foul, he ows no rest, and is, withal, a cheery, hearty Irish-man, equally ready to "face his enemy or back his friend." Is he to be "wiped out"? and on what terms? Are "compulsory powers" to be granted to the Congested Districts Board or any other body to deal with the question?

"Compulsion" is an ugly word where applied to the ordinary affairs of life, and to have any semblance of equity should be applied all round.

It is often said that land is taken compulsorily for railways or other public works. True; but how trifling is the injury done to any individual! and how amply are they compensated! If anything like similar terms are offered to graziers, there should not be much difficulty in dealing with them.

With the general objects and desires of the Congested Districts Board I am in entire sympathy; and I may claim that the Earl of Lucan has acted as a pioneer to the Board in Mayo and on very similar lines. In 1889 and the few following years, under his lordship's instructions, I divided up large areas into about one hundred and forty portions, forming either farms of about fifteen acres with mountain grazing, or additions to small holdings adjoining. I also broke up the "Co." holdings, of which a great portion of the estate consisted, making each occupier a separate tenant.

From a landlord's or agent's point of view, the result of this latter step was not satisfactory Not only was the clerical work much increased, but the collection of rents, strange as it may appear, became much more troublesome and difficult, necessitating more frequent recourse to legal proceedings, which, while usually successful, did not tend to improve relations between the parties. The rents on the holdings carved out of "untenanted land" have been fairly well paid; but, as with the general body of tenants, the old desire to be "clear in the office" has ceased to have a leading position in the programme for the year. This is not surprising; but with the decay of "ancient traditions" it is to me a matter for regret that those who held these traditions—viz., the "old people"—have ceased to retain the supreme position in the household, whose policy is now in a great measure governed by the younger members. As yet I have not observed any beneficial effects following the change.

Up to recent years, on the death of the "head of the house," his widow, by an "unwritten law," took his position, was looked up to and obeyed in everything connected with the house and farm management, even exercising the right of arranging marriage settlements and deciding on the "portions" to be given to daughters or younger sons. Now it is frequently the custom for the eldest son, when he marries, to get the holding forthwith into his own hands, he undertaking to support his parents during their lives in a manner suitable to their position. This very often creates friction, and, should the bride not pull well with her mother-in-law, the powers of the law have to be invoked to keep the peace, or the old people have to proceed by civil action to enforce the performance of the contract.

This social revolution is entirely the outcome of education other than scholastic; but this is a point which I do not care to elaborate; nor is it strictly relevant to the main purpose of this pamphlet—to place before its readers a plain statement of facts bearing on the present condition of rural life in the West of Ireland, free from bias or any desire to convey erroneous or prejudiced impressions.

Of the work of the Congested Districts Board I can speak in terms of unqualified approval. Given the solving of a problem the growth of generations, the Board has set about it in a thoroughly practical, business-like manner. It is true that in one of its early Reports a rather petulant demand was made for practically unlimited funds and "compulsory powers." The Government of the day, failing to accede to this modest request, the Board has worked on what I consider the best possible lines for the accomplishment of the task set before it. Every transaction has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, with due regard to the rights and claims of all parties and in the teeth of much irresponsible and ungrateful opposition. I believe that now the efforts of the Board are appreciated at their true value by all whose opinion is worth having, and have met with a very large measure of success. It is not necessary for me to enter into details as to the work already accomplished, as these are published from

APPENDIX III.

time to time, and must be familiar to those interested in the prosperity of the rural population in Connaught.

The Board has been much facilitated in its operations, and has been able to carry out many beneficial changes that no landlord could attempt by the prevailing idea that it had the Government at its back; for, although Pat is ever "agin the Government," he has a wholesome respect for the "powers that be" in ordinary affairs of life.

Rumour has it—and apparently on good grounds—that the Board will be amalgamated with or absorbed in the Estates Commissioners. Why? I am quite unable to supply an answer to the question. If, however, a reduction in the number of Departments is considered politic, the work of the Congested Districts Board should be carried on as a separate branch, with a special Director. He should not be far to seek.

What the outcome of the labours of the C.D.B., as it is familiarly called, and other Government agencies may be, it is indeed impossible to forecast. An agrarian revolution is being carried out with a vast expenditure of public funds, and no doubt wisely and beneficially, so far as the improvement and enlargement of holdings in concerned. It is to be hoped that, with the example set and the increased facilities for agricultural and technical education, a great advance will be made in the material prosperity of a considerable section of the rural population.

I am not, however, convinced that this movement will pass a certain stage, as I am quite satisfied that as a means of increasing the absolute wealth of the country agricultural pursuits in Ireland can have but little effect. Free Trade has not only settled that question, but has also rendered the establishment of great industries that would give employment to the surplus population absolutely impossible.

I cannot believe that emigration to any appreciable extent will be stopped; and I am candid enough to say that it would not be desirable that it should. One shudders to think what the condition of Ireland would be if the millions who have left her shores had remained in their wretched homes without any hope of being ever able to do more than drag out a miserable existence under conditions calculated to destroy all self-respect or desire to take an active part in the progress of the world. Love of country, one of the most noble attributes of man, must not be allowed to degenerate into a listless content with one's surroundings. Young Irishmen and women have too many active agencies working amongst them, too many voices calling them to come and share the prosperity to be had in foreign lands as a result of labour to admit of their resting satisfied at home without any tangible prospect of bettering their condition. Education, too, must always promote a desire for change; talent will seek for an outlet; and where the home market does not offer sufficient reward, who has a right to shout, "Stay at home!"? Irishmen the world over have left the impress of ability on their surroundings; have acted no ignoble part in the world's history; while even the descendants of those whom adverse circumstances compelled to be unwilling emigrants form a potent force in the destinies of the great Republic of the West.

Who having the true interests of the Irish at heart would wish it otherwise? I dare not!

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. MAYO.

A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Mayo have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of luation (see pp. 207–10), the Registrar-General (see pp. 212–27), and the Department of Agriculture and chnical Instruction (see pp. 228–35), and certain returns have been furnished at the request of the Commission the Local Government Board, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction and the Congested stricts Board. Other information about County Mayo is available in different publications, *e.g.*, the Census turns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the Estates mmissioners, the Congested Districts Board, &c.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated; d explanatory notes have been added where required (*e.g.*, pp. 207, 211, 243, 257 and 268) with a view of ming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Mayo which may prove of istance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Mayo, and subsequently be helpful to ders of the evidence.

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

13*th August*, 1907.

B.—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901, COUNTY MAYO BOOK (pp. vii., viii.).

The (Administrative) County of Mayo covers an area of 1,380,390 statute acres, or 6·6 per cent. of the total a of the country.

The number of persons in the County of Mayo according to the Census was—in 1881, 244,343; in 1891, 3,698; and according to the recent Census, 199,166 (97,564 Males and 101,602 Females), or 8·9 per cent. than in 1891.

The number of distinct Families in the County at the time of the late enumeration was 37,987, the average nber of persons in a family being thus 5·2; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 37,745, showing an rage of 5·2 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the special Inmates of Public Institutions e been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts (as constituted under the Local Government eland) Act, 1898), the number of persons in 1891 and 1901; and the increase or decrease during the ade:—

County Districts.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
Ballina Urban,	4,846	4,505	.	341	7·0
Castlebar Urban,	3,558	3,585	27	.	0·8
Westport Urban,	4,070	3,892	.	178	4·4
Ballina Rural,	22,548	20,148	.	2,400	10·6
Ballinrobe Rural,	24,694	21,238	.	3,456	14·0
Belmullet Rural,	14,333	13,845	.	488	3·4
Castlebar Rural,	25,363	22,937	.	2,426	9·6
Claremorris Rural,	28,424	25,820	.	2,604	9·2
Killala Rural,	9,290	8,254	.	1,036	11·2
Swineford Rural,	48,261	44,162	.	4,099	8·5
Westport Rural,	33,311	30,780	.	2,531	7·6
Total,	218,698	199,166	.	19,532	8·9

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there was an increase of 27 persons in Castlebar ban, and a decrease in each of the other County Districts. The highest percentage of decrease took place Ballinrobe Rural and Killala Rural, viz., 14·0 and 11·2, respectively; and the lowest in Belmullet Rural Westport Urban, viz., 3·4 and 4·4 respectively.

APPENDIX IV.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 2,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains three such Areas, viz., Ballina, Castlebar, and Westport. In 1891 the population of these Areas amounted to 12,474; in 1901 it was 11,982, showing a decrease of 492 persons, or 3·9 per cent.; in the rural portions of the County the decrease was 9·2 per cent.

The following Statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County of Mayo in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the Degrees of Elementary Education relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms :—

Degrees of Elementary Education.	Rate per cent. of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write, ...	50·7	60·9
Read only, ...	9·8	6·9
Illiterate, ...	39·5	33·1
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 50·7 per cent. of the Inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901 60·9 per cent. could do so; that the percentage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 9·8, and in 1901 6·0; and that the percentage of the "illiterate" fell from 39·5 in 1891 to 33·1 in 1901.

In 1891 32·0 per cent. of the inhabitants aged five years and upwards were illiterate (29·2 per cent. of the males and 34·4 of the females); in 1901 the percentage was but 25·1 (23·2 of the males, and 26·9 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County of Mayo, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May), was 31,091, or 35·7 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted; in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May) was 26,161, or 36·9 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County of Mayo (as then constituted) returned as sick on the night of the Census, was 1,329, or one in every 165 of the population; in 1901 the number so returned was 980, or one in every 203 of the population; of the latter number 613 were at their own homes, and 367 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law System was 3,763, or one in every 58 of the population; of this number 1,052 were inmates of Workhouses, and 2,711 were in receipt of outdoor relief; in 1901 the number returned was 3,251, or one in every 61 of the population; 906 of these being in the Workhouses, and 2,345 on outdoor relief.

According to the Returns of the Registrar-General, the number of marriages registered in the County of Mayo during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, was 7,167, equal to an average annual rate of 3·4 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period, affords an average annual rate of 4·8 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County during the ten years was 47,216, affording an average annual rate of 22·6 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23·0 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 29,095, being equal to an average annual rate of 13·9 per 1,000; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18·2 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County of Mayo, amounted to 40,703 (15,182 males and 25,521 females); the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 42,368; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 24,705; for that ending with March, 1871, 27,496; and for that ending with March, 1861, 29,317, making a total of 164,589 for the fifty years.

C.—Return showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per Head of Valuation in each Poor Law Union in the County of Mayo containing Congested Districts.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

County.	Union.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per Head of Population according to Census of 1901.		
		Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	In entire Union.	In Congested Districts.	In Non-congested Districts.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mayo, ...	Killala, ...	2,124	6,130	8,254	28,293	76,867	105,160	3,178	17,259	20,437	2 9 6	1 9 11	2 16 3
	Belmullet,	13,845	–	13,845	179,246	–	179,246	10,618	–	10,618	0 15 4	0 15 4	–
	Ballina, ...	11,711	12,942	24,653	89,635	60,793	150,428	12,974	34,051	47,025	1 18 2	1 2 1	2 12 7
	Westport,	25,327	9,345	34,672	277,148	70,672	347,820	24,235	19,727	43,962	1 5 4	0 19 1	2 2 2
	Swineford,	42,353	1,809	44,162	143,697	7,863	151,560	38,090	3,693	41,783	0 18 11	0 17 11	2 0 9
	Castlebar,	11,034	15,488	26,522	71,809	69,384	141,193	12,481	34,550	47,031	1 15 6	1 2 7	2 4 7
	Claremorris	18,756	7,064	25,820	70,032	40,758	110,790	25,547	18,426	43,973	1 14 1	1 7 2	2 12 2
	Ballinrobe,	4,957	16,281	21,238	43,435	103,709	147,144	4,225	56,333	60,558	2 17 0	0 17 0	3 9 2

D.—Lists of Electoral Divisions Scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Mayo, showing Ratio of Population to Valuation in respect of the years of 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.*

*** *Where the average valuation per head was not less than* 30*s. in* 1901, *the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.*

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.‡ On Agricultural Land.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.‡ On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF KILLALA.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	In the £. s. d.	In the £. s. d.
Beldergmore, ...	609	564	0 18 6	542	566	1 0 10	5 6	8 0‡
Lackan North,† ...	1,729	2,609	1 10 2	1,582	2,612	1 13 0		
Totals, ...	2,338	3,173	1 7 1	2,124	3,178	1 9 11		
UNION OF BELMULLET.								
Bangor, ...	491	423	0 17 3	530	419	0 15 9	8 2	12 10‡
Barroosky, ...	398	319	0 16 0	393	320	0 16 3		
Belmullet, ...	2,294	1,832	0 15 11	2,238	1,837	0 16 4		
Binghamstown North, ...	1,389	1,582	1 2 9	1,291	1,579	1 4 5		
Binghamstown South, ...	1,656	1,741	1 1 0	1,585	1,761	1 2 2		
Glenamoy, ...	399	298	0 14 11	420	302	0 14 4		
Glencastle, ...	966	633	0 13 1	893	628	0 14 0		
Glenco, ...	321	451	1 8 1	305	397	1 6 0		
Goolamore, ...	595	530	0 17 10	536	480	0 17 10		
Knockadaff, ...	616	390	0 12 7	623	390	0 12 6		
Knocknalower, ...	1,728	862	0 9 11	1,644	806	0 9 9		
Muingnabo, ...	708	402	0 11 4	676	395	0 11 8		
Muings, ...	704	320	0 9 1	649	321	0 9 10		
Rath Hill, ...	1,838	806	0 8 9	1,841	757	0 8 2		
Sheskin, ...	230	225	0 19 7	221	226	1 0 5		
Totals, ...	14,333	10,814	0 15 1	13,845	10,618	0 15 4		
UNION OF BALLINA.								
Ardnaree South Urban, ...	1,194	3,832	1 8 6	1,178	1,370	1 3 3	4 8	7 2
Ardnaree South Rural,...	1,494			1,344	2,024	1 10 1		
Attymass East, ...	1,289	865	0 13 5	1,183	865	0 14 7		
Attymass West, ...	798	1,021	1 5 7	708	960	1 7 0		
Bunaveela, ...	297	318	1 1 5	280	318	1 2 8		
Deal, ...	1,261	1,868	1 9 7	1,045	1,861	1 15 7		
Derry, ...	789	740	0 18 9	687	739	1 1 6		
Kilgarvan, ...	2,153	1,609	0 14 11	1,989	1,613	0 16 2		
Leetterbrick, ...	636	514	0 16 2	566	513	0 18 1		
Sallymount ...	1,751	1,595	0 18 2	1,571	1,596	1 0 3		
Sraheen, ...	1,255	1,194	0 19 0	1,160	1,115	0 19 2		
Totals, ...	12,917	13,556	1 0 11	11,711	12,974	1 2 1		
UNION OF WESTPORT.								
Achill, ...	1,417	432	0 6 1	1,498	432	0 5 9	4 2	7 4
Aghagower South, ...	474	614	1 5 11	430	615	1 8 7		
Aillemore, ...	1,296	961	0 14 10	1,166	953	0 16 4		
Ballycroy North. ...	1,191	1,079	0 18 1	1,118	831	0 14 10		
Ballycroy South, ...	845	860	1 0 4	807	851	1 1 1		
Clare Island, ...	692	677	0 19 7	625	665	1 1 3		
Clogher, ...	1,278	1,846	1 8 11	1,194	1,844	1 10 10		
Corraun Achill, ...	1,602	557	0 6 11	1,625	693	0 8 6		
Croagh Patrick,† ...	809	1,244	1 10 9	689	1,197	1 14 8		
Dooega, ...	1,698	713	0 8 5	1,743	704	0 8 0		
Drummin, ...	565	500	0 17 8	551	501	0 18 2		
Emlagh, ...	1,103	807	0 14 8	963	804	0 16 8		
Glenhest, ...	996	844	0 16 11	881	847	0 19 2		
Islandeady, ...	1,921	2,317	1 4 1	1,661	2,316	1 7 11		
Kilgeever, ...	494	324	0 13 1	472	323	0 13 8		
Kilsallagh, ...	1,154	950	0 16 6	1,004	958	0 19 1		
Knappagh, ...	1,116	1,249	1 2 5	1,023	1,240	1 4 2		
Louisburgh, ...	1,651	1,531	0 18 7	1,542	1,526	0 19 9		
Newport East, ...	1,808	2,639	1 9 2	1,503	2,757	1 16 8		
Newport West, ...	1,804	1,565	0 17 4	1,685	1,797	1 1 3		
Slievemahanagh, ...	876	877	1 0 0	838	877	1 0 11		
Slievemore, ...	1,810	849	0 9 5	1,823	813	0 8 11		
Srahmore, ...	524	691	1 6 4	486	691	1 8 5		
Totals, ...	27,124	24,126	0 17 9	25,327	24,235	0 19 1		

* This Return is taken from a similar Return for all Counties containing Congested Districts which was prepared by the Congested Districts Board, and published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 289 *et seq.*

† Included by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

‡ The rate struck in Co. Mayo in 1901 was practically for two years, no rate having been levied in the previous year.

APPENDIX IV. D.—Lists of Electoral Divisions Scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Mayo, showing Ratio of Population to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901; also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1891—*continued.*

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF SWINFORD.		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	In the £ s. d.	In the £ s. d.
Aghamore, ...	1,761	1,659	0 18 10	1,646	1,671	1 0 3		
Brackloon, ...	2,855	1,665	0 11 8	2,692	1,664	0 12 4		
Callow, ...	1,897	1,908	1 0 1	1,775	1,909	1 1 6		
Cloonmore, ...	2,378	1,254	0 10 6	2,049	1,276	0 12 5		
Coolnaha, ...	1,357	1,065	0 15 8	1,201	1,071	0 17 10		
Cuildoo, ...	1,472	1,693	1 3 0	1,333	1,694	1 5 4		
Doocastle, ...	2,330	1,583	0 13 7	1,990	1,597	0 16 0		
Kilbeagh, ...	3,110	2,212	0 14 2	3,029	2,237	0 14 9		
Kilkelly, ...	3,384	2,047	0 12 1	3,098	2,074	0 13 4		
Killedan, ...	2,368	1,795	0 15 2	2,188	1,812	0 16 6	4 6	7 10
Kilmovee, ...	2,905	1,882	0 12 11	2,642	1,898	0 14 4		
Kiltamagh, ...	2,518	1,633	0 12 11	2,387	1,971	0 16 6		
Meelick, ...	1,958	2,605	1 6 7	1,928	2,607	1 7 0		
Sonnagh, ...	3,155	1,974	0 12 6	2,757	2,065	0 14 11		
Swinford, ...	4,530	4,540	1 0 0	4,058	4,725	1 3 3		
Toocananagh, ...	1,488	1,508	1 0 3	1,365	1,526	1 2 4		
Toomore, ...	2,727	3,330	1 4 5	2,494	3,269	1 6 2		
Tumgesh, ...	1,623	1,749	1 1 6	1,432	1,755	1 4 6		
Urlaur, ...	2,527	1,269	0 10 1	2,289	1,269	0 11 1		
Totals, ...	46,343	37,371	0 16 1	42,353	38,090	0 17 11		
UNION OF CASTLEBAR.								
Addergoole, ...	1,993	1,971	0 19 9	1,732	1,981	1 2 11		
Ballynagoraher, ...	1,082	1,227	1 2 8	993	1,227	1 4 8		
Bellavary, ...	2,611	3,381	1 5 11	2,415	3,431	1 8 4		
Burren, ...	1,264	1,043	0 16 6	1,170	1,044	0 17 10	4 4	6 8
Cloonkeen, ...	1,465	1,638	1 2 4	1,230	1,635	1 6 7		
Croaghmoyle, ...	652	680	1 0 10	598	684	1 2 10		
Pontoon, ...	1,734	1,003	0 11 7	1,703	1,020	0 11 11		
Tawnynagry, ...	1,328	1,455	1 1 11	1,193	1,459	1 4 5		
Totals, ...	12,129	12,398	1 0 5	11,034	12,481	1 2 7		
UNION OF CLAREMORRIS.								
Ballyhaunis, ...	3,197	3,664	1 2 11	3,056	4,002	1 6 2		
Bekan, ...	2,178	2,729	1 4 5	1,976	2,742	1 7 9		
Claremorris, ...	2,918	3,503	1 4 0	2,511	4,070	1 12 5		
Cloghermore, ...	858	1,102	1 5 8	710	1,102	1 11 0		
Course, ...	1,397	1,581	1 2 8	1,251	1,597	1 5 6		
Culnacleha, ...	1,827	2,654	1 9 1	1,595	2,664	1 13 4	4 1	6 5
Kilvine,* ...	1,936	2,985	1 10 10	1,868	3,006	1 12 2		
Knock North, ...	1,774	1,436	0 16 2	1,642	1,445	0 17 7		
Knock South, ...	1,818	1,764	0 19 5	1,693	1,779	1 1 0		
Loughanboy, ...	1,400	1,070	0 16 0	1,261	1,096	0 17 4		
Murneen,* ...	1,265	2,045	1 12 4	1,193	2,044	1 14 3		
Totals, ...	20,568	24,533	1 3 10	18,756	25,547	1 7 2		
UNION OF BALLINROBE.								
Ballinchalla, ...	1,202	443	0 7 4	1,059	443	0 8 3		
Ballyovey, ...	893	667	0 14 11	839	670	0 15 10		
Cappaghduff, ...	865	802	0 18 8	770	811	1 1 1	3 10	6 0
Owenbrin, ...	1,193	516	0 8 7	1,109	526	0 9 5		
Portroyal, ...	1,222	1,770	1 9 0	1,180	1,775	1 10 1		
Totals, ...	5,375	4,198	0 15 7	4,957	4,225	0 17 0		
Total in respect of Congested Districts, County Mayo.	141,127	130,169	0 18 5	130,107	131,348	1 0 2		

* Included by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

E.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN COUNTY MAYO, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.*

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation) shows the total rateable valuation (1906), the population (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division,

(1.) Where that average is under 30*s.*

(2.) Where that average is between 30*s.* and 50*s.*, but is brought below 30*s.* by the exclusion from the dividend (*i.e.*, the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50. In these cases the acreage and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division, though scheduled as congested, does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Mayo is 154, of which 151 are rural and 3 urban. The total number of electoral divisions comprised in this return is 101, all rural (with one exception); of these 7 are not scheduled as congested and are distinguished by an asterisk.

The total number of divisions in County Mayo scheduled in 1891 as congested was 94, of which 4 were then not below 30*s.* in point of average valuation per head of population. Between 1891 and 1901 the average valuation rose about 9 per cent. (owing mainly to the decrease in population). Of the 94 scheduled divisions, 12 are not now below 30*s.* Of these 12 divisions, 9 are not below 30*s.* normally, but are when the total valuation of all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 3 are above 30*s.* even after these exclusions. The names of these 3 divisions are printed in italics.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population (Census, 1901).	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30*s.* and 50*s.* when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	
Aymas East, . .	863 3 0	1,183	0 14 7	—	—	—	
Aymas West, . .	1,007 5 0	708	1 8 5	—	—	—	
Naveela, . . .	318 5 0	280	1 2 9	—	—	—	
Ary, ...	745 15 0	687	1 1 9	—	—	—	
Garvan, . . .	1,630 19 0	1,989	0 16 5	—	—	—	
Derbrick, . .	516 5 0	566	0 18 3	—	—	—	
Aymount, . .	1,603 16 0	1,571	1 0 5	—	—	—	
Theen, . . .	1,225 1 0	1,160	1 1 1	—	—	—	
Amaree South Rural, ..	2,066 5 0	1,344	1 10 9	1 8 2	266 0 12	172 0 0	
Hunt Falcon, . .	3,265 9 0	1,721	1 17 11	1 4 10	323 0 3 205 2 28 412 3 32 197 3 19 78 0 17 18 0 36 207 1 27 223 3 20 Fishery.	194 10 0 93 10 0 320 5 0 125 0 0 55 10 0 55 15 0 56 10 0 160 10 0 64 0 0	
. . . . .	*1,869 9 0*	*1,045*	*1 15 7*	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	25,738 5 0	7,894	3 5 3	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	40,839 17 0	20,118	2 0 6	—	—	—	

URBAN DISTRICT OF BALLINA.

Amaree South Urban, .	1,639 16 0	1,178	1 7 10	—	—	—	

This Return is taken from a similar Return for the whole of Ireland, which was published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp 262 et seq.

APPENDIX IV.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population. (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Ballinchalla,	443 12 0	1,059	0 8 5	—	—	—	
Ballyovey,	682 6 0	839	0 16 3	—	—	—	
Cappaghaduff,	822 4 0	770	1 1 4	—	—	—	
Owenbrin,	532 15 0	1,109	0 9 7	—	—	—	
Portroyal,	1,807 17 0	1,180	1 10 8	1 9 1	238 2 36	91 10 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	56,441 12 0	16,281	3 9 4	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	60,730 6 0	21,238	2 17 2	—	—	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BELMULLET

Bangor,	439 13 0	530	0 16 7	—	—	—	
Barroosky,	320 2 0	393	0 16 3	—	—	—	
Belmullet,	1,894 12 0	2,233	0 16 11	—	—	—	
Binghamstown North,	1,581 2 0	1,291	1 4 6	—	—	—	
Binghamstown South,	1,759 12 0	1,585	1 2 2	—	—	—	
Glenamoy,	312 16 0	420	0 14 11	—	—	—	
Glencastle,	631 8 0	893	0 14 2	—	—	—	
Glenco,	450 4 0	305	1 9 6	—	—	—	
Goolamore,	531 6 0	536	0 19 10	—	—	—	
Knockadaff,	395 10 0	623	0 12 8	—	—	—	
Knocknalower,	876 14 0	1,644	0 10 8	—	—	—	
Muingnabo,	395 12 0	676	0 11 8	—	—	—	
Muings,	320 10 0	649	0 9 11	—	—	—	
Rath Hill,	807 5 0	1,841	0 8 9	—	—	—	
Sheskin,	225 19 0	221	1 0 5	—	—	—	
Total of Rural District,	10,942 5 0	13,845	0 15 10				

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR.

Addergoole,	1,987 13 0	1,732	1 2 11	—	—	—	
Ballynagoraher,	1,225 4 0	993	1 4 8	—	—	—	
Bellavary,	3,446 3 0	2,415	1 8 6	—	—	—	
Burren,	1,049 5 0	1,170	0 17 11	—	—	—	
Cloonkeen,	1,621 8 0	1,230	1 6 4	—	—	—	
Croaghmoyle,	682 18 0	598	1 2 10	—	—	—	
Pontoon,	1,030 10 0	1,703	0 12 1	—	—	—	
Tawnynagry,	1,464 7 0	1,193	1 4 7	—	—	—	
*Killavally,	1,596 7 0	645	2 9 6	1 7 0	114 0 5 301 0 5 185 0 37 229 1 18 212 0 22 150 0 34 161 2 24 147 0 25 131 3 29	52 15 0 126 10 0 120 5 0 57 5 0 57 0 0 93 0 0 75 4 0 81 0 0 61 15 0	
*Strade,	2,997 9 0	1,726	1 14 9	1 4 11	176 2 10 88 0 15 90 2 10 100 2 20 193 0 33 277 2 2 271 0 20 123 1 4 100 0 0	126 0 0 50 4 0 54 13 0 51 5 0 121 5 0 191 5 0 121 14 0 80 15 0 53 5 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	25,592 11 0	9,532	2 13 8				
Total of Rural District,	42,693 15 0	22,937	1 17 3				

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population (Census, 1901).	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
[l]yhaunis, . .	4,206 2 0	3,056	1 7 6	—	—	—	
[k]an, . . .	2,802 3 0	1,976	1 8 4	—	—	—	
[u]rse, . . .	1,610 4 0	1,251	1 5 9	—	—	—	
[o]ck North, . .	1,452 19 0	1,642	0 17 8	—	—	—	
[o]ck South, . .	1,786 15 0	1,693	1 1 1	—	—	—	
[u]ghanboy, . .	1,115 0 0	1,261	0 17 8	—	—	—	
[a]llyhowly, . .	1,941 10 0	1,002	1 18 9	1 8 4	177 0 35 120 2 16 199 2 36 219 1 22 276 3 6 101 3 26	116 0 0 63 13 0 107 10 0 95 0 0 81 5 0 58 0 0	
[a]raun, . . .	2,088 1 0	1,153	1 16 3	1 7 8	119 0 11 174 2 10 196 3 0 257 3 20 86 0 24	5 15 0 95 0 0 126 0 0 160 10 0 61 10 0	
[C]remorris, . .	4,239 0 0	2,511	1 13 9	1 6 8	248 0 16 24 1 26 13 1 33 pt. 276 2 30 141 1 28	129 0 0 354 10 0 129 0 0 219 10 0* 62 0 0	Railway and Station. Railway and Station. *Mainly in possession of Congested Districts Board.
[A]ghermore, . .	1,109 8 0	710	1 11 3	1 9 1	137 0 0	78 5 0	
[K]inaclelia, . . .	2,668 8 0	1,595	1 13 6	1 8 2	87 0 7 171 1 9 100 1 20 88 3 15 115 3 22 103 3 6 110 1 30	55 10 0 93 10 0 58 12 0 50 18 0 54 7 0 55 15 0 51 13 0	
[K]ilvine, . .	3,036 14 0	1,868	1 12 6	1 4 9	106 2 30 149 3 3 186 1 20 132 3 23 114 0 26 275 3 28 188 0 25 120 0 23	56 15 0 66 14 0 113 10 0 55 10 0 74 0 0 156 15 0 116 0 0 86 2 0	
*[K]arneen, . . .	*2,048 8 0*	*1,193*	*1 14 4*	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	14,480 8 0	4,9.9	2 19 0				
Total of Rural District,	44,585 0 0	26,820	1 14 6				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLALA.

[K]eldergmore, . .	625 12 0	542	1 3 1	—	—	—	
[K]ockan North, . .	2,611 9 0	1,582	1 13 0	1 7 5	135 0 9 305 2 8 240 0 17 179 3 9	63 0 0 77 0 0 134 0 0 171 10 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	17,292 13 0	6,130	2 16 5				
Total of Rural District,	20,529 11 0	8,254	2 9 9				

APPENDIX IV.

RURAL DISTRICT OF SWINEFORD.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population (Census, 1901).	Average Valuation per head of Population.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A R. P.	£ s. d.	
Aghamore,	1,686 18 0	1,646	1 0 6	—	—	—	
Brackloon,	1,663 7 0	2,692	0 12 4	—	—	—	
Callow,	1,912 18 0	1,775	1 1 7	—	—	—	
Cloonmore,	1,272 2 0	2,049	0 12 5	—	—	—	
Coolnaha,	1,080 14 0	1,201	0 18 0	—	—	—	
Cuildoo,	1,697 11 0	1,333	1 5 6	—	—	—	
Doocastle,	1,594 6 0	1,990	0 16 0	—	—	—	
Kilbeagh,	2,267 4 0	3,029	0 15 0	—	—	—	
Kilkelly,	2,105 9 0	3,098	0 13 7	—	—	—	
Killedan,	1,827 3 0	2,188	0 16 8	—	—	—	
Kilmovee,	1,914 18 0	2,642	0 14 6	—	—	—	
Kiltamagh,	2,170 18 0	2,387	0 18 2	—	—	—	
Meelick,	2,611 19 0	1,928	1 7 1	—	—	—	
Sonnagh,	2,111 16 0	2,757	0 15 4	—	—	—	
Swineford,	4,811 4 0	4,058	1 3 9	—	—	—	
Toocananagh,	1,515 0 0	1,365	1 2 2	—	—	—	
Toomore,	3,388 13 0	2,491	1 7 2	—	—	—	
Tumgesh,	1,758 2 0	1,432	1 4 7	—	—	—	
Urlaur,	1,273 17 0	2,289	0 11 2	—	—	—	
*Ballinamore,	2,111 6 0	1,046	2 0 4	1 2 2	920 3 31 221 0 12 119 2 17 172 0 1 117 2 18	578 17 0 131 5 0 75 0 0 88 10 0 78 0 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	1,593 10 0	763	2 1 11				
Total of Rural District,	42,373 15 0	44,162	0 19 2				

RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT.

Achill,	456 1 0	1,498	0 6 0	—	—	—	
Aghagower South,	592 5 0	430	1 7 7	—	—	—	
Aillemore,	961 14 0	1,166	0 16 6	—	—	—	
Ballycroy North,	1,080 18 0	1,118	0 19 4	—	—	—	
Ballycroy South,	867 19 0	807	1 1 6	—	—	—	
Clare Island,	663 13 0	625	1 1 3	—	—	—	
Corraun, Achill,	738 1 0	1,625	0 9 1	—	—	—	
Doocga,	759 2 0	1,743	0 8 9	—	—	—	
Drummin,	503 6 0	551	0 18 3	—	—	—	
Emlagh,	802 17 0	963	0 16 8	—	—	—	
Glenhest,	845 10 0	881	0 19 2	—	—	—	
Islandeady,	2,321 6 0	1,661	1 7 11	—	—	—	
Kilgeever,	323 18 0	472	0 13 9	—	—	—	
Kilsallagh,	959 18 0	1,004	0 19 1	—	—	—	
Knappagh,	1,240 3 0	1,023	1 4 3	—	—	—	
Louisburgh,	1,542 13 0	1,542	1 0 0	—	—	—	
Newport West,	1,817 5 0	1,685	1 1 7	—	—	—	
Slievemahanagh,	874 1 0	838	1 0 10	—	—	—	
Slievemore,	919 17 0	1,823	0 10 1	—	—	—	
Sramore,	690 11 0	486	1 8 5	—	—	—	
Clogher,	1,353 15 0	1,194	1 11 1	1 5 11	386 0 1 314 0 9 218 1 20	127 15 0 109 15 0 69 10 0	
Croaghpatrick,	1,203 13 0	689	1 14 11	1 5 6	286 0 36 171 0 20 793 0 12 129 0 1	84 12 0 54 0 0 95 5 0 90 10 0	
*Kilmaclasser,	1,565 10 0	687	2 5 7	1 7 2	273 2 15 174 1 9 219 3 29 131 1 21 103 3 10 136 1 19 161 1 16 221 2 35	96 5 0 96 5 0 101 10 0 68 10 0 60 10 0 65 0 0 74 15 0 70 0 0	
Newport East,	*2,837 19 0*	*1,503*	*1 17 8*	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	12 262 12 0	4,766	2 11 6				
Total of Rural District,	38.668 7 0	30,780	1 5 2				
Total of Rural Districts in County.	301,362 19 0	137,184	1 12 2				

F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS, AND TO THE CHIEF DIVISIONS OF THE LAND IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

Specially prepared for the Commission.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables I.-IV. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—*e.g*, a man has in County Mayo six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—*e.g.*, in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Mayo one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns where one man has several holdings in County Mayo, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the entire is allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situated in other electoral divisions (of County Mayo), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, having considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

The information contained in Tables V. and VI. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland from the office summaries of the Agricultural Statistics of 1906. Their importance and interpretation were touched upon in the memorandum to which reference has been already made, and it will suffice to remark here that the difference between the number of holdings given in Table V. and the number given in Table I. is accounted for by the following causes:—

(1) Table V. is a return of holdings, and Table I. a return of landholders;

(2) Table I. refers to agricultural holdings only, and Table V. includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens; and

(3) Differences of classification and adjustment.

APPENDIX IV.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and va
BALLINA.												
Ardagh,	96	14	47	17	5	4	1	1	3	2	—	
Ardnaree North,	145	27	61	25	8	10	4	4	4	2	—	—
*Ardnaree South Rural,	222	115	74	17	4	4	4	2	1	1	—	—
*Ardnaree South Urban,	9	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	
*Attymass East,	209	127	76	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Attymass West,	137	45	77	11	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ballina Rural,	267	45	125	54	17	9	4	2	6	3	1	
Ballina Urban,	29	—	6	5	3	8	—	1	5	1	—	—
Ballysakeery,	154	13	44	27	12	27	14	5	9	2	1	—
*Bunaveela,	49	14	32	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowmore,	236	45	129	31	6	12	4	3	5	1	—	—
Crossmolina North,	123	22	49	21	10	8	4	2	5	1	—	
Crossmolina South,	126	30	35	22	11	7	2	5	7	6	—	
*Deel,	199	44	94	34	13	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
*Derry,	110	41	49	15	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fortland,	161	31	90	14	8	4	1	—	7	3	2	
*Kilgarvan,	348	213	126	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
*Letterbrick,	103	65	33	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Falcon,	293	99	147	23	7	5	5	—	4	2	—	1
Rathoma,	104	13	44	25	13	1	2	1	2	3	—	—
*Sallymount,	273	167	72	14	14	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Sraheen,	225	189	32	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,884	1,023	666	106	36	22	9	6	11	4	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,734	339	777	264	100	95	41	24	57	26	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,618	1,362	1,443	370	136	117	50	30	68	30	4	8
BALLINROBE.												
*Ballinchalla,	186	162	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	449	94	215	73	27	15	4	8	6	5	—	2
*Ballyovey,	142	69	70	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burriscarra,	176	56	77	20	6	2	2	—	3	8	1	1
*Cappaghduff,	136	115	14	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cong,	201	56	73	25	14	16	5	—	5	7	—	—
Coonard,	175	66	67	21	12	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
Dalgan,	231	60	78	31	11	17	9	5	10	4	3	3
Hollymount,	114	20	66	7	8	4	1	—	1	—	1	6
Houndswood,	215	57	93	27	13	8	9	2	3	3	—	—
Kilcommon,	210	78	60	20	8	6	7	4	10	10	4	3
Kilmaine,	256	66	68	46	15	18	8	6	15	9	2	3
Neale	348	91	148	55	22	10	9	8	7	2	1	—
Newbrook,	278	84	107	37	18	9	4	2	8	5	3	1
*Owenbrin,	200	179	10	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Port Royal,	202	61	96	32	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rosslee,	85	13	33	17	10	2	4	—	3	1	2	—
Shrule,	245	38	117	42	20	13	3	—	6	5	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	866	586	214	40	15	5	2	1	2	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,983	779	1,197	421	184	126	65	35	79	60	18	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,849	1,365	1,411	461	199	131	67	36	81	61	18	19

* Scheduled as Congested.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

S AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Abobe £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BELMULLET.												
.. .. ..	77	46	22	4	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
y, ...	70	41	26	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
h, ...	275	212	43	8	5	4	1	1	—	—	1	—
stown North, ...	249	149	70	15	4	3	1	2	4	1	—	—
stown South, ...	221	150	53	4	1	7	2	—	1	2	1	—
y, ...	69	55	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	155	111	35	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	51	28	14	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
e, ...	95	68	13	2	7	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
aff, ...	111	91	16	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
lower, ...	272	241	24	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
oo, ...	121	103	9	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	116	105	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	304	282	17	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	35	18	14	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,221	1,700	378	56	26	31	11	4	10	3	2	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,221	1,700	378	56	26	31	11	4	10	3	2	—
CASTLEBAR.												
le, ...	334	162	154	11	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	278	64	151	26	9	6	5	4	6	5	—	2
l, ...	133	31	74	5	4	5	1	2	5	4	1	1
, ...	127	31	70	13	5	2	1	—	3	2	—	—
raher, ...	182	67	93	13	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
, ...	450	181	217	26	2	13	1	2	4	2	—	2
, ...	250	64	131	27	11	4	5	2	4	1	—	1
.. .. ..	228	168	53	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural, ...	267	80	108	17	17	16	5	3	14	5	—	2
Urban, ...	50	29	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1
.. .. ..	164	25	116	10	4	3	1	—	2	2	1	—
, ...	234	118	99	5	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	—
yle, ...	92	32	43	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	118	43	52	7	6	2	3	—	2	2	—	1
.. .. ..	316	58	189	45	9	7	1	—	5	1	1	—
.. .. ..	317	259	46	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	327	140	146	24	2	6	3	1	4	1	—	—
gry, ...	226	129	82	9	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
.. .. ..	290	118	128	14	6	8	3	—	7	4	1	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,063	1,116	787	88	17	27	5	4	10	6	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,320	683	1,174	191	75	59	30	12	53	29	5	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,383	1,799	1,961	279	92	86	35	16	63	35	6	11
CLAREMORRIS.												
e, ...	106	36	52	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	—	3
his, ...	381	168	166	19	12	6	3	1	4	2	—	—
ly, ...	160	34	82	20	9	4	3	2	3	1	1	1
.. .. ..	351	143	164	28	6	4	1	—	2	2	1	—
.. .. ..	181	43	100	23	4	4	3	—	3	—	—	1
is, ...	247	110	95	13	9	11	3	2	1	2	1	—
ore, ...	140	41	67	25	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	222	65	113	30	7	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
ne, ...	100	37	36	7	4	1	1	3	8	3	—	—
na, ...	312	93	163	28	7	5	4	4	7	—	1	—
re, ...	208	35	116	26	11	6	6	1	4	1	2	—

* Scheduled as Congested

APPENDIX IV.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*											
Kilcolman, ...	149	35	81	16	8	2	1	1	4	1	—
*Kilvine, ...	311	53	197	38	6	7	1	—	5	4	—
*Knock North, ...	282	145	118	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Knock South, ...	276	101	151	13	3	3	2	1	1	1	—
*Loughanboy, ...	247	156	76	10	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ...	160	47	64	17	7	7	2	2	8	2	2
*Murneen, ...	198	63	91	19	15	3	3	2	1	—	1
Tagheen, ...	98	17	35	25	12	4	3	—	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,967	1,138	1,401	238	73	46	21	10	25	11	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,162	284	566	138	59	30	21	10	32	9	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,129	1,422	1,967	376	132	76	42	20	57	20	9
KILLALA.											
Ballycastle, ...	183	39	86	23	13	9	6	2	4	1	—
*Beldergmore, ...	91	44	37	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—
Kilfian East, ...	118	14	27	33	14	15	3	4	7	—	1
Kilfian South, ...	123	32	42	29	7	7	2	—	2	1	1
Kilfian West, ...	107	15	59	14	9	5	3	—	2	—	—
Killala, ...	152	19	53	22	10	15	4	4	12	9	—
*Lackan North, ...	279	82	136	40	10	4	—	2	3	1	1
Lackan South, ...	291	81	123	37	13	16	3	8	4	4	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	370	126	173	44	11	7	1	2	4	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	974	200	390	158	66	67	21	18	31	15	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,344	326	563	202	77	74	22	20	35	16	5
SWINEFORD.											
*Aghamore, ...	307	205	75	7	7	8	2	1	2	—	—
Ballinamore, ...	162	12	120	17	3	2	1	1	2	3	1
Bohola, ...	149	23	105	11	—	4	1	2	1	2	—
*Brackloon, ...	542	450	90	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Callow, ...	335	178	139	7	4	5	2	—	—	—	—
*Cloonmore, ...	386	325	51	3	1	3	1	—	1	1	—
*Coolnaha, ...	217	139	62	11	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
*Culldoo, ...	267	103	146	6	4	5	1	—	2	—	—
*Doocastle, ...	366	263	85	12	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
*Kilbeagh, ...	491	338	147	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilkelly, ...	532	412	103	8	2	4	—	1	2	—	—
*Killedan, ...	421	238	120	39	16	5	—	—	3	—	—
*Kilmovee, ...	452	318	122	6	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
*Kiltamagh, ...	316	178	131	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Meelick, ...	367	113	217	23	5	2	1	1	5	—	—
*Sonnagh, ...	430	316	104	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
*Swineford, ...	584	353	197	21	6	3	1	2	—	1	—
*Toocananagh, ...	251	107	120	9	7	6	1	—	1	—	—
*Toomore, ...	423	199	175	21	10	1	9	2	2	3	1
*Tumgesh, ...	294	150	119	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	—
*Urlaur, ...	408	348	50	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,389	4,733	2,253	216	74	49	21	11	22	9	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	311	35	225	28	3	6	2	3	3	5	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,700	4,768	2,478	244	77	55	23	14	25	14	2

* Scheduled as Congested.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

...s and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Westport.												
.. .. ..	261	254	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
...ver North, ...	157	29	71	32	9	8	2	1	3	2	—	—
...ver South, ...	76	42	23	5	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
...e, ...	169	74	79	10	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
...y North, ...	185	129	45	2	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
...y South, ...	131	98	26	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
...agha, ...	13	3	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
...land, ...	97	8	82	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	235	111	91	20	3	6	1	—	1	2	—	—
... Achill, ...	297	282	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
...atrick, ...	137	79	44	5	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	—
...ughan, ...	169	54	63	21	9	7	3	2	4	5	—	1
.. .. ..	307	295	4	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
...n, ...	85	51	24	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	130	41	71	15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	12	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	—
... .	166	95	64	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
...dy, ...	315	159	123	11	7	2	3	2	4	3	1	—
...r, ...	72	52	15	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
...asser, ...	127	61	47	5	2	5	1	—	5	1	—	—
...n, ...	363	63	203	53	17	13	5	2	4	1	—	2
...gh, ...	165	70	88	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
...gh, ...	197	67	113	10	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
...rgh, ...	195	103	66	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
...t East, ...	216	90	96	13	4	7	—	1	2	3	—	—
...t West, ...	306	236	50	6	6	3	1	—	4	—	—	—
...dornaun, ...	20	5	4	1	4	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
...ahanagh, ...	138	54	66	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
...ore, ...	377	359	12	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
...re, ...	85	68	11	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
...rt Rural, ...	174	59	81	16	6	7	1	—	3	1	—	—
...rt Urban, ...	111	34	43	21	2	5	1	2	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,342	2,817	1,206	150	54	47	18	8	28	11	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,146	308	513	152	55	49	19	10	26	11	—	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,488	3,125	1,719	302	109	96	37	18	54	22	1	5
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	22,102	13,239	7,078	938	306	234	88	46	112	46	10	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,630	2,628	4,842	1,352	542	432	199	112	281	155	37	50
Total of County, ..	32,732	15,867	11,920	2,290	848	666	287	158	393	201	47	55

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	A
Ballina.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
Ardagh	4,395	86	663	491	236	138	48	78	373	755	—	1
Ardnaree North	4,049	318	1,024	662	253	608	177	271	363	373	—	
*Ardnaree South Rural	4,205	1,323	1,436	470	105	150	302	92	34	93	—	
*Ardnaree South Urban	241	8	15	—	—	—	39	18	—	66	—	
*Attymass East	3,587	1,538	1,800	144	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	
*Attymass West	2,868	596	1,512	320	70	—	—	107	263	—	—	
Ballina Rural	7,526	484	1,805	1,384	571	423	282	149	856	464	314	
Ballina Urban	696	—	34	39	48	142	—	42	250	141	—	
Ballysakeery	6,503	69	747	666	451	1,200	742	396	1,119	502	611	
*Bunaveela	10,593	1,462	7,847	484	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	
Carrowmore	5,457	312	1,893	740	285	601	259	276	793	298	—	
Crossmolina North	6,907	244	1,220	1,024	385	508	326	87	834	410	—	1,
Crossmolina South	5,757	131	539	591	410	396	201	416	1,106	1,402	—	
*Deel	9,769	1,269	4,381	2,007	910	535	149	85	433	—	—	
*Derry	13,079	1,830	5,214	3,893	307	1,447	—	—	388	—	—	
Fortland	6,002	445	1,580	368	276	250	28	—	1,117	744	625	
*Kilgarvan	6,255	2,776	2,302	146	30	—	—	336	333	332	—	
*Letterbrick	4,843	1,691	1,659	884	—	609	—	—	—	—	—	
Mount Falcon	5,675	752	2,118	625	228	215	324	—	430	542	—	
Rathoma	3,7 8	174	800	682	512	42	170	132	236	980	—	
*Sallymount	4,141	1,395	1,306	414	554	228	117	—	127	—	—	
*Sraheen	2,699	1,476	483	—	169	—	—	—	571	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,280	15,364	27,955	8,762	2,145	3,769	712	638	2,149	691	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,695	3,015	12,423	7,272	3,655	4,523	2,557	1,847	7,477	6,611	1,550	5,7
Total of Electoral Divisions	118,975	18,379	40,378	16,034	5,800	8,292	3,269	2,485	9,626	7,302	1 550	5,8
Ballinrobe.												
*Ballinchalla,	3,327	1,481	1,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballinrobe,	9,820	509	2,541	1,598	714	541	171	499	695	1,001	—	1,5
*Ballyovey,	4,932	1,599	2,096	90	—	—	—	1,147	—	—	—	
Burriscarra,	5,910	351	1,010	528	192	71	174	—	518	1,827	360	87
*Cappaghduff,	2,838	1,236	267	166	64	—	300	—	166	639	—	
Cong,	6,942	522	1,131	673	712	943	372	—	739	1,850	—	
Coonard,	2,899	457	867	517	360	222	—	—	227	249	—	
Dalgan,	8,924	304	1,083	774	274	603	643	396	1,422	688	1,201	1,5
Hollymount,	9,711	167	1,006	129	233	130	41	—	107	—	689	7,2
Houndswood,	4,947	323	1,124	658	432	328	724	177	454	727	—	
Kilcommon,	10,761	469	900	490	297	234	519	320	1,169	2,262	1,765	2,3
Kilmaine,	9,108	313	835	704	378	691	542	371	1,593	1,697	626	1,3
Neale,	7,819	527	2,131	1,426	768	506	567	595	723	536	40	
Newbrook	7,738	401	1,200	649	560	327	262	169	1,106	1,097	1,209	7
*Owenbrin,	11,213	3,459	2,044	1,758	1,960	1,692	300	—	—	—	—	
*Port Royal,	5,045	1,214	2,140	983	386	105	—	—	217	—	—	
Rosslee,	3,094	97	582	387	361	87	239	—	399	200	742	
Shrule,	8,112	303	1,785	1,160	774	610	206	—	722	2,255	297	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,355	8,989	8,393	2,997	2,410	1,797	600	1,147	383	639	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	95,785	4,743	16,195	9,693	6,055	5,293	4,460	2,527	9,874	14,389	6,929	15,6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	123,140	13,732	24,588	12,690	8,465	7,090	5,060	3,674	10,257	15,028	6,929	15,6

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Belmullet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.. .. ..	8,436	1,254	1,477	1,804	—	3,525	40	—	336	—	—	—
ky, ...	7,857	3,190	3,832	675	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
let, ...	8,452	2,152	1,330	402	328	531	121	1,807	—	—	1,781	—
mstown North, ...	7,022	1,339	2,178	705	217	162	100	200	1,625	496	—	—
mstown South, ...	6,977	1,372	1,197	350	42	1,025	134	—	454	1,274	1,129	—
oy, ...	7,284	2,607	1,307	—	—	—	3,370	—	—	—	—	—
tle, ...	5,967	1,922	2,451	174	8	812	600	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	23,089	2,358	3,740	1,794	850	7,525	—	—	6,822	—	—	—
ore, ...	4,204	1,073	242	26	528	1,377	—	—	958	—	—	—
daff, ...	1,900	840	232	65	92	—	671	—	—	—	—	—
alower, ...	5,985	3,812	1,203	740	150	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
abo, ...	8,089	1,042	921	388	2,054	3,684	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,561	1,198	946	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ill, ...	7,962	4,867	855	180	—	150	—	1,310	600	—	—	—
.. .. ..	11,205	3,130	5,246	—	1,576	—	1,253	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	116,990	32,156	27,157	7,720	6,005	18,791	6,369	3,317	10,795	1,770	2,910	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	116,990	32,156	27,157	7,720	6,005	18,791	6,369	3,317	10,795	1,770	2,910	—
Castlebar.												
ole, ...	8,046	2,716	3,800	468	277	242	277	—	—	266	—	—
.. .. ..	8,801	329	2,419	598	398	335	343	485	1,046	1,360	—	1,491
ad, ...	4,862	177	949	121	143	191	97	121	571	1,073	404	1,015
in, ...	3,137	252	1,011	355	232	74	50	—	302	861	—	—
goraher, ...	8,434	1,817	3,850	510	234	708	—	240	1,075	—	—	—
y	8,605	1,344	2,945	643	112	749	57	208	460	480	—	1,607
y, ...	6,144	555	1,834	744	347	259	408	203	631	321	—	842
.. .. ..	6,073	2,943	2,138	784	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n Rural, ...	9,940	842	2,281	430	690	550	312	189	2,034	1,166	—	1,446
r Urban, ...	1,519	337	79	34	24	—	57	—	143	132	453	200
.. .. ..	4,081	249	1,893	255	111	139	46	—	407	620	361	—
n, ...	5,926	1,165	2,048	177	119	206	143	110	728	515	715	—
hoyle, ...	4,648	1,242	2,125	599	464	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
y, ...	4,451	342	1,531	284	344	120	302	—	231	440	—	857
.. .. ..	7,152	450	2,900	1,108	460	319	68	—	839	359	649	—
, ...	4,737	2,599	1,227	796	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5,173	1,143	2,133	550	68	287	204	87	531	170	—	—
agry, ...	6,815	3,001	2,281	269	53	72	—	—	473	666	—	—
, ...	7,421	1,240	2,184	360	209	366	131	—	714	914	281	1,022
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,284	16,827	20,414	4,246	1,512	2,265	477	558	2,736	1,927	715	1,607
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,684	5,976	19,214	4,839	3,026	2,640	2,018	1,085	7,449	7,416	2,148	6,873
Total of Electoral Divisions,	115,968	22,803	39,628	9,085	4,538	4,905	2,495	1,643	10,185	9,343	2,863	8,480
Claremorris.												
he, ...	5,938	222	795	97	116	169	85	82	151	124	—	4,097
nnis, ...	7,439	1,605	2,958	495	399	415	182	121	509	755	—	—
vly, ...	5,901	450	1,934	654	409	167	196	190	486	268	440	707
.. .. ..	8,286	1,479	3,610	1,101	267	229	74	—	286	740	500	—
.. .. ..	4,943	499	2,179	749	223	224	256	—	358	—	—	455
ris, ...	5,166	843	1,676	336	297	694	223	130	145	525	297	—
nore, ...	2,687	385	1,126	613	96	202	—	—	265	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6,067	960	2,965	1,039	379	215	309	—	200	—	—	—
ne, ...	2,742	244	470	149	115	42	45	186	827	664	—	—
na, ...	7,099	838	2,699	805	248	293	472	420	1,036	—	288	—
re, ...	5,855	386	1,917	659	351	286	427	85	439	167	1,138	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Ab £3 in val
CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acr
Kilcolman, ...	4,126	409	1,577	589	322	111	70	88	741	219	—	—
*Kilvine, ...	5,918	302	2,790	841	186	277	44	—	611	867	—	—
*Knock North, ...	6,332	2,329	2,912	643	150	—	—	—	298	—	—	—
*Knock South, ...	6,577	1,148	3,685	678	112	248	205	116	129	256	—	—
*Loughanboy, ...	5,567	2,621	2,038	530	119	135	124	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ...	6,506	510	1,068	487	283	329	92	158	1,091	619	336	1,2
*Murneen, ...	4,872	584	1,913	528	810	175	223	177	125	—	337	—
Tagheen, ...	2,588	68	423	495	239	194	264	—	86	—	—	81
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	66,010	13,094	28,372	7,609	3,063	2,883	1,856	964	3,604	3,143	1,422	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,599	2,788	10,363	3,879	2,058	1,522	1,435	789	4,179	2,061	2,214	7,31
Total of Electoral Divisions,	104,609	15,882	38,735	11,488	5,121	4,405	3,291	1,753	7,783	5,204	3,636	7,31
KILLALA.												
Ballycastle, ...	8,761	427	2,051	669	651	592	2,099	141	1,762	369	—	—
*Beldergmore, ...	15,932	291	7,564	1,058	461	4,169	1,145	—	1,244	—	—	—
Kilfian East, ...	6,217	148	611	1,304	538	801	225	966	1,071	—	553	—
Kilfian South, ...	12,677	1,418	4,301	4,758	392	663	193	—	321	172	459	—
Kilfian West, ...	18,864	246	6,459	3,689	750	1,355	1,510	—	4,855	—	—	—
Killala, ...	9,968	145	826	503	346	647	280	386	1,764	2,671	—	2,40
*Lackan North, ...	7,994	890	2,994	1,305	560	309	—	415	718	562	241	—
Lackan South, ...	8,882	569	1,787	1,093	500	1,247	205	1,090	449	1,256	686	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,926	1,181	10,558	2,363	1,021	4,478	1,145	415	1,962	562	241	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	65,369	2,953	16,035	12,016	3,177	5,305	4,512	2,583	10,222	4,468	1,698	2,40
Total of Electoral Divisions,	89,295	4,134	26,593	14,379	4,198	9,783	5,657	2,998	12,184	5,030	1,939	2,40
SWINEFORD.												
*Aghamore, ...	6,004	2,441	1,666	219	397	544	220	55	462	—	—	—
Ballinamore, ...	5,618	87	2,182	478	105	75	81	65	354	1,220	971	—
Bohola, ...	2,653	161	1,313	233	—	152	68	162	170	394	—	—
*Brackloon, ...	7,128	5,488	1,557	20	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Callow, ...	5,839	2,094	2,726	230	184	491	114	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonmore, ...	5,387	3,772	986	97	37	125	95	—	134	141	—	—
*Coolnaha, ...	4,814	2,004	1,870	478	63	170	89	140	—	—	—	—
*Cuildoo, ...	5,745	1,079	3,092	279	177	344	81	—	693	—	—	—
*Doocastle, ...	5,652	3,067	1,398	236	97	60	—	—	—	794	—	—
*Kilbeagh, ...	9,235	5,109	3,867	204	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilkelly, ...	9,254	5,510	2,477	379	118	324	—	131	315	—	—	—
*Killedan, ...	5,711	2,014	1,673	707	527	357	—	—	433	—	—	—
*Kilmovee, ...	7,410	4,065	2,577	211	172	110	—	100	175	—	—	—
*Kiltamagh, ...	4,250	1,672	2,417	143	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Meelick, ...	5,783	947	3,204	513	164	87	55	50	763	—	—	—
*Sonnagh, ...	8,270	4,474	2,649	386	—	—	206	213	342	—	—	—
*Swineford, ...	8,601	3,689	3,225	745	223	170	89	180	—	280	—	—
*Toocananagh, ...	3,424	959	1,789	211	160	197	18	—	90	—	—	—
*Toomore, ...	7,419	1,396	2,949	615	364	79	546	149	370	631	320	—
*Tumgesh, ...	5,879	1,704	2,618	611	172	70	137	104	235	228	—	—
*Urlaur, ...	8,431	5,846	1,508	495	—	—	—	—	268	314	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	124,236	57,330	44,248	6,779	2,928	3,191	1,650	1,122	4,280	2,388	320	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,271	248	3,495	711	105	227	149	227	524	1,614	971	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	132,507	57,578	47,743	7,490	3,033	3,418	1,799	1,349	4,804	4,002	1,291	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Westport.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...l, ...	2,202	1,911	74	65	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	—
...gower North, ...	5,279	253	1,569	1,082	363	491	182	96	649	594	—	—
...gower South, ...	3,632	416	943	297	90	88	—	—	1,798	—	—	—
...nore, ...	5,478	1,249	2,867	760	281	—	321	—	—	—	—	—
...croy North, ...	18,928	5,783	5,593	1,416	1,385	432	—	—	4,319	—	—	—
...croy South, ...	34,139	4,394	3,155	40	3,514	—	3,249	—	2,892	—	—	16,895
...orragha, ...	10,630	976	954	344	5,459	635	2,262	—	—	—	—	—
... Island, ...	3,535	104	2,522	128	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...er, ...	5,000	1,208	1,857	612	120	291	78	—	214	620	—	—
...un Achill, ...	4,975	2,548	168	169	40	—	—	—	—	2,050	—	—
...hpatrick, ...	7,073	1,354	2,725	194	—	94	858	196	1,307	345	—	—
...loughan, ...	9,519	562	974	462	278	445	1,261	208	1,271	1,467	—	2,591
...a, ...	2,511	1,201	85	50	450	277	200	—	248	—	—	—
...min, ...	10,064	2,055	3,345	160	580	3,924	—	—	—	—	—	—
...gh, ...	6,164	895	3,691	1,064	411	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	18,984	—	—	1,060	2,987	641	4,054	7 804	2,438	—	—	—
...est, ...	10,848	1,925	4,433	791	—	551	1,874	—	1,274	—	—	—
...leady, ...	10,379	1,758	3,273	332	503	178	320	610	648	2,203	549	—
...ever, ...	15,464	1,262	2,719	—	1,032	248	3,660	—	6,543	—	—	—
...aclasser, ...	4,852	1,016	1,853	145	110	350	200	—	936	242	—	—
...bena, ...	9,710	260	2,888	1,283	629	672	393	170	700	273	—	2,442
...llagh, ...	9,074	3,048	3,814	256	—	1,618	—	—	338	—	—	—
...pagh, ...	6,175	1,457	3,356	466	—	421	221	104	150	—	—	—
...burgh, ...	5,699	1,656	1,968	409	298	95	322	67	276	608	—	—
...ort East, ...	7,254	1,951	3,405	435	113	326	—	64	297	663	—	—
...ort West, ...	11,443	2,033	1,979	1,635	3,905	1,135	285	—	471	—	—	—
...nadornaun, ...	6,629	136	1,022	153	996	274	184	—	3,864	—	—	—
...mahanagh, ...	13,331	2,084	5,693	1,422	191	430	—	3,511	—	—	—	—
...more, ...	3,894	2,166	278	240	—	10	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
...more, ...	19,070	2,763	1,725	—	1,056	2,208	1,302	—	—	—	—	10,016
...port Rural, ...	3,024	475	1,370	440	209	172	50	—	177	131	—	—
...port Urban, ...	1,601	138	470	327	42	183	8	110	134	189	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	216,332	45,221	59,668	10,941	14,755	12,429	13,890	4,552	20,927	6,489	549	26,911
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	70,228	3,816	11,100	5,296	11,073	3,863	8,594	8,388	10,169	2,896	—	5,033
Total of Electoral Divisions,	286,560	49,037	70,768	16,237	25,828	16,292	22,484	12,940	31,096	9,385	549	31,944
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	690,413	190,162	226,765	51,417	33,839	49,603	26,699	12,713	46,836	17,609	6,157	28,613
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	397,631	23,539	88,825	43,706	29,149	23,373	23,725	17,446	49,894	39,455	15,510	43,009
Total of County ..	1,088,044	213,701	315,590	95,123	62,988	72,976	50,424	30,159	96,730	57,064	21 667	71,622

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
Ballina.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ardagh,	2,071	32	313	209	89	96	31	41	175	309	—	
Ardnaree North,	2,015	92	406	328	143	248	134	170	238	256	—	
*Ardnaree South Rural,	1,499	269	469	215	64	96	132	88	52	114	—	
*Ardnaree South Urban,	669	5	6	—	—	—	33	47	—	240	—	
*Attymass East,	874	357	433	53	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	
*Attymass West,	928	137	482	133	38	—	—	48	90	—	—	
Ballina Rural,	4,127	137	844	655	293	225	145	93	483	366	240	
Ballina Urban,	844	—	45	60	52	187	—	47	337	116	—	
Ballysakeery,	3,447	31	330	331	216	639	469	218	628	310	275	
*Bunaveela,	296	45	191	14	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	
Carrowmore,	2,492	122	868	377	105	288	138	134	315	145	—	
Crossmolina North,	2,361	51	338	260	180	205	136	97	417	179	—	
Crossmolina South,	2,913	71	242	273	201	174	72	213	530	781	—	
*Deel,	1,877	125	618	413	223	191	72	45	190	—	—	
*Derry,	774	113	319	188	16	80	—	—	58	—	—	
Fortland,	2,691	71	597	175	143	94	32	—	490	340	427	
*Kilgarvan,	1,577	533	717	59	19	—	—	41	90	118	—	
*Letterbrick,	428	169	185	49	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Mount Falcon,	2,849	278	935	284	123	124	170	—	263	353	—	
Rathoma,	1,618	34	296	304	228	23	70	42	114	507	—	
*Sallymount,	1,524	382	476	186	239	110	36	—	95	—	—	
*Sraheen,	858	437	181	—	16	—	—	—	224	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,304	2,572	4,077	1,310	615	548	304	269	799	472	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,428	919	5,214	3,256	1,773	2,303	1,397	1,055	3,990	3,662	942	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,732	3,491	9,291	4,566	2,388	2,851	1,701	1,324	4,789	4,134	942	
Ballinrobe.												
*Ballinchalla,	427	296	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballinrobe,	5,916	253	1,433	888	460	373	140	342	480	660	—	
*Ballyovey,	673	204	396	29	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	
Burriscarra,	3,160	134	470	256	107	43	69	—	213	1,161	238	
*Cappaghduff,	680	291	79	39	18	—	31	—	54	168	—	
Cong,	3,006	120	464	313	240	393	178	—	373	925	—	
Coonard,	1,473	164	402	259	214	137	—	—	127	170	—	
Dalgan,	5,098	137	513	371	250	400	316	222	662	441	757	
Hollymount,	5,706	54	435	93	136	96	36	—	54	—	222	
Houndswood,	2,558	126	577	308	232	196	311	86	235	487	—	
Kilcommon,	6,106	171	408	247	148	140	235	188	662	1,295	981	
Kilmaine,	6,543	171	498	560	262	439	298	268	1,077	1,289	495	
Neale,	4,123	209	988	682	384	230	300	358	426	314	232	
Newbrook,	4,618	246	725	449	325	231	147	91	585	692	751	
*Owenbrin,	545	285	54	35	71	65	35	—	—	—	—	
*Port Royal,	1,586	184	683	393	174	56	—	—	96	—	—	
Rosslee,	1,688	38	249	208	169	53	133	—	239	135	464	
Shrule,	3,569	94	798	527	336	320	105	—	423	707	259	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,911	1,260	1,343	496	263	121	66	44	150	168	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,564	1,917	7,960	5,161	3,263	3,051	2,268	1,555	5,556	8,276	4,399	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,475	3,177	9,303	5,657	3,526	3,172	2,334	1,599	5,706	8,444	4,399	

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BELMULLET.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
r.	458	106	128	49	—	73	35	—	67	—	—	—
sky, ...	311	119	153	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
llet, ...	1,302	434	249	88	88	114	32	44	—	—	253	—
matown North, ...	1,628	342	421	197	59	76	36	93	299	105	—	—
mstown South, ...	1,556	335	318	50	16	177	75	—	82	279	224	—
noy, ...	284	145	64	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
stle, ...	657	249	237	35	19	83	34	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	371	71	95	54	16	63	—	—	72	—	—	—
nore, ...	587	122	80	25	121	80	—	—	159	—	—	—
adaff, ...	348	186	88	25	16	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
nalower, ...	729	458	153	52	34	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
nabo, ...	393	186	58	57	18	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	298	227	60	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill, ...	800	539	98	25	—	28	—	44	66	—	—	—
, ...	209	53	85	—	32	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,931	3,572	2,287	691	435	768	391	181	745	384	477	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,931	3,572	2,287	691	435	768	391	181	745	384	477	—
CASTLEBAR.												
pole, ...	1,854	482	961	139	35	59	65	—	—	113	—	—
.. .. ..	4,179	171	1,038	320	153	152	182	181	365	710	—	907
lad, ...	2,820	78	488	60	75	133	39	90	341	614	295	607
an, ...	1,353	85	423	157	86	46	32	—	200	324	—	—
goraher, ...	1,218	187	592	157	50	101	—	46	85	—	—	—
ty, ...	4,317	502	1,359	313	32	364	36	94	245	259	—	1,113
wy	2,711	186	825	338	186	96	189	87	276	145	—	383
.. .. ..	1,025	626	297	69	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r Rural, ...	4,731	220	722	206	300	397	185	135	1,033	746	—	787
r Urban, ...	1,262	70	65	39	35	—	64	—	54	383	203	349
.. .. ..	1,867	85	774	122	63	64	36	—	153	288	282	—
en, ...	1,746	274	582	59	19	72	76	45	238	128	253	—
hoyle, ...	617	96	284	111	82	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
ly, ...	1,581	99	325	91	100	48	106	—	123	294	—	395
, ...	3,127	159	1,245	555	157	167	37	—	354	185	268	—
.. .. ..	997	592	232	107	19	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,213	344	870	297	36	154	102	45	259	106	—	—
agry, ...	1,400	347	482	106	18	30	—	—	146	271	—	—
n, ...	3,122	327	781	169	105	185	109	—	433	443	233	337
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,174	3,106	4,789	1,061	288	717	177	185	714	771	253	1,113
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	28,966	1,824	7,556	2,354	1,296	1,442	1,081	538	3,591	4,238	1,281	3,765
Total of Electoral Divisions,*	42,140	4,930	12,345	3,415	1,584	2,159	1,258	723	4,305	5,009	1,534	4,878
CLAREMORRIS.												
ne, ...	3,416	87	302	45	68	51	78	41	57	119	—	2,568
nis, ...	2,716	440	1,019	230	208	156	103	44	271	245	—	—
ly, ...	2,245	104	518	244	164	91	109	83	200	114	246	372
.. .. ..	2,654	427	1,042	329	102	88	31	—	135	235	265	—
.. .. ..	1,985	121	680	277	67	91	101	—	193	—	—	455
ris, ...	2,134	239	590	153	153	281	101	84	64	249	220	—
more, ...	1,075	95	432	296	51	54	—	—	147	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,638	175	719	358	117	76	100	—	93	—	—	—
me, ...	1,661	104	237	78	72	26	32	129	544	439	—	—
na, ...	2,778	236	936	324	122	130	138	174	514	—	204	—
re, ...	2,701	99	813	320	190	148	194	44	245	116	532	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceed. ing £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	A
Clare Morris—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kilcolman, ...	1,536	99	545	208	143	46	36	43	301	115	—	
*Kilvine, ...	3,154	141	1,281	449	101	172	38	—	457	515	—	
*Knock North, ...	1,458	421	715	185	55	—	—	—	82	—	—	
*Knock South, ...	1,778	268	916	153	43	80	73	46	67	127	—	
*Loughanboy, ...	1,061	402	417	125	32	48	37	—	—	—	—	
Mayo, ...	3,322	103	458	208	126	169	61	87	613	324	492	
*Murneen, ...	1,821	181	569	227	252	80	106	88	77	—	241	
Tagheen, ...	1,571	35	258	323	214	96	106	—	51	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,267	3,025	8,636	2,829	1,241	1,165	727	436	1,907	1,371	930	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,437	752	3,811	1,703	1,044	718	717	427	2,204	1,227	1,270	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,704	3,777	12,447	4,532	2,285	1,883	1,444	863	4,111	2,598	2,200	4
Killala.												
Ballycastle, ...	2,088	101	603	286	224	222	212	93	241	106	—	
*Beldergmore, ...	657	110	282	47	17	78	38	—	85	—	—	
Kilfian East, ...	2,252	43	185	403	246	343	102	176	529	—	225	
Kilfian South, ...	1,640	85	290	383	124	191	70	—	140	112	245	
Kilfian West, ...	1,090	40	380	171	159	112	106	—	122	—	—	
Killala, ...	5,206	52	404	264	178	355	147	187	900	1,314	—	4
*Lackan North, ...	2,563	240	899	481	176	94	—	97	203	165	208	
Lackan South, ...	3,800	207	788	445	229	402	111	363	257	517	480	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,220	350	1,181	528	193	172	38	97	288	165	208	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,076	528	2,650	1,953	1,160	1,625	748	819	2,189	2,049	950	1,4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,296	878	3,831	2,481	1,353	1,797	786	916	2,477	2,214	1,158	1,4
Swineford.												
*Aghamore, ...	1,635	553	423	81	119	193	75	50	141	—	—	
Ballinamore, ...	2,005	39	806	199	50	43	32	40	154	381	261	
Bohola, ...	1,438	64	664	135	—	96	31	98	72	278	—	
*Brackloon, ...	1,648	1,083	524	11	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	
*Callow, ...	1,684	533	808	77	71	122	73	—	—	—	—	
*Cloonmore, ...	1,322	715	287	35	18	74	36	—	51	106	—	
*Coolnaha, ...	966	354	345	130	16	44	32	45	—	—	—	
*Cuildoo, ...	1,652	297	920	75	73	127	40	—	120	—	—	
*Doocastle, ...	1,595	543	518	150	53	22	—	—	—	309	—	
*Kilbeagh, ...	1,879	953	848	60	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Kilkelly, ...	1,917	906	628	102	32	91	—	45	113	—	—	
*Killedan, ...	2,443	559	785	473	275	116	—	—	235	—	—	
*Kilmovee, ...	1,795	864	662	74	34	48	—	44	69	—	—	
*Kiltamagh, ...	1,313	477	752	67	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Meelick, ...	2,574	329	1,402	265	83	44	32	41	378	—	—	
*Sonnagh, ...	1,503	709	572	90	—	—	38	43	51	—	—	
*Swineford, ...	2,917	971	1,188	270	103	79	40	90	—	176	—	
*Toocananagh, ...	1,514	294	734	115	128	160	31	—	52	—	—	
*Toomore, ...	3,161	517	1,030	269	173	26	296	91	156	330	273	
*Tumgesh, ...	1,658	387	743	195	67	25	35	42	60	104	—	
*Uriaul, ...	1,452	856	276	101	—	—	—	—	81	138	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,628	11,900	13,445	2,640	1,280	1,201	728	491	1,507	1,163	273	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,443	103	1,470	334	50	139	63	138	226	659	261	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,071	12,003	14,915	2,974	1,330	1,340	791	629	1,733	1,822	534	

Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued*.

...s and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Westport.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
.. .. ..	408	276	29	23	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
ver North, ...	1,871	79	472	396	153	198	74	42	211	246	—	—
ver South, ...	620	102	154	61	34	26	—	—	243	—	—	—
e, ...	956	209	507	120	87	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
y North, ...	789	257	259	22	73	74	—	—	104	—	—	—
y South, ...	938	228	143	12	34	—	69	—	57	—	—	392
agha, ...	223	11	6	12	70	23	101	—	—	—	—	—
and	640	14	523	36	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. . ..	1,671	312	580	233	55	144	36	—	69	242	—	—
Achill, ...	621	337	54	43	16	—	—	—	—	166	—	—
atrick, ...	1,105	194	266	69	—	50	70	48	266	142	—	—
ghan, ...	3,096	142	413	255	149	161	104	91	267	792	—	722
.. .. ..	555	324	21	11	36	76	33	—	54	—	—	—
n, ...	502	149	159	35	33	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	791	105	443	185	35	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	382	—	—	28	34	54	75	131	60	—	—	—
, ...	843	258	389	36	—	52	33	—	75	—	—	—
ly, ...	2,612	358	763	134	129	50	109	94	239	528	208	—
r, ...	391	109	86	—	18	21	40	—	117	—	—	—
sser, ...	1,192	156	292	60	34	126	39	—	371	114	—	—
a, ...	5,368	166	1,389	647	300	320	178	95	338	134	—	1,801
n, ...	882	210	513	47	—	58	—	—	54	—	—	—
h, ...	1,198	188	655	122	—	92	32	44	65	—	—	—
gh, ...	1,295	253	409	183	100	24	32	42	52	200	—	—
East, ...	1,823	240	581	160	71	181	—	42	147	401	—	—
West, ...	1,220	365	280	76	106	71	37	—	285	—	—	—
ornaun, ...	458	12	34	13	72	24	39	—	264	—	—	—
hanagh, ...	870	169	403	156	34	23	—	85	—	—	—	—
re, ...	631	435	85	51	—	22	38	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	672	130	61	—	19	43	60	—	—	—	—	354
Rural, ...	1,596	141	534	200	106	183	31	—	218	183	—	—
Urban, ...	1,173	82	299	261	34	121	31	92	148	105	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,033	5,222	7,366	1,820	947	1,161	622	355	1,907	1,679	208	746
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,359	789	3,439	1,872	952	1,210	672	451	1,877	1,574	—	2,523
Total of Electoral Divisions,	37,392	6,011	10,805	3,692	1,899	2,371	1,294	806	3,784	3,253	208	3,269
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	120,468	31,007	43,124	11,375	5,262	5,853	3,053	2,058	8,017	6,173	2,349	2,197
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	163,273	6,832	32,100	16,633	9,538	10,488	6,946	4,983	19,633	21,685	9,103	25,332
Total of County, ..	283,741	37,839	75,224	28,008	14,800	16,341	9,999	7,041	27,658	29,853	11,452	27,529

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £100.	Above £ in Val
Ballina.												
Ardagh,	535	51	280	110	31	14	1	2	7	16	—	
Ardnaree North,	805	126	346	170	45	50	27	15	14	12	—	
*Ardnaree South Rural,	1,316	602	394	123	15	149	14	13	6	—	—	
*Ardnaree South Urban,	435	16	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	113	—	3
*Attymass East,	1,181	685	465	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Attymass West,	706	204	405	73	5	—	—	5	14	—	—	
Ballina Rural,	1,338	170	614	265	98	43	13	—	33	9	9	
Ballina Urban,	161	—	7	40	—	24	—	30	23	37	—	
Ballysakeery,	870	42	212	154	72	180	81	23	43	23	35	
*Bunaveela,	280	65	197	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Carrowmore,	1,181	178	640	195	32	73	19	9	27	8	—	
Crossmolina North,	530	34	236	81	56	52	7	8	19	6	—	3
Crossmolina South,	490	28	130	119	36	28	6	33	21	42	—	4
*Deel,	1,036	190	493	216	65	43	11	14	4	—	—	
*Derry,	676	236	311	98	5	19	—	—	7	—	—	
Fortland,	870	126	451	110	56	21	6	—	27	27	30	1
*Kilgarvan,	1,970	1,181	715	32	6	—	—	4	5	27	—	
*Letterbrick,	537	320	190	24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Mount Falcon,	1,700	527	783	116	49	30	34	—	16	64	—	8
Rathoma,	625	88	230	162	90	—	14	5	11	25	—	
*Sallymount,	1,571	956	418	80	95	11	4	—	7	—	—	
*Sraheen,	1,158	950	183	—	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,916	5,405	8,771	684	197	236	34	49	62	140	—	33
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,105	1,370	3,929	1,522	565	520	208	125	246	269	74	27
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,021	6,775	7,700	2,206	762	756	242	174	308	409	74	61
Ballinrobe.												
*Ballinchalla,	1,056	898	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballinrobe,	1,876	238	879	357	177	56	14	41	42	28	—	44
*Ballyovey,	828	365	433	20	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	
Burriscarra,	788	153	340	132	37	17	4	—	11	45	10	39
*Cappaghduff,	739	601	75	27	11	—	4	—	4	17	—	
Cong,	900	153	337	131	69	80	25	—	28	77	—	
Coonard,	839	250	347	94	93	36	—	—	14	5	—	
Dalgan,	1,032	221	364	146	70	85	34	11	20	28	11	4
Hollymount,	636	60	254	48	46	18	5	—	—	—	17	188
Houndswood,	1,074	215	465	160	87	56	43	7	17	19	—	
Kilcommon,	1,133	322	306	131	53	39	16	25	47	60	59	75
Kilmaine,	1,120	230	297	216	72	93	34	38	45	41	13	41
Neale,	1,461	250	617	261	118	48	69	39	32	19	8	
Newbrook,	1,336	317	549	187	108	43	23	—	29	24	24	29
*Owenbrin,	1,108	955	69	8	30	41	5	—	—	—	—	
*Port Royal,	1,092	291	519	203	58	16	—	—	5	—	—	
Rosslee,	430	47	177	106	58	9	14	—	2	10	7	
Shrule,	1,154	115	562	208	117	82	21	—	22	18	9	
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,823	3,110	1,254	258	99	57	9	10	9	17	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,779	2,571	5,494	2,177	1,105	665	307	161	309	374	158	45
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,602	5,681	6,748	2,435	1,204	722	316	171	318	391	158	45

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Belmullet.												
., ...	523	265	161	19	—	28	30	—	20	—	—	—
sky, ...	390	225	137	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
let, ...	1,405	977	311	59	21	23	—	2	—	—	12	—
mstown North, ...	1,266	753	370	88	9	10	4	9	23	—	—	—
mstown South, ...	1,447	878	384	21	10	58	17	—	1	33	45	—
oy, ...	420	327	79	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
fle, ...	881	634	193	25	6	21	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	291	171	82	24	5	3	—	—	6	—	—	—
ore, ...	532	372	69	8	52	16	—	—	15	—	—	—
daff, ...	623	515	91	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
alower, ...	1,639	1,420	170	24	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
abo, ...	676	559	56	42	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	656	594	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fill, ...	1,827	1,660	111	14	—	7	—	17	18	—	—	—
.. .. ..	221	107	87	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,797	9,457	2,355	362	151	185	86	28	83	33	57	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	12,797	9,457	2,355	362	151	185	86	28	83	33	57	—
Castlebar.												
ole, ...	1,716	758	842	66	19	19	6	—	—	6	—	—
.. .. ..	1,602	295	904	126	53	10	44	12	25	40	—	93
ad, ...	661	116	396	11	21	19	—	20	27	5	20	26
an, ...	656	134	350	85	30	10	3	—	26	18	—	—
goraher, ...	977	337	504	85	19	19	—	13	—	—	—	—
y, ...	2,452	797	1,263	149	37	75	4	5	34	10	—	78
y, ...	1,181	221	627	154	56	17	33	26	29	4	—	14
.. .. ..	1,148	835	269	31	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r Rural, ...	1,274	291	590	96	74	38	20	20	74	60	—	11
r Urban, ...	297	134	7	—	11	—	5	—	7	99	10	24
.. .. ..	820	91	599	52	19	22	5	—	6	21	5	—
n, ...	1,187	500	551	25	3	31	10	5	22	23	17	—
oyle, ...	630	246	269	60	40	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
y, ...	644	195	309	37	42	4	19	—	3	13	—	22
.. .. ..	1,677	249	999	243	56	45	3	—	33	9	40	—
.. .. ..	1,709	1,341	260	77	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,689	620	817	143	11	34	19	8	24	13	—	—
gry, ...	1,158	663	393	58	13	9	—	—	3	19	—	—
.. .. ..	1,405	517	635	69	37	32	9	—	13	32	37	24
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,977	5,477	4,351	551	145	198	20	23	59	58	17	78
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,906	2,863	6,233	1,016	410	231	160	86	267	314	112	214
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,883	8,340	10,584	1,567	555	429	180	109	326	372	129	292
Claremorris.												
, ...	588	143	298	29	17	12	—	—	5	—	—	84
is, ...	1,881	773	847	106	79	18	2	—	30	26	—	—
ly, ...	1,001	174	485	130	68	31	13	14	15	13	33	25
.. .. ..	1,910	684	951	155	46	24	4	—	20	11	15	—
.. .. ..	1,107	218	627	155	37	16	23	—	14	—	—	17
is, ...	1,240	475	484	74	46	56	12	4	16	24	49	—
ore, ...	683	157	352	141	17	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,249	345	646	169	49	13	17	—	10	—	—	—
e, ...	515	155	206	35	29	—	4	10	61	15	—	—
, ...	1,617	377	874	171	50	33	17	23	57	—	15	—
, ...	1,136	171	626	150	58	33	33	2	29	9	25	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Claremorris—*continued.*												
Kilcolman,	830	150	474	86	57	7	9	—	40	7	—	—
*Kilvine,	1,835	261	1,179	256	32	44	2	—	16	45	—	—
*Knock North,	1,652	844	680	91	18	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
*Knock South,	1,683	502	1,002	86	18	26	26	10	—	13	—	—
*Loughanboy,	1,257	761	414	52	10	16	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	955	202	372	95	39	48	14	18	61	21	22	63
*Murneen,	1,143	304	530	129	102	19	24	14	15	—	6	—
Tagheen,	430	62	142	130	54	26	8	—	3	—	—	5
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,150	5,483	7,959	1,430	467	249	108	51	199	119	85	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,562	1,275	3,230	810	359	173	104	44	228	65	80	194
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,712	6,758	11,189	2,240	826	422	212	95	427	184	165	194
Killala.												
Ballycastle,	963	166	448	150	64	47	35	17	27	9	—	—
*Beldergmore,	510	238	215	26	7	15	—	—	9	—	—	—
Kilfian East,	626	55	131	178	89	85	15	36	28	—	9	—
Kilfian South,	714	177	223	175	58	41	12	—	7	—	21	—
Kilfian West,	607	70	345	71	59	25	21	—	16	—	—	—
Killala,	755	75	224	88	29	57	27	13	48	110	—	84
*Lackan North,	1,582	365	824	252	72	27	—	17	11	11	3	—
Lackan South,	1,588	412	686	164	98	95	27	45	7	41	13	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,092	603	1,039	278	79	42	—	17	20	11	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,253	955	2,057	826	397	350	137	111	133	160	43	84
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,345	1,558	3,096	1,104	476	392	137	128	153	171	46	84
Swineford.												
*Aghamore,	1,646	1,008	475	50	52	36	13	—	12	—	—	—
Ballinamore,	1,027	84	750	111	10	13	7	5	5	26	16	—
Bohola,	767	120	524	67	—	21	—	—	13	12	—	—
*Brackloon,	2,730	2,266	459	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Callow,	1,765	861	780	36	24	58	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonmore,	2,033	1,633	325	22	24	16	2	—	3	8	—	—
*Coolnaha,	1,197	727	370	73	6	12	2	7	—	—	—	—
*Cuildoo,	1,352	465	752	33	22	42	—	—	38	—	—	—
*Doocastle,	1,891	1,331	474	63	10	9	—	—	—	4	—	—
*Kilbeagh,	2,564	1,758	780	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilkelly,	2,889	2,205	591	44	5	29	—	—	15	—	—	—
*Killedan,	2,145	1,164	673	195	85	13	—	—	15	—	—	—
*Kilmovee,	2,622	1,746	779	37	34	14	—	7	5	—	—	—
*Kiltamagh,	1,603	872	693	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Meelick,	1,913	555	1,119	131	30	17	19	7	35	—	—	—
*Sonnagh,	2,428	1,730	632	35	—	—	14	11	6	—	—	—
*Swineford,	2,639	1,523	993	69	11	20	3	8	—	12	—	—
*Toocananagh,	1,356	551	647	62	43	37	13	—	3	—	—	—
*Toomore,	1,932	845	827	105	41	—	46	12	18	23	15	—
*Tumgesh,	1,417	627	651	73	23	2	13	8	9	11	—	—
*Urlaur,	2,309	1,931	302	43	—	—	—	—	12	21	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,431	23,798	12,322	1,117	429	309	131	60	171	79	15	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,794	204	1,284	178	10	34	7	5	18	38	16	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,225	24,002	13,606	1,295	439	343	138	65	189	117	31	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in Value.
WESTPORT.												
ill, ...	1,435	1,382	30	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
nagower North, ...	687	84	348	151	33	42	6	6	15	2	—	—
nagower South, ...	409	207	124	25	15	7	—	—	31	—	—	—
lemore, ...	1,173	428	609	88	29	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
lycroy North, ...	1,109	763	280	7	23	16	—	—	20	—	—	—
lycroy South, ...	816	515	166	9	7	—	12	—	30	—	—	77
ndorragha, ...	129	—	—	—	22	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
re Island, ...	601	26	537	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
gher, ...	1,190	505	500	114	17	42	12	—	—	—	—	—
raun Achill, ...	1,627	1,502	49	36	3	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
aghpatrick, ...	656	334	257	14	—	16	9	7	13	6	—	—
ryloughan, ...	880	196	296	141	24	20	15	15	28	77	—	68
bega, ...	1,623	1,550	25	5	4	17	11	—	11	—	—	—
mmin, ...	555	335	147	14	26	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
dagh, ...	934	239	519	139	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
iff, ...	143	—	—	12	16	43	28	29	15	—	—	—
nhest, ...	876	447	382	12	—	13	8	—	14	—	—	—
ndeady, ...	1,674	804	663	56	38	10	16	5	30	38	14	—
geever, ...	472	344	88	—	10	—	11	—	19	—	—	—
maclasser, ...	668	272	267	36	19	35	5	—	23	11	—	—
meena, ...	1,856	263	1,001	313	102	81	14	10	12	23	—	37
sallagh, ...	1,005	401	568	23	—	3	—	—	10	—	—	—
appagh, ...	981	298	566	52	—	26	7	27	5	—	—	—
nisburgh, ...	1,147	533	414	87	38	3	34	7	7	24	—	—
wport East, ...	1,010	434	438	48	24	37	—	2	17	10	—	—
wport West, ...	1,584	1,267	247	15	19	1	9	—	26	—	—	—
vennadornaun, ...	59	11	14	7	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
evemahanagh, ...	834	294	392	82	22	8	—	36	—	—	—	—
evemore, ...	1,743	1 657	33	37	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
ahmore, ...	395	270	65	—	11	20	8	—	—	—	—	21
stport Rural, ...	919	263	420	88	35	53	2	—	37	21	—	—
stport Urban, ...	544	76	132	278	4	21	6	7	7	13	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,849	14,535	7,099	907	328	277	157	84	235	115	14	98
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,885	1,165	2,478	1,026	255	[295	183	67	164	147	—	105
Total of Electoral Divisions,	29,734	15,700	9,577	1,933	583	572	340	151	399	262	14	203
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	120,035	67,868	40,150	5,587	1,395	1,553	545	322	838	572	191	514
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	54,284	10,403	24,705	7,555	3,101	2,268	1,106	599	1,365	1,367	483	1,332
Total of County, ..	174,319	78,271	64,855	13,142	4,996	3,821	1,651	921	2,203	1,939	674	1,846

*Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

V.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres under:—									
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Wat Roa Fence
									Grazed.	Barren.	
Ballina Union.											
Ardagh, ...	4,397	895	2,853	2	—	140	233	70	—	—	2
Ardnaree North, ...	4,413	876	2,858	—	—	15	287	78	6	—	2
*Ardnaree South, ...	5,199	804	3,647	10	—	23	308	86	—	—	3
*Attymass East, ...	5,187	659	2,367	—	—	—	632	116	349	800	2
*Attymass West, ...	4,964	688	1,788	—	—	50	1,372	328	215	462	
Ballina, ...	8,952	2,324	4,903	4	—	190	563	239	—	—	7
Ballysakeery, ...	6,734	1,898	4,231	—	—	43	209	62	—	—	2
*Bunavella, ...	13,456	436	90	—	—	—	3,041	150	5,319	3,760	6
Carrowmore, ...	6,035	1,207	3,456	5	—	67	441	560	1	—	2
Crossmolina North, ...	6,988	905	4,060	—	—	38	1,731	135	—	—	1
Crossmolina South, ..	5,909	890	4,605	—	—	105	21	8	76	20	1
*Deal, ...	10,642	1,685	2,512	—	—	—	1,783	205	4,155	50	2
*Derry, ...	16,167	968	726	—	—	5	2,835	137	10,038	776	68
Fortland, ...	6,067	1,421	3,878	—	—	115	383	26	—	—	24
*Kilgarvan, ...	13,607	1,510	2,158	—	—	23	9,467	173	178	—	9
*Letterbrick, ...	8,634	787	761	—	—	1	2,114	—	4,512	135	32
Mount Falcon, ...	6,940	1,183	4,271	4	—	86	662	366	86	83	19
Rathona, ...	4,357	1,018	2,485	—	—	25	495	140	—	—	19
*Sallymount, ...	7,262	1,280	2,574	—	—	8	610	180	1,160	970	48
*Sraheen, ...	4,518	899	1,525	—	—	265	858	34	807	59	7
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	89,636	9,716	18,148	10	—	375	23,020	1,409	26,733	7,012	3,21
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	60,792	12,617	37,600	15	—	824	5,025	1,684	169	108	2,75
Total of Union, ..	150,428	22,333	55,748	25	—	1,199	28,045	3,093	26,902	7,120	5,96
Ballinrobe Union.											
*Ballinchalla, ...	8,280	683	619	—	9	2	293	168	3,855	2,336	31
Ballinrobe, ...	10,904	1,944	7,749	2	—	223	59	69	—	65	793
*Ballyovey, ...	7,802	784	725	—	—	—	88	47	5,848	—	310
Burriscarra, ...	5,704	991	3,598	7	—	284	155	167	—	32	470
*Cappaghduff, ...	8,885	953	636	—	48	28	386	450	2,518	3,151	715
Cong, ...	7,399	783	5,176	6	—	552	4	5	179	258	436
Coonard, ...	4,481	849	2,604	—	—	—	789	15	9	3	2
Dalgan, ...	8,731	1,315	5,602	2	1	411	963	160	—	—	277
Hollymount, ...	8,617	759	5,932	9	—	727	845	105	—	—	240
Houndwood, ...	6,536	1,811	3,901	—	—	92	70	271	10	23	358
Kilcommon, ...	9,802	1,298	7,677	6	—	92	326	37	5	2	359
Kilmaine, ...	9,906	1,244	7,629	1	—	27	441	53	40	4	467
Neale, ...	9,390	1,535	6,651	3	—	34	—	37	249	39	842
Newbrook, ...	8,525	1,438	5,081	4	—	128	995	237	54	65	523
*Owenbrin, ...	11,186	626	2,191	—	—	272	339	34	7,336	—	388
*Portroyal, ...	7,282	1,223	2,863	—	—	38	664	179	1,477	442	396
Rosslee, ...	4,077	982	2,671	2	—	53	2	23	—	—	344
Shrule, ...	9,637	1,796	7,077	—	1	90	21	365	20	8	259
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	43,435	4,269	7,034	—	57	304	1,770	878	21,034	5,929	2,124
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	103,709	16,745	71,348	42	2	2,713	4,670	1,544	566	499	5,380
Total of Union, ..	147,144	21,014	78,382	42	59	3,053	6,440	2,422	21,600	6,428	7,704

*Scheduled as Congested.

V.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

RAL DIVISIONS AND POOR W UNIONS IN WHICH UATED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres Under:—									
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
BELMULLET UNION.											
c, ...	11,156	376	291	—	—	1	5,501	214	4,078	467	228
sky, ..	11,914	279	218	—	—	—	2,693	590	6,530	1,297	307
llet, ...	11,176	1,269	2,722	—	—	—	1,704	—	5,191	—	290
mstown North, ..	10,683	1,171	6,773	—	—	—	328	321	738	879	473
mstown South, ..	10,272	1,210	5,851	—	—	—	218	299	1,089	772	833
noy, ...	13,578	316	244	—	1	—	5,039	95	6,640	862	381
stle, ...	9,124	667	1,304	—	—	—	5,814	31	1,041	—	267
, ...	27,159	210	412	—	1	—	2,943	155	21,501	621	1,316
nore, ...	8,772	441	398	—	1	—	4,484	202	3,035	39	172
adaff, ...	8,175	313	289	—	—	—	830	150	5,873	628	92
malower, ...	11,109	1,010	526	—	—	—	1,188	4	8,126	2	253
nabo, ...	15,432	414	292	—	—	—	2,153	294	10,663	1 326	290
, ...	7,461	46 3	430	—	—	—	3,318	20	2,424	641	165
Hill, ...	10,045	945	1,273	—	—	—	7,422	65	—	—	340
n, ...	13,190	207	388	—	—	50	—	—	11,990	—	555
Total of Union, .. (All Congested).	179,246	9,291	21,411	—	3	51	43,635	2,440	83,919	7,534	5,962
CASTLEBAR UNION.											
goole, ...	10,220	1,603	3,052	—	—	130	662	485	2,025	1,486	777
.. .. ..	8,937	1,358	6,337	—	—	144	206	231	213	143	305
fad, ...	5,413	812	3,381	—	—	76	337	338	—	—	469
ean, ...	4,138	794	2,351	—	—	20	283	269	9	5	407
agoraher, ...	11,067	1,035	3,342	—	—	105	1,197	68	2,750	2,295	275
ary, ...	8,200	1,933	4,239	2	—	3	578	210	123	2	1,110
scoy, ...	5,967	1,293	3,946	3	—	70	15	143	1	—	496
n, ...	9,185	1,077	2,824	—	—	—	295	249	4,171	46	523
ar, ...	10,902	2,428	7,016	1	—	88	302	84	270	3	710
r, ...	4,958	1,016	3,056	12	—	213	80	307	—	100	174
een, ...	6,482	1,034	2,930	—	—	152	1,210	214	87	108	747
moyle, ...	7,151	650	1,035	—	—	17	338	245	3,393	736	737
ally, ...	5,802	603	3,027	—	—	103	918	159	447	43	502
a, ...	7,657	1,461	4,172	—	—	2	492	477	163	—	870
n, ...	11,020	1,150	1,835	—	—	30	2,485	20	3,998	1,006	496
, ...	7,928	1,510	3,868	1	—	—	1,458	382	40	57	612
nagry, ...	8,482	1,054	2,347	1	—	7	381	65	3,892	102	633
h, ...	7,704	1,487	3,977	3	—	131	575	208	540	108	675
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	71,807	9,536	21,604	3	—	444	7,146	1,556	20,439	5,781	5,298
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions;	69,386	12,762	41,131	20	—	847	4,666	2,598	1,683	459	5,220
Total of Union, ..	141,193	22,298	62,735	23	—	1,291	11,812	4,154	22,122	6,240	10,518
CLAREMORRIS UNION.											
eline, ...	5,509	805	3,938	4	—	289	178	107	—	—	188
aunis, ...	7,388	1,688	4,790	—	—	13	299	84	9	—	505
owly, ...	5,390	926	3,924	—	—	2	266	3	65	30	174
.. .. ..	8,537	2,460	4,530	—	—	5	673	106	47	—	716
un, ...	5,648	1,108	3,670	—	—	4	549	28	39	108	142
norris, ...	5,660	1,278	2,988	—	—	22	294	563	5	12	498
rmore, ...	3,354	584	1,763	—	—	5	334	326	52	51	239
, ...	6,256	1,149	4,014	—	—	—	294	49	273	4	473

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

V.—Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

Electoral Divisions and Poor Law Unions in which situated.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres under :—								
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.	
									Grazed.	Barren.
Claremorris Union—*continued.*										
Crossboyne, ...	3,437	539	2,563	4	—	75	52	77	—	—
*Culnacleha, ...	7,221	1,704	3,742	—	—	60	782	20	—	—
Garrymore, ...	6,140	1,584	3,847	3	—	63	270	139	4	16
Kilcolman, ...	5,025	996	3,085	—	—	5	260	360	13	—
*Kilvine, ...	6,598	1,611	3,752	—	—	2	624	357	—	—
*Knock North, ...	6,613	1,168	4,015	—	—	—	1,001	56	12	7
*Knock South, ...	6,659	1,233	4,763	—	—	—	453	1	—	18
*Loughanboy, ...	5,870	1,142	3,398	—	—	—	708	35	70	—
Mayo, ...	6,643	1,383	4,203	—	—	6	606	222	—	16
*Murneen, ...	5,876	1,220	3,668	—	—	12	196	195	82	4
Tagheen, ...	2,966	500	1,337	3	—	91	738	141	—	8
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	70,032	15,237	41,423	—	—	119	5,658	1,792	550	96
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	40,758	7,841	26,567	14	—	535	2,919	1,077	121	178
Total of Union, ..	110,790	23,078	67,990	14	—	654	8,577	2,869	671	274
Killala Union.										
Ballycastle, ...	11,617	1,052	5,324	1	—	3	929	674	3,415	—
*Beldergmore, ...	19,683	399	2,322	—	—	10	2,169	1,983	11,547	451
Kilfian East, ...	6,116	796	3,363	1	—	26	424	703	249	246
Kilfian South, ...	18,444	957	2,454	—	—	57	3,691	656	9,714	642
Kilfian West, ...	21,388	647	1,340	—	—	—	4,801	2,567	7,885	3,477
Killala, ...	10,169	1,407	6,886	9	20	102	352	277	288	390
*Lackan North, ...	8,610	1,550	3,784	2	—	8	363	238	2,369	96
Lackan South, ...	9,133	1,248	5,633	5	—	37	362	279	761	643
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	28,293	1,949	6,106	2	—	18	2,532	2,221	13,916	547
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	76,867	6,107	25,000	16	20	225	10,559	5,156	22,312	5,398
Total of Union, ..	105,160	8,056	31,106	18	20	243	13,091	7,377	36,228	5,945
Swineford Union.										
*Aghamore, ...	6,289	1,293	4,243	—	—	5	164	57	91	—
Ballinamore, ..	4,885	714	3,178	2	—	155	401	69	97	15
Bohola, ...	2,978	737	1,899	1	—	7	68	19	54	32
*Brackloon, ...	7,563	1,662	4,481	—	—	6	539	167	223	4
*Callow, ...	7,674	1,274	4,274	—	—	6	373	426	1,046	75
*Cloonmore, ...	7,665	1,535	2,848	—	—	12	2,395	413	—	10
*Coolnaha, ...	5,726	1,198	3,322	—	—	—	749	65	27	—
*Cuildoo, ...	5,451	1,008	3,668	—	—	—	219	97	89	76
*Doocastle, ...	8,971	2,290	2,406	—	—	8	3,031	332	126	136
*Kilbeagh, ...	9,578	2,023	6,130	—	—	23	748	68	84	—
*Kilkelly, ...	10,081	1,821	6,414	—	—	4	674	69	175	10
*Killedan, ...	6,168	1,182	3,753	2	—	7	371	77	242	10
*Kilmovee, ...	8,080	1,766	5,309	—	—	17	468	11	—	2
*Kiltamagh, ...	4,674	875	2,237	—	—	—	461	96	215	12
*Meelick, ...	6,086	1,463	3,787	—	1	6	253	124	59	—
*Sonnagh, ...	9,759	1,867	5,589	—	—	115	1,357	99	269	83
*Swinford, ...	9,925	1,835	6,620	—	27	10	903	50	—	—
*Toocananagh, ..	3,994	1,030	2,138	—	—	2	423	107	88	42
*Toomore, ...	8,787	2,174	4,633	—	—	5	687	71	452	590
*Turngesh, ...	7,138	1,201	3,691	—	—	—	1,368	246	64	130
*Urlaur, ...	10,088	1,588	6,406	—	—	15	958	32	42	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	143,697	29,085	81,949	2	28	241	16,141	2,607	3,242	1,180
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	7,863	1,451	5,077	3	—	162	469	88	151	47
Total of Union, ..	151,560	30,536	87,026	5	28	403	16,610	2,695	3,393	1,227

* Scheduled as Congested.

Return showing the Total Area, and the chief Divisions of Land, in each of the Electoral Divisions of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

. Divisions and Poor Unions in which ED.	Total Area of Electoral Divisions.	Extent in Statute Acres Under :—									
		Crops including Hay.	Grass.	Fruit.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Mountain Land.		Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
									Grazed.	Barren.	
stport Union.											
.. .. ..	8,833	973	498	—	9	—	3,311	351	2,584	728	379
r North, ...	5,561	1,123	3,287	2	—	90	56	91	535	8	369
r South, ...	5,699	452	1,378	—	—	17	218	39	3,245	131	219
, ...	7,469	580	2,371	—	—	—	1,599	79	1,069	1,355	416
North, ...	20,611	1,162	2,126	—	—	12	3,372	796	12,104	426	613
South, ...	31,361	811	1,122	—	—	73	2,669	520	24,831	760	575
gha, ...	10,629	11	776	—	—	14	536	577	8,253	—	462
nd, ...	5,662	375	1,272	—	—	—	78	—	3,187	645	105
.. .. ..	5,459	1,187	3,372	—	—	—	148	139	133	—	480
Achill, ...	18,306	1,256	696	—	8	—	3,932	1,360	6,455	4,168	431
trick, ...	7,241	384	2,343	2	—	15	874	209	1,704	1,526	184
ghan, ...	7,000	769	4,013	6	—	30	424	34	1,279	3	442
.. .. ..	10,342	808	703	—	—	100	730	380	4,203	2,396	522
, ...	13,549	191	1,149	—	—	2	944	1,808	8,780	191	484
.. .. ..	6,512	680	2,260	—	—	—	338	—	2,905	35	294
.. ..	20,408	57	84	—	—	66	1,422	101	17,001	1,000	677
.. ..	10,898	979	757	—	—	25	973	562	6,770	600	232
dy, ...	10,120	1,499	4,745	1	—	76	721	374	1,838	7	859
, ...	15,253	239	777	—	—	—	2,485	1,367	9,544	365	476
sser, ...	5,816	589	3,069	—	—	13	341	—	1,406	72	326
, ...	8,970	1,559	6,790	4	—	60	67	—	5	5	480
h, ...	9,104	710	3,884	—	—	—	117	110	3,513	322	443
h, ...	6,361	1,335	3,587	—	—	229	125	40	577	—	468
gh, ...	5,748	886	2,379	3	—	34	504	13	1,534	41	354
East, ...	9,016	1,020	3,499	1	—	52	733	152	2,862	72	625
West, ...	17,068	1,303	1,920	2	—	40	3,196	164	9,029	974	440
rnan, ...	6,953	162	2,673	—	—	—	49	99	3,862	32	76
hanagh, ...	14,499	763	1,886	—	—	—	2,853	321	6,768	990	918
re, ...	17,801	1,317	1,006	—	—	—	3,751	476	8,604	359	2,288
e, ...	20,237	405	2,245	—	—	15	2,307	675	13,356	491	743
t, ...	5,333	1,200	2,924	14	—	242	10	108	386	—	449
tal of Congested Electoral Divisions,	277,149	19,295	45,995	9	17	690	35,978	9,935	135,600	17,082	12,548
tal of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	70,670	5,470	23,616	26	—	515	2,905	1,010	32,727	1,120	3,281
tal of Union, ..	347,819	24,785	69,591	35	17	1,205	38,883	10,945	168,327	18,202	15,829
tal of Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	903*295	98,378	243,670	26	105	2,278	135,880	22,838	310,433	45,161	44,526
tal of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	430,045	63,013	230,319	136	22	5,821	31,213	13,157	57,729	7,809	20,826
tal of County Mayo, ..	1,333,340	161,391	473,989	162	127	8,099	167,093	35,995	368,162	52,970	65,352

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

VI.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.

Compiled from the Agricultural Statistics, 1906.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
Ballina Union.										
Ardagh,	—	6	33	32	11	6	4	4	1	[illegible]
Ardnaree North,	—	3	61	57	25	14	2	—	—	16
*Ardnaree South,	124	15	105	71	21	11	—	1	—	34
*Attymass East,	—	8	103	76	12	3	—	—	—	2[illegible]
*Attymass West,	—	2	77	41	15	1	1	1	—	13
Ballina,	165	22	146	111	34	8	13	2	—	50
Ballysakeery,	2	12	38	56	43	21	7	—	1	18
*Bunavella,	—	—	1	1	2	11	18	13	3	4
Carrowmore,	—	10	143	67	17	10	3	3	—	25
Crossmolina North,	38	10	24	34	26	15	11	4	1	16
Crossmolina South,	30	21	31	45	14	14	12	3	1	1[illegible]
*Deal,	—	6	25	64	43	41	14	6	—	19[illegible]
*Derry,	—	—	6	20	23	22	30	15	2	11[illegible]
Fortland,	1	7	63	57	18	1	9	7	—	16[illegible]
*Kilgarvan,	—	25	234	73	20	9	—	3	—	36[illegible]
*Letterbrick,	—	—	19	42	27	14	2	1	2	10[illegible]
Mount Falcon,	—	54	159	81	12	9	2	3	—	32[illegible]
Rathona,	2	—	39	48	14	6	3	2	—	114
*Sallymount,	—	20	184	68	16	2	2	—	1	29[illegible]
*Sraheen,	—	33	154	42	1	—	4	1	—	235
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	124	109	908	498	180	114	71	41	8	2,053
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	238	145	737	588	214	104	66	28	4	2,124
Total of Union,	362	254	1,645	1,086	394	218	137	69	12	4,177
Ballinrobe Union.										
*Ballinchalla,	5	45	121	18	1	—	—	—	1	191
Ballinrobe,	159	65	251	90	41	11	7	5	2	631
*Ballyovey,	2	6	29	49	12	25	2	—	1	126
Burriscarra,	4	26	116	40	12	6	7	6	—	217
*Cappaghduff,	—	31	85	36	11	3	2	—	—	168
Cong,	45	24	90	66	26	18	7	5	—	281
Coonard,	—	22	83	54	20	2	2	1	—	184
Dalgan,	22	24	86	78	8	12	11	6	1	248
Hollymount,	43	17	73	30	7	12	5	11	2	200
Houndwood,	8	34	97	68	24	20	7	1	—	259
Kilcomman,	16	36	87	43	19	10	21	9	1	242
Kilmaine,	22	70	100	55	17	21	11	5	2	303
Neale,	24	43	148	116	35	25	5	3	—	399
Newbrook,	14	57	159	92	12	8	4	4	1	351
*Owenbrin,	2	31	118	44	8	1	5	3	—	212
*Portroyal,	1	11	67	118	32	4	1	—	—	234
Roslee,	—	9	29	45	24	10	5	1	—	123
Shrule,	4	19	89	85	52	11	2	8	1	271
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10	124	420	265	64	33	10	3	2	931
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	361	446	1,408	862	297	166	94	65	10	3,709
Total of Union,	371	570	1,828	1,127	361	199	104	68	12	4,640

* Scheduled as Congested.

VI.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
BELMULLET UNION.										
or, ...	2	17	42	12	4	4	—	2	7	90
bosky, ...	1	35	26	2	5	2	3	—	2	76
ullet, ...	11	43	144	61	11	11	2	3	2	288
hamstown, North, ...	—	17	106	61	27	12	10	5	3	241
hamstown South, ...	7	74	113	42	7	8	5	12	1	269
mmoy, ...	—	—	37	1	—	5	16	11	2	72
astle, ...	2	10	69	44	8	14	1	9	—	157
o, ...	—	4	1	—	3	16	8	6	15	53
more, ...	1	14	58	22	2	2	3	4	2	108
kadaff, ...	—	1	100	6	2	1	—	—	1	111
knalower, ...	—	84	159	45	3	1	1	2	—	295
gnabo, ...	1	2	105	5	1	4	1	1	2	122
gs, ...	—	10	74	26	7	—	5	—	1	123
Hill, ...	—	46	180	48	9	12	1	2	1	299
in	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	11	8	35
Total of Union (all congested),	25	357	1,214	375	89	94	70	68	47	2,339
CASTLEBAR UNION.										
rgoole, ...	1	7	138	144	39	12	3	2	—	346
, ...	16	38	93	118	12	12	13	6	—	308
hafad, ...	1	7	78	34	11	8	7	5	—	151
hean, ...	—	5	62	49	9	12	3	2	—	142
nagoraher, ...	—	—	32	80	51	21	3	2	2	191
vary, ...	9	58	276	95	14	12	5	1	—	470
ghcoy, ...	5	20	165	83	12	12	7	—	—	304
n, ...	—	10	118	89	15	10	3	5	—	250
ebar, ...	179	38	174	115	43	26	14	2	—	591
ier, ...	1	4	69	83	9	5	4	3	—	178
keen, ...	—	26	118	75	19	6	9	1	—	254
hmoyle, ...	2	1	5	26	29	34	3	1	—	101
vally, ...	3	10	45	34	21	11	7	5	—	136
lla, ...	9	21	172	112	16	7	5	3	—	345
on, ...	2	40	212	28	10	9	5	1	—	307
e, ...	2	57	182	74	19	8	6	1	—	349
ynagry, ...	2	2	62	110	30	17	—	2	1	226
gh, ...	5	18	169	71	20	18	5	4	—	310
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions,	16	144	961	647	207	121	31	15	3	2,145
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	221	218	1,209	773	172	119	71	31	—	2,814
Total of Union, ..	237	362	2,170	1,420	379	240	102	46	3	4,959
CLAREMORRIS UNION.										
ldine, ...	44	15	67	23	15	9	9	4	1	187
haunis, ...	49	55	191	113	30	12	5	1	—	456
hooley, ...	—	3	49	66	29	16	2	3	—	168
m, ...	—	38	153	144	55	14	—	1	—	405
un, ...	—	9	58	82	25	12	2	3	—	191
morris, ...	9	40	96	94	22	8	1	2	—	272
ermore, ...	2	8	67	38	18	8	2	—	—	143

*Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

VI.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the Number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Number of Holdings in each Electoral Division.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
Claremorris Union.—*continued.*										
*Course, ...	—	4	48	115	47	10	2	1	—	2
Crossboyne, ...	1	9	52	21	10	12	6	1	—	1
*Culnacleha, ...	6	26	122	127	15	8	8	2	—	3
Garrymore, ...	—	8	92	93	17	14	4	2	—	2
Kilcolman, ...	—	2	48	61	24	10	1	5	—	1
*Kilvine, ...	6	42	197	86	11	3	8	1	—	3
*Knock North, ...	1	6	100	114	34	18	2	—	—	2
*Knock South, ...	1	6	117	118	33	11	3	—	—	2
*Loughanboy, ...	—	3	81	121	32	13	—	—	—	2
Mayo, ...	4	14	64	81	24	11	7	2	—	2
*Murneen, ...	—	3	75	83	27	10	5	1	—	2
Tagheen, ...	—	10	50	26	10	7	1	1	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	74	231	1,249	1,151	324	115	36	9	—	3,1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	49	70	480	453	154	91	32	21	1	1,3
Total of Union, ..	123	301	1,729	1,604	478	206	68	30	1	4,5
Killala Union										
Ballycastle, ...	41	10	54	77	30	11	3	7	2	2
*Beldergmare, ...	—	12	56	12	1	—	1	2	8	9
Kilfian East, ...	1	4	33	38	29	21	5	1	1	1
Kilfian South, ...	1	1	17	33	16	31	12	16	7	1
Kilfian West, ...	—	3	24	37	14	18	4	2	6	1
Killala, ...	49	19	49	49	18	23	15	7	1	23
*Lackan North	1	21	103	114	46	10	3	6	—	30
Lackan South	7	49	140	63	30	21	9	5	—	32
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1	33	159	126	47	10	4	8	8	39
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	99	86	317	297	137	125	48	38	17	1,16
Total of Unions, ..	100	119	476	423	184	135	52	46	25	1,56
Swineford Union.										
*Aghamore, ...	2	16	177	82	24	13	2	1	—	31
Ballinamon, ...	—	5	64	73	7	2	2	2	1	15
Bohola, ...	4	6	102	30	4	3	3	1	—	15
*Prackloon, ...	—	17	344	140	9	1	—	—	—	51
*Callow, ...	3	22	174	115	14	7	2	2	—	33
*Cloonmore, ...	3	41	239	102	8	4	1	—	—	39
*Coolnaha, ...	—	—	98	74	29	15	4	—	—	22
*Cuildoo, ...	2	12	106	107	22	11	1	—	—	26
*Doocastle, ...	—	17	216	132	29	1	—	—	—	39
*Kilbeagh, ...	61	10	212	202	63	5	1	—	—	55
*Kilkelly, ...	21	12	240	230	28	10	1	—	—	54
*Killedan, ...	—	15	279	101	6	3	1	1	—	40
*Kilmovee, ...	16	13	241	137	46	10	1	—	—	46
*Kiltamagh, ...	97	45	180	75	4	—	—	—	—	40
*Meelick, ...	—	13	210	111	8	5	4	—	—	35
*Sonnagh, ...	32	21	192	158	54	10	1	1	—	46
*Swinford, ...	45	30	367	167	10	14	1	—	—	63
*Toocananagh, ...	4	16	161	65	10	1	—	—	—	25

* Scheduled as Congested.

VI.—Return showing the Total Number of Holdings and the number of various sized Holdings in each Electoral Division of the County of Mayo in the year 1906.—*continued.*

ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS IN EACH ELECTORAL DIVISION.									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	Total Number of Holdings.
WINFORD UNION—*continued.*										
ore, ...	32	64	216	113	17	8	3	4	—	457
sh, ...	—	10	158	97	25	6	2	1	—	299
r, ...	—	7	165	161	53	15	2	—	—	403
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	318	371	3,985	2,369	459	139	27	10	—	7,678
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4	11	166	103	11	5	5	3	1	309
Total of Union, ...	322	382	4,151	2,472	470	144	32	13	1	7,987
WESTPORT UNION.										
.. .. ..	1	135	132	7	1	—	1	—	—	277
ower North, ...	1	16	55	54	36	10	3	4	—	179
ower South, ...	2	5	24	11	11	18	9	—	2	82
ore, ...	1	7	47	77	23	12	8	1	—	176
roy North, ...	2	4	41	41	23	44	18	5	6	184
roy South, ...	2	13	19	19	18	38	6	3	17	135
orragha, ...	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	4	8	28
Island, ...	3	2	37	38	13	7	5	1	—	106
er, ...	—	13	112	81	29	4	—	3	—	242
an Achill, ...	—	100	158	25	7	1	—	2	2	295
patrick, ...	1	41	41	14	5	15	8	8	1	134
oughan, ...	17	18	79	59	26	16	5	3	1	224
a, ...	7	238	57	5	3	2	5	1	—	318
nin, ...	—	4	36	17	20	19	8	1	5	110
h, ...	—	11	25	31	57	17	3	4	1	149
.. .. ..	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	9	16
est, ...	3	1	54	58	29	21	10	7	2	185
eady, ...	—	21	147	91	37	9	3	8	—	316
ver, ...	—	8	21	23	7	6	8	1	6	80
classer, ...	—	1	71	38	18	6	8	4	—	146
ena, ...	15	32	181	123	28	15	5	—	1	400
lagh, ...	—	—	49	43	29	39	9	3	1	173
pagh, ...	—	6	39	111	37	17	3	1	—	214
ourgh, ...	2	26	91	65	15	1	11	1	—	212
ort East, ...	30	26	73	62	65	24	3	5	1	289
ort West, ...	2	91	151	69	14	6	3	3	9	348
lournan, ...	2	2	1	2	—	3	5	3	5	23
mahanagh, ...	—	11	8	21	35	37	29	5	2	148
more, ...	1	159	195	8	3	3	—	—	—	369
nore, ...	—	8	26	8	22	9	13	6	13	105
port, ...	208	74	150	75	20	9	2	1	—	539
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions. ..	57	930	1,583	925	503	349	163	69	68	4,647
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	243	161	538	351	130	60	28	20	24	1,555
Total of Union, ..	300	1,091	2,121	1,276	633	409	191	89	92	6,202
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	625	2,299	10,479	6,356	1,873	975	412	223	136	23,378
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	1,215	1,137	4,855	3,427	1,115	670	344	206	57	13,026
Total of County Mayo, ..	1,840	3,436	15,334	9,783	2,988	1,645	756	429	193	36,404

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX IV.

G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. MAYO.

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in County Mayo in which Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Secondary Terms, from the commencement of Proceedings to 31st March, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Term, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp. 72 and 74.)

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term, ..	24,075	525,835 0 23½	212,059 1 5½	171,658 11 4	19·1	—	—
Second Term, ..	9,097	207,084 2 36½	87,241 18 9	70,726 14 5	15·4	59,771 9 6	15·5

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in County Mayo under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase money and the amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the four years ended 31st March, 1906, there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 94.

Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Net Rent (a)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
524	17	14,966 1 3	8,198 13 11	137,599	133,753	16·7

(a) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge or other outgoing, previously payable by the Landlord, and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in County Mayo under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 116.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
3,082	72,965 0 23	19,355 19 4	314,693	307,103	16·2

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in County Mayo under the Irish Land Act, 1903 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' transactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ending 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 139.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of years' purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,395	29,680 3 10	7,527 0 10	142,691	142,500	18·9

5.—Summary of Advances made by Estates Commissioners in County Mayo during the Period from 1st November, 1903, to 31st March 1906.

(Taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for Year ended 31st March, 1906, pp. 82 and 83.)

County.	Direct Sales.					Sections 6 & 8: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Section 7: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Sections 72 & 79.					Total.				
			Purchase Money.					Purchase Money.					Purchase Money.					Purchase Money.					Purchase Money.		
	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.	Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.	Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Price	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£		£		£	£	£
Mayo Non-Congested,	3	23	12,308	11,708	600	–	–	–	–	–	1	39	2,926	2,926	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	62	15,234	14,634	600
Do. Congested,	2	37	3,310	3,310	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	593	146,527	146 527	–	10	630	149,837	149,837	–

The following detailed information as regards direct sales is taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners, for 1906 (pp. 28–35).

In the County Mayo (non-congested) one holding, subject to a judicial rent fixed or agreed to before the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called a First Term Rent), amounting to £100, was sold at a price which came within the zones, the number of years' purchase being 23·5 and the percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 23·6.

In the County Mayo (congested) 6 holdings, subject to First Term Rents amounting to £22 17*s.* 0*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones; the average number of years purchase being 19·1, and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 37·9.

As regards holdings subject to rents fixed or agreed to since the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called Second Term Rents) 17, subject to a rental of £203 13*s.* 0*d.*, were sold in Mayo (non-congested) at a price within the zones, the average number of years' purchase being 23·7, and the percentage of reduction being 22·9.

In Mayo (congested) 14 holdings, subject to Second Term Rents of £67 12*s.* 6*d.*, were sold, within the zones, for an average of 21·6 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 29·8. Fifteen holdings were sold at prices outside the zones, subject to a rental of £60 8*s.* 9*d.*, the number of years' purchase being 21·5, and the percentage of reduction being 30·1.

As regards non-judicial rent cases, 3 holdings in Mayo (non-congested), subject to a rental of £48 11*s.* 6*d.*, were sold for an average of 19·7 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 35·9. In Mayo (congested) 2 holdings, subject to a rental of £5 7*s.* 6*d.*, were sold for an average of 21·0 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 31·7.

In Mayo (non-congested) 2 holdings, subject to a rental of £185, were sold for £4,175, of which £600 was paid in cash by the purchaser, and £3,575 was advanced by the Irish Land Commission.

APPENDIX IV.

H.—STATEMENT SHOWING, BY UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, THE ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD IN COUNTY MAYO.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	Area.					Poor Law Valuation.	Rental.	Purchase Money.
			Congested.	Non-Congested.	Tenanted.	Un-Tenanted.	Total.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£
Killala, ..	Ballycastle, Beldergmone.	Mrs. Meade, ..	2,567	310	2,806	71	2,877	109	91	2,160
	Beldergmone,	Col. Smith, ..	2,348	—	1,201	1,147	2,348	67	21	1,800
	Do., ..	Mrs. Gibbons (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Do., ..	J. Ross Foord (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belmullet,	Baroosky, Sheskin.	O'Reilly Dease,	2,581	—	2,581	—	2,581	52	36	357
	Knocknalower, Glenamoy.	Digby, ..	6,815	—	6,815	—	6,815	157	208	2,449
	Knocknalower,	J. W. Madden,	478	—	55	423	478	59	27	1,300
	Binghamstown South.	E. C. Walshe,	1,014	—	945	69	1,014	86	104	1,000
	Baroosky, ..	V. Foley, ..	2,155	—	2,155	—	2,155	60	53	950
	Baroosky, Muingnabo.	Ross Foord (*c*),	13,738	—	9,901	3,837	13,738	269	222	4,804
	Rathill, Belmullet,	John Carey,	1,807	—	1,028	779	1,807	130	158	4,630
	Baroosky, ..	Reps. Wm. Irwin	1,173	—	1,173	—	1,173	40	16	690
Ballina, ..	Sraheen, ..	A. Rashleigh (*d*),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westport,	Clare Island, ..	Clare Island	4,041	—	3,488	553	4,041	531	391	5,056
	Clogher, ..	Lucan-Doon, ..	233	—	—	233	233	136	—	2,700
	Kilmaclasser,	Lucan, Kilmeena	—	355	—	355	355	131	—	3,160
	Newport West,	V. Stoney (I.),	5,041	—	1,148	3,893	5,041	339	285	7,300
	Newport E. & W.	V. Stoney (II.),	191	—	32	159	191	110	18	3,775
	Kilmaclasser, Knappagh, Clogher, Owenadornaun, Drummin, Westport R., Bundorragha, Croaghpatrick, Kilmeena, Clare Island, Erriff,	Bingham(I.),(*e*)	20,246	19,355	39,092	509	39,601	5,145	5,280	96,971
	Westport R., ..	Lougheed, ..	—	121	121	—	121	28	36	650
	Derryloughan,	Kilbride Farm,	—	126	—	126	126	67	—	1,800
	Ballycroy Nth.,	Bellingham, ..	11,802	—	1,648	10,154	11,802	322	151	8,000
	Newport, E. and W.	Jno. Curran, ..	153	—	3	150	153	88	1	3,000
	Do., ..	A. Jones (I.), ..	3,195	—	2,611	584	3,195	457	347	8,700
	Newport W., ..	A. Jones (II.),	2,676	—	—	2,676	2,676	33	—	1,600
	Achill, ..	Bunacurry, ..	1,023	—	324	699	1,023	62	54	1,952
Swineford,	Killedan, ..	Leetch, ..	538	—	538	—	538	180	175	2,235
	Meelick, Kiltamagh.	G. E. Brown (I.),	759	—	614	145	759	200	188	2,558
	Coolnaha, .. Aghamone, Urlaur, Kilkelly, Kilbeagh, Sonnagh, Kilmoues,	Dillon (*f*), ..	93,071	581	90,434	3,218	93,652	25,253	18,682	303,170
	Killedan, Toocananagh.	Strong, ..	470	—	455	15	470	192	184	2,737
	Cloonmone, ..	S. A. Fitzgerald,	101	—	101	—	101	34	39	610
	Coolnaha, ..	Cunan Tyrrell,	716	—	716	—	716	172	174	2,610
	Doocastle, ..	Darcy, ..	1,104	—	742	362	1,104	443	318	8,742
	Meelick, ..	O'Dowd, ..	252	—	252	—	252	102	107	1,818
	Aghamone, ..	Lord Harlech,	1,367	—	1,133	234	1,367	289	228	4,332
	Ballinamone,	Tuohy, ..	—	81	—	81	81	32	—	1,339
	Culldoo, ..	M'Carrick, ..	602	—	484	118	602	119	115	2,358
	Killedan, Swineford.	Bingham (I.),(*g*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Doocastle, ..	Hunter, ..	856	—	553	303	856	366	230	8,700
	Kilkelly, Toocananagh.	James Taaffe (*h*),	5,808	—	5,269	539	5,808	2,160	1,724	31,687
	Kiltamagh, ..	G. E. Browne (II.)	2,099	682	2,428	353	2,781	1,773	1,121	26,829
	Killedan, ..	Mrs. Coyle, ..	479	—	427	52	479	72	92	1,966
	Kiltamagh, ..	C. W. Roberts,	386	—	194	192	386	70	87	1,961

(*a*) Figures included in Swineford Union section.
(*b*) Figures included in Belmullet Union section.
(*c*) These figures include the Killala Union section of the Estate.
(*d*) Figures included in Claremorris Union particulars.
(*e*) These figures include the sections of Estate in Swineford and Castlebar Unions.
(*f*) These figures include the section of the Estate in Claremorris Union, and also the section in Castlerea Union, co. Roscommon.
(*g*) These figures are included in those given for Westport Union.
(*h*) These figures include section in Claremorris Union.

H.—Statement showing, by Unions and Electoral Divisions, the Estates purchased by the Congested Districts Board in County Mayo—*continued.*

Union.	Electoral Division.	Estate.	AREA.					Poor Law Valuation.	Rental.	Purchase Money.
			Congested.	Non-Congested.	Tenanted.	Un-Tenanted.	Total.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£
ineford—	Cloonmone, ..	Corcoran, ..	528	—	365	163	528	36	36	643
on.	Kiltamagh, ..	D. J. Burke, ..	727	—	727	—	727	211	172	3,172
	Killedan, ..	Kirkwood, ..	1,297	—	1,248	49	1,297	360	313	7,097
	Toomone, ..	Jackson, ..	402	—	167	235	402	116	58	2,991
	Do., ..	D. R. Fair, ..	472	—	217	255	472	188	101	4,000
	Kilmonee, ..	Mrs. Gibbons (*a*)	3,507	—	3,507	—	3,507	361	323	6,500
tlebar,	Castlebar, ..	Ballymacrah, ..	—	379	—	379	379	198	—	5,250
	Cloonkeen, ..	C. Faulkner, ..	576	—	393	183	576	124	108	2,462
	Castlebar, ..	Lucan-Buncam,	—	214	—	214	214	98	—	2,025
	Do., ..	Lucan-Liscrom-well.	—	169	—	169	169	91	—	1,430
	Do., ..	Lucan-Antigua, Aughadrinagh.	—	213	—	213	213	170	—	4,510
	Ballinafad, ..	Hans Browne (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Castlebar R., Turlough, Burren,	Kilmaine, ..	606	1,449	2,055	—	2,055	549	532	9,124
	Cloonkeen, Castlebar R., Pontoon, Burren, Manulla,	Bingham (I.) (*c*),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pontoon, Castlebar, Burren.	Bingham (II.),	2,706	473	2,288	891	3,179	580	481	9,700
emorris,	Mayo, ..	Knockaunakill,	—	491	—	491	491	321	—	6,904
	Kilvine, Claremorris.	Higgins, ..	274	—	62	212	274	180	57	3,922
	Knock North, Knock South, Ballyhaunis, Course, Loughanboy, Bekan,	Dillon (*d*), ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Murneen, Claremorris.	J Bourke, ..	4,181	—	3,351	830	4,181	1,498	1,341	30,351
	Ballindine, ..	Rush, ..	—	719	134	585	719	299	57	7,300
	Cloghermore, ..	Hans Brown (*e*),	1,262	644	1,276	630	1,906	691	623	11,700
	Bekan, ..	Knox, ..	1,318	—	1,089	229	1,318	410	345	7,980
	Culnacleha, ..	Reps. Tighe, ..	235	—	218	17	235	76	66	1,184
	Caraun, ..	Raftery, ..	—	267	110	157	267	121	40	3,400
	Claremorris, ..	Claremount, ..	311	—	18	293	311	282	12	12,500
	Culnacleha, ..	Treston, ..	400	—	400	—	400	90	100	2,213
	Claremorris, Crossboye, Mayo, Ballyhowly, Murneen, Caraun,	Roche,	1,591	183	1,657	117	1,774	615	559	12,667
	Knock North, Ballyhaunis, Bekan.	Jas. Taaffe (*f*),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Culnacleha, Ballyhaunis, Ballyhowly,	N. Ferrall, ..	2,747	3,677	5,209	1,215	6,424	2,334	2,188	53,500
	Kilvine, ..	C. J. Blake ..	274	—	154	120	274	164	73	3,500
	Course, ..	Rashleigh (*g*), ..	2,025	—	1,894	131	2,025	521	468	8,581
	Kilcolman, ..	J. Brannick,	—	181	—	181	181	99	—	3,600
	Caraun, ..	John Ryan, ..	—	201	—	201	201	100	—	2,450
	Claremorris, ..	Dale, ..	322	—	74	248	322	156	32	4,500
	Knock North,	Robinson, ..	479	—	442	37	479	145	146	2,263
Tinrobe,	Port Royal, Ballyovey.	Port Royal, ..	6,208	—	5,068	1,140	6,208	877	750	10,500
	Ballyovey, Cappaghduff.	Mitchell (I.), ..	13,157	—	11,631	1,526	13,157	1,067	976	16,499
	Houndswood,	H. Browne (*h*),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kilcommon, ..	St. J. Blake, ..	—	667	200	467	667	428	107	13,425
	Newbrook, ..	G. E. Browne (II.) (*i*).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cappaghduff,	Mitchell (II.),	688	—	—	688	688	73	—	5,190
	Do., ..	M'Causland, ..	799	—	368	431	799	165	252	4,815
	Ballinchalla, ..	R. C. Lynch, ..	9,371	—	9,371	—	9,371	437	492	9,354
		Total, ..	248,348	31,538	235,160	44,726	279,886	54,166	41,771	864,658

These figures include the section of Estate in Killala Union. (*b*) These figures are included in Claremorris Union section of Estate.
These figures are included in Westport Union section of estate. (*d*) The figures for this section are included in those for
neford Union, as the separate particulars could not be accurately apportioned. (*e*) These figures include those for sections in
tlebar and Ballinrobe Unions. (*f*) Figures included in those for Swineford Union. (*g*) These figures include the
es for Ballina Union section. (*h*) Figures included in those given for Claremorris Union section. (*i*) Figures included
nose given for Swineford Union section.

APPENDIX IV.

I.—LIST OF PARISH COMMITTEE GRANTS AND EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY MAYO.

Taken from the Sixteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 102–3.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st March, 1905.	Gross Grants sanctioned for 1905–6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Addergoole,	Castlebar,	217 13 8	75 0 0
Aghoos,	Belmullet,	100 0 0	—
Aglish,	Castlebar,	280 0 8	50 0 0
Ardnaree,	Ballina,	34 0 0	—
Attymass,	Do.,	554 9 7	80 0 0
Aughamore,	Swineford,	778 17 2	100 0 0
Backs,	Ballina,	25 0 0	—
Ballaghaderreen,	Swineford, &c.,	865 5 0	120 0 0
Ballinlough,	Castlereagh,	993 8 0	130 0 0
Ballycroy,	Westport,	543 14 5	100 0 0
Ballyhaunis,	Claremorris,	658 3 2	100 0 0
Bangor-Erris,	Belmullet,	123 10 9	—
Bekan,	Claremorris,	656 9 4	80 0 0
Belmullet,	Belmullet,	504 2 3	100 0 0
Binghamstown,	do.,	141 2 6	100 0 0
Bohola,	Swineford,	681 9 4	60 0 0
Bonniconlon,	Ballina,	531 7 11	80 0 0
Bunninadden,	Swineford,	393 11 4	60 0 0
Bunnacurry,	Westport,	272 19 0	100 0 0
Burriscarra and Ballintubber,	Castlebar,	141 13 2	60 0 0
Burrishoole (Newport),	Westport,	585 7 0	100 0 0
Carracastle,	Swineford,	979 6 10	130 0 0
Charlestown,	do.,	959 1 1	130 0 0
Clare Island,	Westport,	38 4 3	50 0 0
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	403 1 1	50 0 0
Cloonkeen,	Castlebar,	170 15 0	40 0 0
Crossmolina,	Ballina,	283 7 0	100 0 0
Drummin,	Westport,	91 6 3	50 0 0
Foxford,	Swineford,	569 12 0	80 0 0
Geesala,	Belmullet,	516 18 0	100 0 0
Glenhest,	Westport,	93 5 7	50 0 0
Islandeady,	do.,	504 11 8	100 0 0
Keelogues (*),	Castlebar,	60 0 0	—
Kilmore-Erris,	Belmullet,	239 16 3	100 0 0
Kilmovee,	Swineford,	1,508 18 0	160 0 0
Kiltimagh,	do.,	1,425 8 3	130 0 0
Kilvine,	do.,	339 5 7	60 0 0
Killasser,	do.,	1,070 7 1	125 0 0
Knock,	Claremorris,	643 17 0	100 0 0
Lackan,	Killala,	80 6 6	50 0 0
Lecanvey,	Westport,	49 7 6	50 0 0
Louisburgh,	do.,	85 6 3	100 0 0
Partry,	Ballinrobe,	597 7 6	100 0 0
Pulathomas,	Belmullet,	195 0 0	100 0 0
Straide,	Swineford,	141 12 6	50 0 0
Swinford,	do.,	1,583 13 2	160 0 0
Turlough,	Castlebar,	97 5 0	50 0 0
Westport,	Westport,	48 15 0	50 0 0
	Totals,	21,857 4 3	3,760 0 0

N.B.—There are 48 Parish Committees at work in the 49 Congested Parishes in County Mayo.
(*) See also Turlough Parish Grant.

J.—STATEMENT OF PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE IN COUNTY MAYO.

STATEMENT showing Total Amounts expended on Improvements (exclusive of Cost of Supervision) for the years 1900 to 1906; the Expenditure on the Erection and Improvement of Dwelling-houses and Out-offices in the years 1900 to 1906; and the average annual Salaries of Sanitary Officers in the Rural Districts containing Congested Districts, together with the aggregate sums paid in 1905 for Salaries to these Officers.

Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.

Rural District.	Total Expenditure on improvement works of all kinds undertaken under the scheme for the years 1900 to 1906.	Expenditure on the erection and improvement of Dwelling-houses and Out-offices in 1900 to 1906.	Medical Officer of Health.			Consulting Sanitary Officer.	Executive Sanitary Officer, one in each Rural District.	Sub-Sanitary Officer.			Total Amount paid for Salaries in Rural District.
			Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	Total paid for Salary.		Number in Rural District.	Total paid for Salaries.	Average Rate of Salary.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Killala, .	43	43	2	40 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2	16 0 0	8 0 0	76 0 0
Belmullet,	1,873	1,842	3	30 0 0	10 0 0	—	15 0 0	3	10 0 0	3 6 8	55 0 0
Ballina,*	1,154	1,108	2	35 0 0	17 10 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	3	26 15 0	8 18 4	106 15 0
Westport,	1,731	1 505	7	72 4 0	10 6 3	1 7 4	20 0 0	7	34 5 0	4 17 10	127 16 4
Swineford,	7,057	5,967	5	100 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	3	17 10 0	5 16 8	159 10 0
Castlebar,	1,183	1,025	3	42 0 0	14 0 0	—	30 0 0	3	16 5 0	5 8 4	88 5 0
Claremorris	1,840	1,708	3	81 5 0	27 1 8	31 5 0	24 0 0	2	13 15 0	6 17 6	150 5 0
Ballinrobe,	536	529	4	100 0 0	25 0 0	33 6 8	20 0 0	4	33 0 0	8 5 0	186 6 8
Totals,	15,417	13,727	29	500 9 0	17 5 2	120 19 0	161 0 0	27	167 10 0	6 4 1	949 18 0

* This contains one Congested *Urban* Electoral Division—Ardnaree South.

K.—FISHERY STATISTICS—COUNTY MAYO.

ABSTRACT of Loans issued, Arrears now outstanding, and Amount written off.

Specially supplied by Congested Districts Board.

CLASSIFICATION.	Loans Issued.		Arrears to 1st May, 1906.		Amount Written Off.	
	No.	Amount Issued.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Large Boats, ...	6 (boats).	1,108 14 7	— (boats).	—	3	445 0 0
Small Loans, ...	937 (loans).	5,850 7 1	28 (loans).	33 10 3	2 (loans).	17 16 8
Totals, ...	943 (loans).	6,959 1 8	28 (loans).	33 10 3	5 (loans).	462 16 8

L.—STATEMENT SHOWING PIERS, BRIDGES, &c., UNDERTAKEN IN COUNTY MAYO BY THE BOARD UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1907.

Taken from the Sixteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board, pp. 74–5 and 82–3.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906–1907.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1907.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
1	Porturlin	Boatslip, Breakwater, and Landng Place.	1,176	—	1,176	Completed.
2	„	Sea Wall, ...	143	—	143	do.
3	„ — ..	Landing Repairs, ..	16	—	16	do.
4	„	Removal of Rocks, ..	3	—	3	do.
5	Porturlin Pier, ..	Repairs, ...	21	22	43	—
6	Dooagh, ...	Landing Place, ..	47	172	219	Suspended.
7	Portacloy, ...	Boatslip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,179	—	1,179	Completed.
8	„	Approach Road, ..	39	—	39	do.
9	Inver, ...	Landing Stage, ..	123	—	123	do.
10	„	„ Repairs, ..	59	2	61	—
11	Muingcreena, ...	Landing Stage, ..	728	—	728	do.
12	„	Repairs to Slip, ...	74	—	74	do.
13	Curraun (Achill), ..	Landing Place, ..	106	194	300	In progress.

APPENDIX IV.

L.—Statement showing Piers, Bridges, &c., undertaken in County Mayo by the Board up to 31st March, 1907—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906-1907.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1907.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
14	Camport, ...	Boatslip and Repairs, ..	1,080	—	1,080	In progress.
15	Ballyglass, ...	Landing Place, ..	182	10	192	do.
16	Keel (Achill) Harbour, ..	Improving Harbour, ..	1,849	—	1,849	Completed.
17	Kildavnet, ...	Repairs to Slip, ..	65	—	65	do.
18	Inishkea, ...	Landing Place Approach,	25	—	25	do.
19	Bunnacurry, ...	Erecting Pier (half total cost).	40	—	40	do.
20	Dugort, ...	Erecting Pier, ...	1,832	—	1,832	do.
21	Rinroe, ...	Erecting Landing Place, ..	103	—	103	do.
22	Tonragee Bay, ..	,, ,, ..	1,078	9	1,087	do.
23	Valley Pier, ...	,, ,, ..	8	—	8	do.
24	Darby's Point, ..	Leading Lights, ..	7	—	7	do.
25	Porturlin, ...	Pier and Approach Road,	104	—	104	do.
26	Carn Hill Pier, ...	Repairs, ...	4	—	4	Contribution.
27	Darby's Point Pier, ..	Extension, ...	312	—	312	Completed.
28	Annagh (Achill), ...	Landing Place (Improvement).	—	5	5	do.

ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS.

No.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906–1907.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1907.	Observations.
		£	£	£	
1	Conaghra to Knockboha Road, ..	239	—	239	Completed.
2	Corraun (Bollinglanna) Road, ..	30	—	30	Contribution to County for repairs.
3	River Ayle Drainage, ...	145	—	145	—
4	Corcullen Footbridges, ...	100	—	100	Contribution.
5	Ballycroy (Tallagh) Footbridge, ..	10	—	10	do.
6	Belderrig Footbridge, ...	1	1	2	—
7	Knockboha to Lacken Road, ..	428	—	428	Completed.
8	Ballyglass River Bridge, ..	20	—	20	Contribution.
9	Portacloy Bridge, ...	8	—	8	Completed.
10	Porturlin Road, ...	141	—	141	do.
11	Porturlin to Srahataggle Road, ..	155	—	155	do.
12	Muingcreena Road, ...	284	—	284	do.
13	Treenagleragh or Brackley Road, ..	30	—	30	Contribution to County Authorities.
14	Tonatonvally Road, ...	138	—	138	Completed.
15	Dooniver Road, ...	34	—	34	do.
16	Bunacurry Road, ...	297	—	297	do.
17	Derrymore Road, ...	178	—	178	do.
18	,, Fences, ...	33	—	33	do.
19	Inver Approach Road, ...	80	—	80	do.
20	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask, ..	168	—	168	do.
21	Bohola Road, ...	265	—	265	do.
22	,, ,, (New), ...	11	—	11	Compensation.
23	Dhulough Road, Section A, ..	235	—	235	Completed.
24	,, ,, ,, B, ..	769	—	769	do.
25	,, ,, ,, C, ..	341	—	341	do.
26	,, ,, ,, D, ..	263	—	263	do.
27	,, ,, Aasleagh Bridge,	1,037	—	1,037	do.
28	,, ,, Fences, ..	218	—	218	do.
29	,, ,, Lake Section, ..	4,696	—	4,696	do.
30	,, ,, Maintenance, &c.,	343	—	343	do.
31	Achill Sound Road Repairs, ..	30	—	30	do.
32	Granny River Bridge, ...	83	—	83	do.
33	Glan Valley Road, ...	50	—	50	do.
34	Crimlin Road, ...	149	—	149	Contribution to County
35	Garter Bridge, ...	111	—	111	Completed.
36	Shammer Mountain Road, ..	233	—	233	do.
37	Listrisnane Road, ...	7	—	7	Taken over from Irish Government.

ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS.—*continued.*

No.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1906.	Expenditure, 1906-1907.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1907.	Observations.
		£	£	£	
38	Knock Road, ...	110	—	110	Taken over from Irish Government.
39	Tonnaghbog Road, ...	109	—	109	do.
40	Salia Bridge, ...	34	—	34	do.
41	Dugort Pier Approach Road, ..	20	—	20	Contribution.
42	Moraghan Ferry, ...	34	19	53	Completed.
43	Camport Slip Approach Road, ..	46	—	46	do.
44	Glencalry Bridge, ...	75	—	75	Contribution.
45	Dooega Bridge, ...	23	—	23	Taken over from Irish Government.
46	Jubilee Road, Sections A and B, ..	1,085	—	1,085	Completed.
47	Bonniconlon Bridge, ...	34	—	34	do.
48	Ballinacorriga Road, ...	56	—	56	Contribution.
49	Pulathomas School Buildings, ..	352	—	352	Completed.
50	Uggool Footbridge, ...	60	—	60	Contribution.
51	Attymass Bridge, ...	20	—	20	Completed.
52	,, Road, ...	10	—	10	Compensation.
53	Burren E. D. Road, ...	307	—	307	Contribution to County.
54	Glenamoy Bridges, ...	201	—	201	Completed.
55	Keel Strand Road (Repairs), ..	94	—	94	Contribution to County.
56	Clogher Road, ...	67	—	67	do.
57	Cloghermore Roads and Drainage, ..	371	—	371	Grant in Aid.
58	Kilvine and Ballindine Improvements.	80	—	80	do.
59	Kiltimagh Drainage, ...	200	—	200	do.
60	Keem Road (Repairs), ...	85	—	85	Completed.
61	Mullahowney Bridge, ...	34	—	34	Completed. Contribution to County.
62	Pollagh (or Yellow River) Drainage,	50	—	50	Grant in Aid.
63	,, ,, Bridge, ..	47	—	47	Contribution.
64	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask.	228	—	228	Completed.
65	Killasser Bridge, ...	496	—	496	do.
66	Belmullet Swing Bridge, ..	450	—	450	Contribution
67	Bellaghy Bridge, ...	—	106	106	do.
68	Owenwee River Bridge, ..	—	70	70	do.
69	Brackloon R. D. Road, ..	—	16	16	do.
70	Mayour R. (Tributary) Drainage,	—	10	10	do.
71	Shanaghy (Rathkip) Road and Bridge.	—	200	200	do.
72	Kiltimagh Circular Road (removal of premises).	—	50	50	do.

M.—LOCAL TAXATION IN COUNTY MAYO.

The following STATEMENTS show (1) the Poor Rates in each Electoral Division in each Union for the financial years ending in 1881 and 1891; (2) County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891—there is no official information available as to County Cess in 1881; and (3) fuller details about the new Poor Rate for 1901 and 1905. It must, however, be pointed out that the Rates in 1881 and 1891 cannot be compared with the Rates in 1901 and 1905. Prior to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Poor Rate was charged to Electoral Divisons and County Cess to Baronies. Now Union charges are levied over the whole Union, District charges on Rural Districts, County charges on the County, separate charges on special areas, and the whole is complicated by the charges made in the Rates by the Local Government Act of 1898.

Before that Act the Poor Rate was paid by the tenant (except in the case of holdings valued at £4 and under, where the landlord paid), but the tenant was entitled to deduct part of the amount paid from his rent, usually half. County Cess was paid and borne by the occupier, except in the case of holdings let after the 1st August, 1870. In these cases, if the holding was valued at over £4, the tenant paid, but was entitled to deduct from his rent part of the amount paid, usually one-half. If the holding was valued at £4 or under, the County Cess was paid by the landlord.

Under the Act a Grant in Aid, called the Agricultural Grant, and amounting to £727,655, is made annually to the local authorities. This Grant is equal to half the combined Poor Rate and County Cess which was certified to be taken to have been raised off agricultural land in what is known as the standard financial year. The balance of the money required for purposes formerly met out of the County Cess and the Poor Rate is now provided by means of the new Poor Rate, County Cess being no longer collected *eo nomine*.

The Act was intended to secure the benefit of the Agricultural Grant in respect of existing tenancies to the landlord as regards the old Poor Rate, and to the tenant as regards the County Cess. In order to effect this it was provided that in the case of tenancies existing at the 1st April, 1899, the tenant should, in general, pay the new Poor Rate, but that the rent should be adjusted in such a way as to secure to landlord and tenant their respective shares of the benefit of the Agricultural Grant. In the case of tenancies created after the 1st April, 1899, the tenant must, in general, pay the Poor Rate, and has no right to deduct anything from his rent. Where a fair rent is fixed after the 1st April, 1899, special provision is made by Section 55 to ensure permanently to the occupier and the landlord their respective benefits from the Agricultural Grant.

APPENDIX IV.

1. STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Mayo for the financial years 1881 and 1891.

Specially prepared by Local Government Board.

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	s. d.
Ballina, ..	Ardagh, ...	1 0	1 5
	Ardnaree North, ..	0 10	1 2
	Ardnaree South Rural, / Ardnaree South Urban,	1 11	2 3
	Attymass East, ..	1 3	1 11
	Attymass West, ..	0 9	1 8
	Ballina Rural, / Ballina Urban, ..	1 10	2 1
	Ballysakeery, ..	0 10	1 2
	Bunaveela, ...	0 10	0 8
	Carrowmore, ..	1 5	1 5
	Crossmolina North, ..	1 3	1 5
	Crossmolina South, ..	1 2	1 3
	Deel, ...	0 10	0 10
	Derry, ...	0 11	1 1
	Fortland, ...	1 4	1 4
	Kilgarvan, ...	0 10	1 10
	Letterbrick, ...	1 6	1 4
	Mount Falcon, ..	1 0	1 5
	Rathoma, ...	0 10	1 0
	Sallymount, ...	1 0	1 3
	Sraheen, ...	0 9	2 3
Ballinrobe, ..	Ballinchalla, ...	2 3	1 10
	Ballinrobe, ...	2 5	1 11
	Ballyovey, ...	2 1	1 10
	Burriscarra, ...	1 6	0 8
	Cappaghduff, ..	2 2	2 2
	Cong, ...	2 1	1 4
	Coonard, ...	1 4	1 0
	Dalgan, ...	1 4	0 9
	Hollymount, ..	1 5	0 9
	Houndswood, ..	1 11	1 1
	Kilcommon, ...	1 6	0 10
	Kilmaine, ...	1 4	1 0
	Neale, ...	1 9	1 3
	Newbrook, ...	1 8	1 1
	Owenbrin, ...	2 6	2 9
	Portroyal, ...	2 0	1 4
	Roslee, ...	1 5	0 9
	Shrule, ...	1 5	0 10
Belmullet, ..	Bangor, ...	3 6	2 3
	Barroosky, ...	3 6	2 6
	Belmullet, ...	3 6	4 0
	Binghamstown North,	3 6	3 0
	Binghamstown South,	3 6	3 0
	Glenamoy, ...	3 6	2 6
	Glencastle, ...	3 6	3 5
	Glenco, ...	3 6	2 0
	Goolamore, ...	3 6	2 0
	Knockadaff, ...	3 6	4 0
	Knocknalower, ..	3 6	3 11
Belmullet—*con.*	Muingnabo, ...	3 6	3 0
	Muings, ...	3 6	4 0
	Rathhill, ...	3 6	3 1
	Sheskin, ...	3 4	1 10
Castlebar, ..	Addergoole, ...	1 4	1 9
	Balla, ...	1 2	0 10
	Ballinafad, ...	1 3	1 0
	Ballyhean, ...	1 6	1 7
	Ballynagoraher, ..	1 3	1 2
	Bellavary, ...	1 6	0 10
	Breaghwy, ...	1 7	1 1
	Burren, ...	1 10	0 11
	Castlebar Rural, .. / Castlebar Urban, ..	2 1	2 0
	Clogher, ...	1 7	0 11
	Cloonkeen, ...	1 9	1 5
	Croaghmoyle, ..	1 0	0 9
	Killavally, ...	1 6	0 10
	Manulla, ...	1 6	1 0
	Pontoon, ...	1 6	1 1
	Strade, ...	1 6	0 10
	Tawnynagry, ..	1 8	1 3
	Turlough, ...	1 6	1 3
Claremorris, ..	Ballindine, ...	1 8	1 5
	Ballyhaunis, ...	2 9	1 5
	Ballyhowly, ...	1 10	0 10
	Bekan, ...	2 1	0 11
	Caraun, ...	1 11	1 2
	Claremorris, ...	3 6	1 10
	Cloghermore, ..	2 6	1 8
	Course, ...	1 7	1 1
	Crossboyne, ...	1 6	1 3
	Culnacleha, ...	2 8	1 4
	Garrymore, ...	1 5	1 0
	Kilcolman, ...	1 7	0 10
	Kilvine, ...	1 9	1 7
	Knock North, ..	1 9	1 3
	Knock South, ..	2 0	2 2
	Loughanboy, ..	2 6	0 10
	Mayo, ...	1 0	0 10
	Murneen, ...	1 7	1 0
	Tagheen, ...	1 7	1 10
Killala, ..	Ballycastle, ...	2 5	1 7
	Beldergmore, ..	2 4	1 9
	Kilfian East, ..	2 2	1 0
	Kilfian South, ..	1 8	1 3
	Kilfian West ..	1 2	1 0
	Killala, ...	1 10	1 5½
	Lackan North ..	1 10	1 2
	Lackan South, ..	2 3	1 4

. Statement showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Mayo for the financial years 1881 and 1891—*continued.*

Union.	Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	s. d.
WINEFORD, ..	Aghamore, ...	2 7	2 9
	Ballinamore, ..	2 2	1 11
	Bohola, ...	2 1	2 1
	Brackloon, ...	2 9	3 7
	Callow, ...	2 6	2 11
	Cloonmore, ...	3 0	3 7
	Coolnaha, ...	2 0	2 9
	Cuildoo, ...	2 3	3 0
	Doocastle, ...	2 3	3 7
	Kilbeagh, ...	2 6	3 7
	Kilkelly, ...	2 3	2 4
	Killedan, ...	2 7	2 4
	Kilmovee, ...	3 0	2 10
	Kiltimagh, ...	2 6	3 0
	Meelick, ...	2 1	2 11
	Sonnagh, ...	3 3	3 7
	Swineford, ...	3 4	3 7
	Toocananagh, ..	2 2	2 7
	Toomore, ...	3 2	3 2
	Tumgesh, ...	2 3	2 6
	Urlaur, ...	2 0	2 11
WESTPORT, ..	Achill, ...	3 6	4 0
	Aghagower North, ..	1 6	1 2
	Aghagower South, ..	1 7	1 0
	Aillemore, ...	2 0	2 4
	Ballycroy North, ..	3 6	3 0
WESTPORT—*con.*	Ballycroy South, ..	3 5	3 6
	Bundorragha, ..	1 11	1 6
	Clare Island, ..	2 6	2 9
	Clogher, ...	2 0	1 9
	Corraun Achill, ..	3 5	4 0
	Croagh Patrick, ..	2 4	1 5
	Derryloughan, ..	3 0	1 10
	Doocga, ...	3 4	4 0
	Drummin, ...	1 9	1 0
	Emlagh, ...	1 9	1 8
	Erriff, ...	1 8	1 0
	Glenhest, ...	2 5	1 6
	Islandeady, ...	1 8	1 3
	Kilgeever, ...	2 6	1 1
	Kilmaclasser, ..	1 5	1 2
	Kilmeena, ...	1 9	1 2
	Kilsallagh, ...	2 7	1 7
	Knappagh, ...	2 0	1 1
	Louisburgh, ...	2 2	2 1
	Newport East, ..	3 6	2 6
	Newport West, ..	2 11	1 8
	Owennadornaun, ..	1 9	1 6
	Slieve Mahanagh, ..	1 6	1 1
	Slievemore, ...	3 5	2 6
	Srahmore, ...	2 9	3 2
	Westport Rural, ..	2 6	1 10
	Westport Urban, ..		

2. Statement showing the County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891.*

Specially supplied by the Local Government Board.

Barony.	County Cess, 1891.
	s. d.
Burrishoole North, ...	2 2
Burrishoole South, ...	1 8¾
Carra, ...	2 1½
Clanmorris, ...	1 11
Costello, ...	2 4
Erris, ...	3 0½
Gallen, ...	1 11½
Kilmaine, ...	1 8½
Murrisk, ...	2 6½
Tyrawly, ...	1 9½

* There is no official information available as to County Cess in 1881.

3. STATEMENT showing the Poor Rates in Rural Districts during the year ended the 31st of March, 1901, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year; also the latest Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1900-1, pp. 62, 63.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			Valuation (1902).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rates for Separate Charges.	Total.	
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballina, ...	2 0	1 4	1 4	4 8	3 0	2 6	1 8	7 2	—	9,767	303	10,070	41,073
Ballinrobe, ...	2 0	1 0	0 10	3 10	3 0	1 10	1 2	6 0	—	10,420	2,789	13,209	60,558
Belmullet, ...	2 0	3 8	2 6	8 2	3 0	6 2	3 8	12 10	0 2	4,234	68	4,302	10,839
Castlebar, ...	2 0	1 2	1 2	4 4	3 0	2 0	1 8	6 8	0 2	8,912	409	9,321	42,599
Claremorris, ...	2 0	1 3	0 10	4 1	3 0	2 1	1 4	6 5	0 2	9,603	591	10,194	44,037
Killala, ...	2 0	1 10	1 8	5 6	3 0	3 2	1 10	8 0	0 2	5,686	122	5,808	20,474
Swineford, ...	2 0	1 4	1 2	4 6	3 0	3 2	1 8	7 10	0 2	10,173	712	10,885	41,883
Westport, ...	2 0	0 8	1 6	4 2	3 0	2 0	2 4	7 4	0 2	10,171	1,619	11,790	38,481
										68,966	6,613	75,579	
												313	Arrears.
												75,892	

4. STATEMENT showing the Poor Rates in Rural Districts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year; also the latest Rateable Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 70-1.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			Rateable Valuation (1906).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate	Rates for Separate Charges.	Total.	
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballina, ...	1 2	1 0	2 0	4 2	1 10	1 10	2 2	5 10	—	8,294	155	8,449	40,840
Ballinrobe, ...	1 2	0 7	0 4	2 1	1 10	1 1	0 7	3 6	—	7,050	1,460	8,510	60,730
Belmullet, ...	1 2	1 8	0 8	3 6	1 10	3 4	1 5	6 7	0 2	2,326	92	2,418	10,942
Castlebar, ...	1 2	0 10	0 7	2 7	1 10	1 5	0 11	4 2	—	6,039	60	6,099	42,697
Claremorris, ...	1 2	0 9	1 0	2 11	1 10	1 4	1 3	4 5	0 1	7,106	310	7,416	44,585
Killala, ...	1 2	0 9	1 0	2 11	1 10	1 7	1 2	4 7	0 1	3,554	85	3,639	20,630
Swineford, ...	1 2	0 10	—	2 0	1 10	2 0	0 5	4 3	0 1	5,079	378	5,457	42,374
Westport, ...	1 2	1 4	0 7	3 1	1 10	2 3	1 2	5 3	—	6,768	—	6,768	38,668

5. STATEMENT showing the Amount of Salaries Paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1905.

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount.	Amount Recouped by Government Grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ballina, ...	121 15 0	50 6 2
Ballinrobe, ...	208 6 8	90 12 7
Belmullet, ...	74 10 0	27 10 0
Castlebar, ...	98 5 0	44 2 6
Claremorris, ...	171 5 0	75 2 6
Killala, ...	76 0 0	38 0 0
Swineford, ...	166 10 6	77 10 7
Westport, ...	136 9 0	65 7 0
Total, ...	1,053 0 8	468 11 4

6. STATEMENT AS TO EXPENDITURE ON LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 194 of 1906.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation. (2) Number of Labourers' Cottages (*a*) built; (*b*) in course of construction. (3) Amount of Loans (*a*) sanctioned; (*b*) received. (4) Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned. (5) Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts. (6) Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in Column 4. (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes. (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1906. (9) Amount of Rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages.		Amount of Loan.		Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes.	Amount of Exchequer Contribution for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	Amount of rent received from tenants of cottages and plots during year ended 31st March, 1906.
		Built.	In course of Construction.	Sanctioned.	Received.						
	1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
lina, ...	40,840	-	-	—	—	—	2,042 0 0	—	—	—	—
linrobe, ...	60,730	-	-	—	—	—	3,036 10 0	—	—	—	—
mullet, ...	10,942	-	-	—	—	—	547 2 0	—	—	—	—
tlebar, ...	42,697	-	-	—	—	—	2,134 17 0	—	—	—	—
remorris, ...	44,585	-	-	—	—	—	2,229 5 0	—	—	—	—
ala, ...	20,530	-	-	—	—	—	1,026 10 0	—	—	—	—
neford, ...	42,374	-	-	—	—	—	2,118 14 0	—	—	—	—
stport, ...	33,668	-	-	—	—	—	1,933 8 0	—	—	—	—
	301,366	-	-	—	—	—	15,068 6 0	—	—	—	—

7. STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of each Rural District Council in Co. Mayo during the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, and the Balances of Loans due at the close of the year.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 42 and 43.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.									Amount of total expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Poundage on valuation of the total expenditure, exclusive of expenditure defrayed from Loans.	BALANCES OF LOANS DUE.			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of District Council.	Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	Loans.	Salaries.	Expenses for Burial Ground purposes.	Expenses under the Labourers' Acts.	Expenses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	Expenses for Sanitary purposes.	Superannuation Allowances.	Repayment of Loans.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.			Under the Public Health Act.	Under the Labourers Acts.	Any Other Loans.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballina,	584	—	—	584	—	192	105	—	—	34	1	43	116	491	—	0 3	94	—	—	94
Ballinrobe,	341	—	4	345	—	278	—	—	—	15	17	36	49	395	—	0 1½	233	—	—	233
Belmullet,	349	—	—	349	120	134	—	—	—	129	—	97	78	438	114	0 7	1,135	—	—	1,135
Castlebar,	375	—	7	382	—	158	7	—	—	68	—	17	126	376	—	0 2	233	—	—	233
Claremorris,	464	—	—	464	—	220	19	—	—	38	—	—	64	341	—	0 1¾	—	—	—	—
Killala,	285	—	1	286	—	126	12	—	—	18	7	60	58	281	—	0 3¼	428	—	—	423
Swineford,	383	—	3	386	76	220	284	—	—	42	—	41	112	699	246	0 2½	544	—	—	544
Westport,	218	—	1	219	—	253	39	—	—	543	3	—	90	928	—	0 5¾	—	—	—	—

8. STATEMENT showing particulars of the Balances of Loans due by the Mayo County Council at the close of the Financial year ended the 31st of March, 1905, as disclosed by the Abstracts of their Accounts.

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904–5, p. 57.

COUNTY.	For Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	Guaranteed under Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880. (Contingent Liabilities.)	For Gratuities paid to Retired Officers. (Sec. 115 of Local Government Act.)	For Industrial Schools.	For Navigation and Drainage.	Total Amount Due at close of Year.	Total Amount Due at commencement of Year.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mayo,	1,292	—	276	—	—	1,568	2,550

9. STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Receipts of the Mayo County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 20 and 21.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.																LOANS ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.				
		Moneys Received from the Local Taxation Account, &c.															Amount Received.			
Balance in Favour at Commencement of Year.	Poor Rate.	Agricultural Grant.	Grant from Estate Duties, i.e., Death Duty Grant.	Grant in aid of Medical and Educational Expenditure in Unions.	Grant in aid of Sanitary Salaries in Rural Districts.	Grant in aid of Maintenance, &c., of Lunatics.	Contributions towards Guarantees for Railways and Harbours.	Grant in aid of Local Guarantees for Railway and Harbour Charges (L.G. Act, 1898, sec. 58 (4).	Exchequer Contribution (Purchase of Land Act, 1891).	Any other Grants.	From Urban Districts on Demand.	Rents Derived from County Property.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipt.	Balance Against at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	For Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	48,756	23,238	6,439	3,050	571	6,144	3,529	—	—	100*	2,735	—	1,848	96,140	—	96,140	—	—	—	—	—

* This Grant was made by the Congested Districts Board towards various local purposes.

10. STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Expenditure of the Mayo County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904-5, pp. 22 and 23.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.																	LOANS ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.				
	Money Supplied by County Councils for								Payments in Respect of									Amount Expended.			
Balance Against at Commencement of Year.	Union Charges.	Rural District and Separate Charges.	Lunatic Asylum Charges.	Road Expenditure.	Salaries paid to County Officers.	Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals.	Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	Franchise and Jurors Acts.	Valuation.	Extra Constabulary.	Repayment of Loan.	Guarantees for Railways, &c.	Payments to Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committees.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Favour at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	On Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22	23
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
860	33,827	2,998	13,920	17,937	5,563	1,200	1,049	1,906	175	....	1,095	4,473	700	5,864	90,707	4,573	96,140	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX IV.

N.—Table showing the Number of Tenements of One Room, and the Number of Occupants of such Tenements in each County District and Electoral Division of the County of Mayo, in 1901.
Taken from Mayo County Census Book, pp. 98–102.

County Districts and Electoral Divisions.	Tenements of One Room.											
	Total Number.	Occupied by										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	1 Person and upwards
Total of County, ..	4,017	829	993	623	439	351	304	198	143	69	50	15	
Ballina Urban.													
Ardnaree South Urban, ..	37	7	10	6	7	2	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ballina Urban, ...	26	6	9	3	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	63	13	19	9	10	2	1	5	2	—	2	—	—
Castlebar Urban													
Castlebar Urban, ...	49	20	15	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	49	20	15	6	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Westport Urban.													
Westport Urban, ...	39	15	11	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	39	15	11	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina Rural.													
Ardagh, ...	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ardnaree North, ...	11	2	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ardnaree South Rural, ..	30	7	9	5	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	1	—
Attymass East, ...	117	7	16	12	13	22	16	11	7	5	6	2	—
Attymass West, ...	36	9	4	6	2	3	1	—	5	4	2	—	—
Ballina Rural, .. .	14	2	4	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ballysakeery, ...	7	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bunaveela, ...	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carrowmore, ...	7	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crossmolina North, ...	11	1	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crossmolina South, ...	6	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deel, ...	7	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Derry, ...	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fortland, ...	17	5	5	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kilgarvan, ...	38	5	9	7	5	2	4	3	2	—	1	—	—
Letterbrick, ...	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mount Falcon, ...	25	5	6	3	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rathoma, ...	8	—	2	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sallymount, ...	34	3	3	6	2	1	5	3	2	6	2	1	—
Straheen, ...	36	7	5	10	6	3	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
Total, ...	422	63	82	63	43	44	44	23	26	17	12	5	—
Ballinrobe Rural.													
Ballinchalla, ...	25	5	6	4	1	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, ...	51	24	11	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballyovey, ...	14	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Burriscarra, ...	7	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghduff, ...	9	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cong, ...	27	11	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing the NUMBER of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION of the County of MAYO in 1901—*continued.* APPENDIX IV.

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
BALLINROBE RURAL—*con.*													
...d, ...	8	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...t, ...	7	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
...hount, ...	16	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
...lswood, ...	48	13	12	7	7	4	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
...mon, ...	35	6	13	6	2	5	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
...ine, ...	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... .	57	16	22	7	4	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
...ook, ...	13	2	5	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
...rin, ...	12	1	3	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
...Royal, ...	8	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...e, ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... .	34	9	12	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Total, ...	378	106	115	60	32	26	13	11	6	3	4	2	—
BELMULLET RURAL.													
...r, ...	22	—	4	3	3	—	5	2	2	3	—	—	—
...osky, ...	8	1	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
...llet, ...	100	12	18	17	15	7	10	5	9	2	3	1	1
...namstown North, ..	56	5	11	8	8	6	8	3	4	2	1	—	—
...namstown South, ..	81	8	15	11	7	10	10	7	6	3	2	1	1
...moy, ...	20	2	2	5	1	1	4	2	3	—	—	—	—
...astle, ...	31	2	5	8	1	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	—
...o, ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...amore, ...	18	2	2	4	—	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
...kadaff, ...	34	2	6	3	5	2	6	5	5	—	—	—	—
...knalower, ...	29	7	8	2	2	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
...gnabo, ...	24	1	7	5	3	4	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
...gs, ...	11	2	3	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
... Hill, ...	72	3	15	11	13	9	7	9	2	3	—	—	—
...kin, ...	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	512	49	98	78	62	55	64	45	36	14	7	2	2
CASTLEBAR RURAL.													
...ergoole, ...	21	3	6	7	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
...a, ...	11	1	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...inafad, ...	8	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...yhean, ...	14	2	7	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
...ynagoraher, ...	13	2	6	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
...avary, ...	39	14	10	4	3	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
...aghwy, ...	13	4	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ren, ...	12	4	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
...tlebar Rural, ...	18	2	5	1	4	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
...gher, ...	4	—		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...nkeen, ...	19	7	4	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...aghmoyle, ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
...lavally, ...	18	4	3	—	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—

APPENDIX XIV. N.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION of the County of MAYO, in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.												
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY											
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
CASTLEBAR RURAL—*con.*													
Manulia, ...	33	9	10	5	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontoon, ...	16	2	3	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Strade, ...	29	6	7	6	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tawnynagry, ...	11	4	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turlough, ...	31	11	7	2	3	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	313	81	87	48	34	27	13	14	5	1	3	—	—
CLAREMORRIS RURAL.													
Ballindine, ...	11	6	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyhaunis, ...	41	8	14	4	5	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ballyhowly, ...	26	8	8	4	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
Bekan, ...	13	4	2	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Caraun, ...	14	5	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Claremorris, ...	59	22	13	7	8	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cloghermore, ...	6	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Course, ...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crossboyne, ...	5	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culnacleha, ...	29	12	8	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Garrymore, ...	14	7	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilcolman, ...	9	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kilvine, ...	11	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Knock North, ...	21	3	5	3	2	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Knock South, ...	24	11	7	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughanboy, ...	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ...	13	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murneen, ...	16	6	3	2	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tagheen, ...	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	324	111	86	41	25	16	21	9	8	5	1	—	1
KILLALA RURAL.													
Ballycastle, ...	27	10	10	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beldergmore, ...	10	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Kilfian East, ...	15	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilfian South, ...	25	3	3	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	—	—
Kilfian West, ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killala, ...	14	1	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Lackan North, ...	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lackan South, ...	25	6	9	1	—	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	129	28	38	12	6	11	12	8	7	3	4	—	—
SWINEFORD RURAL.													
Aghamore, ...	34	3	6	12	5	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Ballinamore, ...	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Bohola, ...	10	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brackloon, ...	70	17	17	14	11	6	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
Callow, ...	31	6	10	7	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

ABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION of the County of MAYO, in 1901—*continued.* APPENDIX IV.

OUNTY DISTRICTS AND CTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
EFORD RURAL—*con.*													
re	70	21	17	16	5	4	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
, ...	25	1	12	4	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	43	8	11	2	8	9	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
e, ...	78	21	16	9	11	9	4	6	2	—	—	—	—
, ...	77	23	13	15	6	4	8	2	2	2	1	1	—
.. .. ..	75	11	18	14	10	8	3	3	3	3	2	—	—
, ...	42	5	10	8	6	3	5	1	2	—	2	—	—
e, ...	86	17	27	8	16	5	8	2	2	—	1	—	—
gh, ...	22	2	4	2	5	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	36	6	10	11	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	90	20	26	13	7	8	4	3	4	3	1	1	—
d, ...	80	15	21	11	8	8	10	3	1	1	2	—	—
nagh, ...	10	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
, ...	81	17	23	15	9	6	4	3	1	—	1	2	—
, ...	56	10	15	10	7	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	71	15	22	11	6	5	4	4	2	1	1	—	—
Total, ...	1,092	224	286	184	129	96	72	44	29	12	11	5	—
STPORT RURAL.													
.. .. ..	74	8	15	9	13	11	8	7	1	1	1	—	—
ver North, ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ver South, ...	10	1	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	17	10	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
y North, ...	43	4	8	4	5	6	4	4	2	5	1	—	—
y South, ...	17	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	—	1	—	—
agha, ...	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
land, ...	11	2	5	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	18	3	3	7	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
Achill, ...	86	9	24	18	12	12	6	3	2	—	—	—	—
atrick, ...	13	2	—	4	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
ughan, ...	14	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	131	8	40	27	23	8	13	6	5	1	—	—	—
n, ...	15	1	2	1	1	4	—	—	4	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	15	3	3	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
dy, ...	11	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
r, ...	12	2	1	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
sser, ...	15	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
a, ...	23	6	6	3	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
gh, ...	9	3	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
gh, ...	8	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
gh, ...	25	9	7	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
East, ...	22	5	6	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
West, ...	49	9	6	5	8	7	7	4	2	1	—	—	—
Hornaun, ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hanagh, ...	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
re, ...	34	16	4	6	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
e, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
t Rural, ...	4	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	696	119	156	117	91	69	61	38	24	14	6	1	—

O.—AGES OF PERSONS IN EACH COUNTY DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 31st MARCH, 1901.

Taken from the Mayo Census Book, pp. 106–7.

County Districts.	Population.		Age Periods.																				
	Total Persons.	Sexes.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.
1. Ballina Urban, ..	4,505	(M. 2,214	44	213	273	272	257	215	153	134	107	114	85	83	65	84	30	36	17	22	6	4	—	—
		(F. 2,291	47	185	230	231	286	237	188	121	124	139	89	112	64	100	46	50	17	19	3	2	1	—
2. Castlebar Urban, ..	3,585	(M. 1,771	34	132	152	165	161	156	157	147	123	113	93	89	64	76	48	26	14	16	4	1	—	—
		(F. 1,814	23	134	146	130	203	220	169	126	101	117	83	100	60	106	37	34	10	12	1	2	—	—
3. Westport Urban, ..	3,892	(M. 1,847	43	173	217	221	216	159	144	117	101	97	58	90	40	61	24	40	21	19	2	3	1	—
		(F. 2,045	39	132	227	260	249	210	173	125	94	94	76	96	50	76	32	52	13	38	3	5	1	—
4. Ballina Rural, ..	20,148	(M. 9,957	193	830	1,163	1,319	1,220	998	634	506	379	385	288	488	275	547	247	247	93	106	29	7	3	—
		(F. 10,191	173	823	1,104	1,209	1,369	1,032	696	508	355	537	332	547	312	568	202	213	68	106	17	16	2	—
5. Ballinrobe Rural, ..	21,238	(M. 10,437	188	866	1,179	1,207	1,209	991	660	558	472	489	309	495	312	663	233	270	127	146	33	22	5	3
		(F. 10,801	196	804	1,182	1,271	1,294	906	646	561	431	589	377	586	392	707	258	277	102	176	23	13	4	6
6. Belmullet Rural, ..	13,845	(M. 6,771	153	596	803	857	750	618	549	432	281	335	193	284	171	330	128	143	42	76	11	17	1	1
		(F. 7,074	138	623	815	886	855	813	578	375	265	361	214	305	162	318	88	115	47	82	14	16	2	2
7. Castlebar Rural. .	22,937	(.11,225	240	1,045	1,335	1,417	1,276	918	710	621	409	477	315	535	363	683	287	311	122	104	31	21	4	1
		(F. 11,712	246	935	1,307	1,338	1,428	1,077	795	620	465	578	404	655	379	689	264	250	99	135	22	20	4	2
8. Claremorris Rural,	25,820	(M. 12,770	253	1,128	1,537	1,600	1,541	1,080	831	705	504	576	379	533	427	724	323	308	143	137	22	12	7	—
		(F. 13,050	242	1,110	1,519	1,638	1,611	1,030	788	720	544	646	502	701	427	706	291	288	108	132	22	18	4	3
9. Killala Rural, ..	8,254	(M. 4,113	79	316	421	487	476	444	302	227	195	206	137	189	111	235	81	114	37	48	5	3	—	—
		(F. 4,141	83	297	414	508	554	426	306	225	157	208	135	233	106	232	59	105	30	43	7	10	3	—
10. Swineford Rural, ..	44,162	(M. 21,063	483	2,019	2,657	2,717	2,401	1,709	1,268	1,184	825	916	639	992	628	1,135	505	529	199	192	43	17	5	—
		(F. 23,099	495	1,970	2,528	2,700	2,831	2,094	1,645	1,253	860	1,212	892	1,234	700	1,269	473	490	164	234	25	22	7	1
11. Westport Rural, ..	30,780	(M. 15,396	351	1,420	1,838	1,997	1,730	1,384	1,101	870	649	692	461	689	405	774	305	317	162	173	36	27	6	9
		(F. 15,384	336	1,390	1,816	1,890	1,827	1,364	1,035	817	622	774	522	771	448	762	274	354	128	171	38	29	11	5

P.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

e is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People given in the Co. Mayo Census Book (pp. 113–119), from which the following particulars are extracted :—

Males.								Females.							
Occupations.	Total.	Ages.						Occupations.	Total.	Ages.					
		Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.			Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
ERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.								Persons engaged in Agriculture.							
Fields and Pastures.								1. *In Fields and Pastures.*							
Grazier, ...	25,136	19	152	445	7,433	11,814	5,273	Farmer, Grazier, ...	5,375	1	25	64	956	2,946	1,383
s, Grazier's—Son, ison, Nephew, Brother.	17,411	–	5,997	4,859	6,207	318	30	Agricultural Labourer, Cottager.	258	9	34	33	62	71	49
ailiff, ...	36	–	1	–	15	12	8	Shepherdess, ...	18	1	1	–	6	8	2
ural Labourer, Cottager,	3,077	71	605	590	954	581	276	Farm Servant (indoor), ..	577	44	147	142	157	52	35
d, ...	365	–	20	21	138	138	48	Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	14	–	–	–	2	7	5
ervant (indoor), ..	3,001	268	894	705	822	221	91								
ngaged in, or connected Agriculture.	36	–	–	3	13	13	7								
2. *In Woods.*								2. *In Gardens.*							
an, ...	5	–	–	–	2	2	1	Nurserywoman, Florist, ..	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
man, Seedsman, Florist,	5	1	2	–	–	1	1								
r (not Domestic), ..	48	–	3	8	10	21	6								
ONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.								Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics.							
About Animals.								1. *Wool and Worsted.*							
– Proprietor, Breeder, r.	6	–	1	1	3	1	–	Woollen Cloth Manufacture,	115	5	20	9	22	29	30
Horse Keeper, Horse er.	16	–	2	4	8	2	–								
ary Surgeon, Farrier,	8	–	1	2	4	1	–								
Sheep, Pig—Dealer, nan.	103	1	5	22	42	29	4	2. *Silk.*							
.. .. ..	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	Silk, Silk Goods, Manufacture,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
eper, ...	56	1	4	2	32	13	4								
an, ...	159	1	29	29	74	22	4	3. *Cotton and Flax.*							
S WORKING AND DEALIN TEXTILE FABRICS.								Cotton, Cotton Goods, Manufacture.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Wool and Worsted.								Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Spinning processes).	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cloth Manufacture, ..	117	3	15	6	44	33	16	Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(other processes, or undefined).	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, et—Dealer.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	Lace—Manufacturer, Dealer,	132	25	83	17	4	2	1
Cotton and Flax.															
Linen—Manufacture—ning processes).	4	–	1	2	–	1	–								
Linen—Manufacture—ving processes).	1	–	–	1	–	–	–								
Linen—Manufacture—processes, or undd).	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3. *Mixed or Unspecified Materials.*							
								Weaver (undefined), ..	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
mp and other Fibrous Materials.								Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer,	39	2	11	8	14	2	2
ker, ...	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer.	39	–	3	4	4	8	20
Mixed or Unspecified Materials.								Embroiderer, ...	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
(undefined), ..	11	–	–	1	6	4	–	Others (including Spinner, undefined).	69	1	7	4	16	24	17
rinter, Scourer, Bleacher, derer (undefined).	2	–	–	–	–	1	1								
Linen Draper, Mercer,	213	4	74	53	15	12	5								
RAL LABOURER, (a)	1,774	36	323	294	494	369	258	General Labourer, (a)	53	1	8	7	21	15	1

(a) The majority of these "General Labourers" may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

APPENDIX IV.

Q.—Occupiers of Land engaged in other pursuits beside Farming in the County of Mayo.

Taken from Mayo County Census Book, p. 139.

Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
Total Number of Occupiers of Land who returned themselves as engaged in other Pursuits besides Farming, ..	565	Cattle Dealer, ...	4	Land Steward, ...	2	Publican, ...	
		Civil Bill Officer, ...	4	Land Surveyor, ...	1	Railway Servant, ..	
		Contractor, ...	2	Laundress, ...	1	Rate Collector, ...	
		Cooper, ...	2	Magistrate, ...	7	Road Contractor, ..	
		Coroner, ...	1	Mason, ...	14	Schoolmaster, ...	
Auctioneer, ...	2	District Councillor, ..	4	Merchant, ...	8	Schoolmistress, ...	
Bailiff, ...	3	Draper, ...	1	Milesman, ...	3	Seaman, ...	
Baker, ...	2	Farm Labourer, ...	3	Miller, ...	6	Shepherd, ...	
Blacksmith, ...	47	Ferryman, ...	1	Mill Owner, ...	1	Shoemaker, ...	
Boat Builder, ...	4	Fisherman, ...	34	Musician, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	
Boatman, ...	1	Gamekeeper, ...	2	Pensioner (Army), ..	11	Slater, ...	
Builder, ...	2	Gardener, ...	3	Do. (Police), ..	2	Solicitor, ...	
Butcher, ...	9	Grocer, ...	7	Do. (R.I.C.), ..	9	Stonecutter, ...	
Caretaker, ...	3	Herd, ...	19	Do. (Undefined ..	1	Surveyor, ...	
Carman, ...	2	Hotel Keeper, ...	1	Petty Sessions Clerk, ..	2	Tailor, ...	
Car Owner, ...	2	Labourer, ...	10	Postman, ...	4	Teacher, ...	
Carpenter, ...	38	Land Agent, ...	3	Postmaster, ...	9	Weaver, ...	
Carter, ...	1	Land Proprietor, ..	3	Provision Dealer, ...	3	Do. (Wool), ..	

R.—Emigration from the County of Mayo during each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to 31st December, 1906

Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Years.	Males.	Females.	Pers
1851 (from 1st May),	2,255	2,239	4,494	1871 (from 1st April),	1,087	1,008	2,095	1891 (from 1st April).	1,301	1,841	3,1
1852, ...	3,526	3,607	7,133	1872, ...	1,298	1,134	2,432	1892, ...	1,579	2,147	3,7
1853, ...	2,072	2,136	4,208	1873, ...	2,597	2,389	4,986	1893, ...	1,364	2,076	3,4
1854, ...	1,657	1,572	3,229	1874, ...	1,483	1,621	3,104	1894, ...	706	1,512	2,2
1855, ...	1,045	1,095	2,140	1875, ...	579	847	1,426	1895, ...	1,754	3,100	4,8
1856, ...	787	657	1,444	1876, ...	293	546	839	1896, ...	1,909	3,184	5,0
1857, ...	853	842	1,695	1877, ...	284	439	723	1897, ...	1,358	2,637	3,9
1858, ...	593	629	1,222	1878, ...	456	666	1,122	1898, ...	1,302	2,724	4,0
1859, ...	682	877	1,559	1879, ...	671	935	1,606	1899, ...	1,743	3,155	4,8
1860, ...	805	951	1,756	1880, ...	2,662	3,154	5,816	1900, ...	2,021	2,992	5,0
1861 (to 31st March).	199	238	437	1881 (to 31st March),	318	238	556	1901 (to 31st March).	145	153	2
Total, ..	14,474	14,843	29,317	Total, ..	11,728	12,977	24,705	Total, ..	15,182	25,521	40,7
1861 (from 1st April),	497	576	1,073	1881 (from 1st April)	1,668	2,245	3,913	1901 (from 1st April),	1,360	2,621	3,9
1862, ...	519	637	1,156	1882, ...	2,311	2,570	4,881	1902, ...	1,499	2,624	4,1
1863, ...	1,936	1,970	3,906	1883, ...	3,688	4,125	7,813	1903, ...	1,488	2,636	4,1
1864, ...	2,043	2,217	4,260	1884, ...	2,291	2,691	4,982	1904, ...	1,033	2,070	3,1
1865, ...	1,219	1,352	2,571	1885, ...	1,212	1,456	2,668	1905, ...	1,101	1,467	2,5
1866, ...	1,134	1,081	2,215	1886, ...	1,229	1,523	2,752	1906 (to 31st Dec.),	1,198	1,375	2,5
1867, ...	1,078	1,002	2,080	1887, ...	1,968	2,273	4,241				
1868, ...	1,472	1,274	2,746	1888, ...	1,764	1,977	3,741	Total, ..	7,679	12,793	20,4
1689, ...	2,018	1,615	3,633	1889, ...	1,647	1,919	3,566				
1870, ...	1,946	1,445	3,391	1890, ...	1,506	1,875	3,381	General Total,	82,748	102,313	185,0
1871 (to 31st March),	283	182	465	1891 (to 31st March)	256	174	430				
Total, ..	14,145	13,351	27,496	Total, ..	19,540	22,828	42,368				

(a) The enumeration of Emigrants from Irish Ports did not commence till the 1st of May, 1851.

S.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

*** *Information was desired by the Commission as to the number of families who, with the assistance of Public Funds, emigrated from each Union in* 1883–4.

It may be as well to explain that, under 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104, sec. 26, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply part of the rate and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying, or assisting to defray, the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., c. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. These grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Belmullet, Newport, Swinford, Clifden, and Oughterard being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 43), the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10*s.* 2*d.* up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following Table shows the total number of Stated-aided Emigrants from Mayo in 1883–1884, and the amount of grant to each Union :—

Supplied by the Local Government Board.

Union.	Emigration Season, 1883.			Emigration Season, 1884.			Total.	Total Grant.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
								£ s. d.
Ballina, ...	51	—	349	36	—	537	973	4,979 0 0
Belmullet, ...	657	18	1,261	24	62	603	2,625	13,988 0 0
Claremorris, ...	9	—	182	42	—	75	308	1,369 10 0
Killala, ...	28	—	189	—	—	172	389	2,003 0 0
Swineford, ...	69	—	488	115	10	471	1,153	6,530 0 0
Westport, ...	112	—	220	26	8	269	635	3,419 10 0
Total, ..	1,119	18	2,885	251	80	2,261	6,614	22,726 10 0

The following Return shows the number of Consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Mayo during the year ended the 31st March, 1884 :—

Specially Supplied by the Local Government Board.

Union.	Sums authorised to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ s. d.	
Ballina, ...	13 0 0	11
Ballinrobe, ...	4 0 0	1
Belmullet, ...	—	—
Castlebar, ...	—	—
Claremorris, ...	26 0 0	8
Killala, ...	196 9 9½	179
Swineford, ...	520 18 11	725
Westport, ...	—	—

T.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

1. TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the COUNTY of MAYO, the Extent of LAND under CROPS in the Year 1905, the VALUATION in 1905, and the POPULATION in 1901.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 34, 35, 36, and 38–44.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT OF CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES.																					VALUATION IN 1905.		Population in 1901.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.								GREEN CROPS.											FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Houses and other Hereditaments.	Lands		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	TOTAL	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not in Rotation.*					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£		
Ballina, . .	50	5,580	12	—	181	—	—	5,823	5,062	928	205	—	1	—	259	1	1	124	6,581	42	2,281	7,178	21,905	12,818	36,379	24,653	Ballina.
Ballinrobe, .	714	4,302	4	—	80	—	—	5,100	4,108	1,456	552	—	1	—	253	10	62	92	6,534	—	1,767	7,794	21,195	6,926	53,803	21,238	Ballinrobe.
Belmullet, .	—	2,161	194	—	224	—	—	2,579	2,470	331	16	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	3,084	—	122	3,489	9,274	1,934	8,976	13,845	Belmullet.
Castlebar, .	101	4,887	2	—	266	—	—	5,256	4,798	844	344	—	—	2	427	—	6	252	6,673	—	1,910	8,921	22,760	8,132	39,173	26,522	Castlebar.
Claremorris, .	3	6,050	—	—	125	—	—	6,178	5,231	1,012	308	—	—	—	641	1	10	120	7,323	—	2,198	8,373	24,072	6,812	37,628	25,820	Claremorris.
Killala, . .	2	1,789	36	—	88	—	—	1,915	1,653	464	128	—	—	—	57	40	—	55	2,397	17	547	3,074	7,950	2,391	18,081	8,254	Killala.
Swineford, .	6	8,819	—	—	205	—	—	9,030	8,808	705	268	—	—	2	334	2	—	124	10,243	—	3,967	7,755	30,995	7,747	34,452	44,162	Swineford.
Westport, .	107	4,885	117	—	1,015	—	—	6,124	5,822	700	337	7	—	1	434	—	—	104	7,405	—	451	10,399	24,379	11,671	33,653	34,672	Westport.
Total for Co. Mayo.	983	38,473	365	—	2,184	—	—	42,005	37,952	6,440	2,158	7	2	5	2,672	54	79	871	50,240	59	13,243	56,983	162,530	58,431	262,147	199,166	Total for Co. Mayo.

2. TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the COUNTY of MAYO, the PRODUCE of the CROPS in the Year 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 36, 37, and 46–53.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.																		POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.							GREEN CROPS.									FLAX.	HAY.		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*	
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
Ballina, ...	750	113,546	180	—	3,146	—	—	32,754	19,884	4,172	—	9	—	3,955	7	8	572	5,223	17,982	Ballina.
Ballinrobe, ...	12,180	83,140	60	—	1,167	—	—	27,920	25,298	9,449	—	8	—	3,277	70	372	—	3,780	19,997	Ballinrobe.
Belmullet, ...	—	34,617	2,292	—	3,159	—	—	13,288	3,832	237	—	—	—	2,356	—	—	—	244	9,562	Belmullet.
Castlebar, ...	2,069	8,015	30	—	3,696	—	—	24,904	14,666	6,211	—	—	16	7,337	—	42	—	4,566	20,609	Castlebar.
Claremorris. ...	45	87,430	—	—	1,627	—	—	25,960	14,086	3,986	—	—	—	6,230	10	100	—	4,947	21,173	Claremorris.
Killala, ...	30	26,737	631	—	1,007	—	—	9,790	7,320	2,312	—	—	—	983	280	—	321	1,041	7,328	Killala.
Swineford, ...	90	132,102	—	—	2,691	—	—	45,303	10,590	4,800	—	—	16	4,163	14	—	—	9,145	22,900	Swineford.
Westport, ...	1,884	78,883	1,550	—	15,002	—	—	28,291	10,516	5,306	112	—	10	5,560	---	—	—	958	24,410	Westport.
Total for Co. Mayo.	17,048	637,270	4,743	—	31,495	---	—	208,210	106,192	36,473	112	17	42	33,861	381	522	893	29,904	142,961	Total for Co. Mayo.

3. TABLE showing NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each POOR LAW UNION of the COUNTY of MAYO in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 86–97.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	No. of Stock-holders in each Union.	HORSES (including Ponies).						MULES AND ASSES		CATTLE.					SHEEP.					PIGS.					Number of Goats.	POULTRY.					POOR LAW UNION.
		Two years old and upwards used for			Unbroken Horses.		Total Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Asses	Milch Cows including Heifers in Calf.	Other Cattle.			Total Number or Cattle	One year old and upwards.			Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	Pigs kept for breeding purposes.		Other Pigs.		Total Number of Pigs.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.	
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and above.	Under one year.					Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes kept for breeding purposes.	Other Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.			Sows.	Boars.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.								
Ballina, ...	4,205	1,882	149	87	592	496	3,206	130	2,713	6,888	6,256	6,552	5,378	2,507	12,824	892	2,298	14,661	30,675	702	14	100	8,118	8,934	815	2 575	13,217	25,141	73.478	114,411	Ballina.
Ballinrobe, ...	4,589	2.051	62	66	475	612	3,266	53	2,433	5,791	7,653	5,211	5,382	24,037	39,882	5,274	13,291	44,167	102,914	464	12	150	6,358	6,984	765	2,100	13,551	25,136	67.085	107,872	Ballinrobe.
Belmullet, ...	2,355	774	55	13	87	90	1,019	21	1,249	4,582	3,160	3,370	3,236	14,348	6,522	655	1,487	5,508	14,172	232	3	12	2,848	3,095	132	334	6,495	8,383	29,052	44,264	Belmullet.
Castlebar, ...	4,896	1,409	56	51	335	330	2,181	161	3,498	7,928	7,260	5.393	5,694	26,275	15,133	1,861	3,290	15,696	35,980	765	6	32	7,573	8,376	1,238	1,906	14,103	25,222	75,834	117,070	Castlebar.
Claremorris. ...	4,547	1.510	26	27	287	388	2.238	992	2,845	7,592	4,691	7,150	5,714	25,147	12,571	874	4,075	15,519	33,039	963	12	89	8,767	9,831	1,579	4,030	16,339	31,700	85,035	137,104	Claremorris.
Killala, ...	1,543	907	27	20	245	212	1 411	10	999	2,322	4,926	2,894	1.689	11,831	1,768	291	826	5,342	11,227	317	7	14	3.132	3,470	329	1,546	6,488	8,778	21,096	37,908	Killala.
Swinford, ...	7,860	1,091	19	6	131	218	1,465	592	5,836	13,826	3.717	5,300	8,254	31,097	3.856	666	456	4,708	9,686	1,627	18	107	12,021	13,773	1,865	2,397	20,042	37,634	140,543	200,616	Swinford.
Westport, ...	6,386	2,595	150	44	415	782	3,986	16	3,107	10,560	10,775	7,881	6,512	35,723	34,948	7,736	10,361	28,762	81,807	560	10	61	7,018	7,649	387	2,140	21,171	22,071	80,351	125,733	Westport.
Total for Co. Mayo.	36,381	12,219	544	314	2,567	3,128	18,772	1,975	22,680	59,489	48,438	43,751	41.859	193,537	130504	18249	36.084	134663	319,500	5,630	82	565	55,835	62,112	7,410	17,028	111411	184,065	572,474	884,978	Total for Co. Mayo.

ABLE showing the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK for the COUNTY of MAYO in each year from 1896 to 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 106–107.

	Years.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		NUMBER OF CATTLE.			NUMBER OF SHEEP.		NUMBER OF PIGS.		Number of GOATS.	Number of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
:	1896	13,180	2,881	3,354	2,143	24,624	105,664	38,656	35,160	189,056	132,246	8,275	64,127	8,288	777,281
	1897	13,330	2,573	2,932	2,173	24,603	108,907	41,257	39,111	200,775	137,551	6,686	64,496	7,653	866,310
	1898	13,496	2,113	2,368	2,122	23,594	107,563	42,950	36,213	205,221	145,919	5,747	56,349	8,269	828,146
-98—	1899	13,616	1,685	2,650	2,050	24,240	110,132	39,907	36,953	213,420	152,015	6,923	66,017	8,604	864,416
cres.	1900	12,812	1,633	2,666	2,368	24,418	108,530	42,903	40,064	211,349	150,629	6,330	68,416	8,486	917,657
1901—	1901	11,725	1,857	2,886	2,043	23,493	110,430	43,593	42,796	204,914	149,803	8,392	64,111	9,050	929,149
cres.	1902	11,889	2,512	3,211	2,111	23,691	115,708	46,824	44,088	202,117	146,117	8,756	72,438	7,031	899,467
	1903	12,244	2,777	2,983	2,227	24,713	111,253	45,705	42,949	198,192	139,427	10,427	70,156	9,431	881,993
-1905—	1904	12,574	2,560	3,185	2,267	23,274	112,994	48,148	42,851	190,760	146,745	7,761	69,293	7,399	892,755
Acres.	1905	13,077	2,567	3,128	1,975	22,680	107,927	43,751	41,859	184,837	134,663	6,277	55,835	7,410	884,978

le showing the NUMBER of HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, and EXTENT of LAND under CROPS in the COUNTY of AYO each year from 1896 to 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 62–63.

	Years.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS, IN STATUTE ACRES, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1896 TO 1905.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							Total Extent under Crops.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	1896	33,462	877	44,594	418	–	2,412	8	48,309	41,884	7,510	893	3,625	53,912	137	59,590	161,948
	1897	34,443	864	42,475	354	24	2,556	1	46,274	40,410	7,298	1,228	3,336	52,272	160	55,591	154,297
98—	1898	34,417	1,061	42,005	424	6	2,315	4	45,815	40,034	7,277	1,130	3,657	52,098	105	59,496	157,514
cres.	1899	34,169	1,155	40,411	405	20	2,430	5	44,426	38,942	6,895	1,454	3,253	50,544	213	58,902	154,085
	1900	34,237	1,211	40,341	465	15	2,564	2	44,598	39,104	6,825	1,979	3,401	51,309	293	61,079	157,279
901—	1901	34,191	1,023	39,008	513	5	1,892	7	42,448	37,726	7,168	2,442	3,624	50,960	273	60,135	153,816
res.	1902	34,172	953	39,233	283	8	2,003	1	42,481	38,169	6,308	2,223	3,481	50,181	254	62,674	155,590
	1903	34,331	936	38,761	326	4	2,191	3	42,221	37,497	6,632	2,267	4,132	50,528	176	67,975	160,900
905—	1904	34,322	959	39,495	304	1	2,078	3	42,840	38,768	6,748	2,324	3,764	51,604	99	68,191	162,734
res.	1905	34,448	983	38,473	365	–	2,184	–	42,005	37,952	6,440	2,165	3,683	50,240	59	70,226	162,530

ABLE showing the AVERAGE RATES of PRODUCE of CROPS to the Statute Acre in the COUNTY of MAYO in each year from 1896 to 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 78, 79.

—	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwst., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
	1896	14·9	14·6	17·5	—	15·3	12·0	11·0	3·2	12·8	13·2		11·3	37·6	2·3
	1897	16·9	13·7	13·4	12·2	11·3	—	12·0	2·0	11·8	12·7		9·8	30·4	2·3
	1898	16·1	16·1	13·4	15·8	12·9	20·0	12·0	5·1	15·1	16·7		11·4	31·7	2·5
	1899	17·4	14·6	19·3	15·0	12·7	20·0	12·0	4·5	12·1	15·9		10·3	34·6	2·4
	1900	18·3	15·5	15·6	15·0	12·3	20·0	—	3·0	14·8	16·1		13·6	37·1	2·7
	1901	19·2	15·4	12·5	15·4	12·3	20·0	16·4	5·4	16·1	16·3	15·0	12·4	41·3	2·5
	1902	16·0	17·2	18·6	15·0	13·5	—	16·0	4·7	16·5	18·3	16·0	13·0	45·9	2·5
	1903	14·7	14·7	15·9	15·0	13·4	20·0	—	4·3	12·7	13·6	—	12·3	28·5	2·5
	1904	15·1	15·1	12·3	15·0	12·9	18·0	16·0	2·8	15·0	15·1	—	12·2	32·0	2·6
	1905	17·3	16·6	13·0	—	14·4	—	—	5·5	16·5	16·9	16·0	12·7	15·1	2·5

APPENDIX IV

7. TABLE showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, for the County of MAYO, the proportion per cent. under CROP cluding Meadow and Clover), Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mour Land, and Water, Roads and Fences, &c., in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 30-33.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Wat Roa Fences
Ballina, ...	14·6	37·2	—	0·8	13·9	4·5	24·5	4·
Ballinrobe	14·4	54·4	—	2·1	6·4	2·6	14·7	5·
Belmullet, ...	5·2	16·2	—	—	26·2	8·1	39·5	4·
Castlebar	16·1	48·6	—	0·8	8·0	2·9	16·5	7·
Claremorris, ..	21·7	61·9	—	0·5	7·7	1·3	0·8	6·
Killala, ...	7·6	33·0	—	0·3	23·6	11·1	20·1	4·
Swineford, ...	20·5	57·1	—	0·3	11·1	1·5	4·2	5·
Westport, ...	7·0	26·2	—	0·3	17·6	4·7	39·3	4·
Total for Mayo, ..	12·2	38·6	—	0·6	15·0	4·6	23·8	5·
Total for Ireland, ..	22·9	52·1	—	1·5	5·3	2·0	11·1	5·

8. STATEMENT as to SIRES, BULLS, and BOARS.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

The number of Sires in County Mayo serving Mares in 1905 (pp. 114–5) was as follows :—

Thoroughbred, ...	14
Half-bred, ...	9
Hackney, ...	9
Shire, ...	.
Clydesdale, ...	10
Agricultural, ...	21
All others, ...	7
Total, ...	70

The number of Bulls of the principal breeds, &c., in County Mayo in 1905 (pp. 116–7) was as follows :—

Shorthorn, ...	175
Hereford, ...	1
Aberdeen Angus, ...	63
Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled, ...	
Kerry, ...	
Dexter, ...	
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, ...	
Cross Breed or not included in foregoing,	
Total, ...	3

The number of Boars kept for breeding purp in County Mayo in 1905 (pp. 118–9 was as lows :—

White pigs, ...	
Black pigs, ...	
Tawny or brown pigs, ...	
Cross-bred, ...	
Boars not coming under any of the foregoing heads, ...	
Total, ...	

9. STATEMENT showing the Total Area under each of the principal varieties of Potatoes grown in Co Mayo, and the Average Rate of Produce per statute acre in cwts. of 112 lbs.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 120–1 and 128–9.

Variety.	Acreage.	Average rate of Produce in cwts.	Variety.	Acreage.	Aver rate Prod in cw
Champion, ...	28,916	110	Bruces, ...	—	—
Up-to-Date, ...	3,398	113	Champion Skerries, ...	—	—
Beauty of Bute, ...	925	111	Northern Star, ...	80	
Flounders, ...	3,192	107	Elephants or White Elephants, ..	31	1
Sutton or Sutton's Abundance, ..	95	113	Early Roses, ...	13	1
Skerry Blues, ...	95	90	Gawkies, ...	—	—
Irish Whites, ...	305	118	Main Crop, ...	9	1
British Queens, ...	399	97	All others, ...	440	—
American Roses, ...	54	114			

10. Bee-keeping Statistics.

...showing, for the County Mayo, the Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1904; the Number of ...arms during 1904; the Number of Stocks at the beginning of Winter, 1904, and the Number brought ...rough Winter, 1904–1905; with the quantity of Honey produced, and of Wax manufactured in 1904.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 132–3.

...ber of ... in the ...of May, ...4.	Number of Swarms during 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904–1905.		Run Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax Manufactured in 1904, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce for Household use).	
In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
22	252	20	449	36	379	39	1,208	385	8,417	524	253	15

...BLE showing, for the County Mayo, the Area Planted with Trees, and the Area Cleared during the ...ar ended 30th June, 1905, and the Number of each description of Tree Planted or Felled.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 136–9.

	Average Planted or Cleared.	Total Number of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Felled.										
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Elm.	Other Trees.	Mixed Trees, Number of each kind unspecified.
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

U.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY MAYO IN 1905.

...ies were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information ...ceived from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective ...stricts is shown in the following Table and the notes appended thereto.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp.162–3.

...ULARY Districts.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(a)	1 8	2 1	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 9	0 10	1 2	1 7	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 6	0 8
...e, (b) ..	1 9	2 1	1 3	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 11	1 3	1 4	1 6	0 11	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 9	0 11
...t, (c)	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	—	—	—	—
...r, (d)	1 7	2 1	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 5	0 9	0 10	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 1	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 9
...ris, (e) ..	1 8	2 4	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
..., (f)	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10
d, ...	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 10	1 3	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
...t, (g)	2 0	2 3	1 3	1 6	—	—	—	—	1 8	2 0	1 2	1 4	—	—	—	—

...o women or girls employed at agricultural labour in Ardnaree, Crossmolina, or Cloghans sub-districts; in fact, few employed in this ...t, especially in winter.
...ery little employment for women and girls save in the harvest.
...tate of wages low in this district. Most of the men and boys who are able to do so go to Scotland. No women or girls so employed ... winter, and not many during summer. They are generally hired by the quarter at from £1 5s. to £1 10s.
...ery little employment for agricultural labourers.
...ot much employment for agricultural labourers. The holdings being small, the tenant's family do all the work. All fully grown ...ltural labourers migrate to England in February and March. Scarcely any women or girls employed, except for a short period at ...t time.
...Without diet in most cases.
There are no female agricultural labourers.

APPENDIX IV.

V.—AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN OPERATION IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO DURING THE YEAR 1906–7.

Specially supplied by the Department.

Scheme.	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund.
	£
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture, ...	350
Poultry-keeping, ...	280
Buttermaking, ...	300
Horticulture and Bee-keeping, ...	215
Cottage and Farm Prizes, ...	240
Live Stock, ...	800
Subsidies to Shows, ...	250
Flax, ...	40

Itinerant Instruction.

Five Itinerant Instructors are employed in the county under the County scheme, viz., one in Agriculture, one in Horticulture, two in Buttermaking, and one Poultry-keeping (also a temporarry Itinerant Instructor in Poultry-keeping).

Agricultural Instruction in Congested Districts.

In addition to the Instructor employed under the County scheme, an Agricultural Overseer (Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Westport) and six Assistants are at present employed.

Special Demonstration Plots.

Potatoes, ...	1,021 plots.
Oats, ...	567 ,,
Turnip and Mangel, ...	377 ,,
Grass, ...	127 ,,
Fertilisers, ...	558 ,,
Lime, ...	35 ,,

Horse Breeding.

The following registered Thoroughbred Stallions are located in the county :—

"Blue Hackle,"	with	Michael Dermody, The Monument, Scardane, Claremorris.
"Craig Royston,"	,,	William R. Bourke, Ballintubber, Killala.
"Fife,"	,,	John Moore, Newbrook, Hollymount.
"Infant Flower,"	,,	Patrick Dixon, Ahaney, Develeen Farm, Claremorris.
"Marvel,"	,,	Michael J. King, Westport.
"Middleham,"	,,	William A. Laing, Tivoli, Ballina.
"St. Monans,"	,,	R. Macaulay, M.D., Ballina.
"Happy Medium,"	located at Belmullet.	The property of the Department
"Red Devil,"	,, Achill Sound.	of Agriculture.

"St. Monans" was supplied by the Department under their loan scheme, and "Marvel" was also supplied by the Department on special terms.

There are also located in the county the Half-bred Stallion "Cuckoo," with Michael Hyland, Gortjordan, Kilmaine; and "Wild Fox," the property of the Department, is located at Achill Sound

In addition there are three Welsh Cob Stallions, which were taken over from the Congested Districts Board, specially located in the county, one at Belmullet, one at Louisburgh, and one on Clare Island.

The County Committee are issuing 130 free nominations of mares uuder the 1907 scheme, the animals having been selected at the following centres :—

Centre.	Nominations provided.
Ballinrobe, ...	25
Swinford, ...	18
Claremorris, ...	19
Newport, ...	8
Westport, ...	10
Castlebar, ...	18
Ballycastle, ...	9
Belmullet, ...	5
Ballina, ...	18

Ass Breeding.

Stallion Asses have been placed by the Department with

Name.	*Address.*
James Stuart,	Ardnaree, Ballina.
William E. Mulligan,	Charlestown.
John Ward,	Tavanagh, Claremorris,
James M'Cabe,	The Lodge, Clareisland.
John Tunny,	Knappagh, Westport.
W. J. Evans,	Coolnafarna, Ballinlough.

Cattle Breeding.

Premium Bulls are located under the county scheme with the following :—

Name:	*Address.*
John Connor,	Tully, Rehins, Castlebar.
Patrick Winters,	Ballycastle.
Michael Moran,	Shraheen, Foxford.
C. Guy Orme,	Owenmore, Crossmolina.
Patrick O'Donnell,	Gurteen, Clogher, Westport.
Thomas Train,	Aughadiffen, Kilkelly.
John O'Donnell,	Oxford, Kiltimagh.
John Ward,	Farnagh, Claremorris.
James Murphy,	Ballymartin, Kilmain.
Patrick Malley,	Knockloss, Ballinrobe.
Thomas Hughes,	Ballymagibbon, Cong.
Patrick Kilgallon,	Mullanes, Ballina.
James O'Boyle,	Tonroe, Killala.
Robert Scott,	Barnfield, Ballina.
Martin Hughes,	Mullinmore, Crossmolina.
Thomas M'Girr,	Cuillen, Kilsallough, Westport.
Anthony Clarke,	Ballinamarogue, Islandeady, Castlebar.
Michael Prendergast,	Aughany, Louisburgh.
James Byrne,	Loughanboy, Ballyhaunis.
James Brannick,	Annfield, Hollymount.
Bridget Brannick,	Scardane, Claremorris.
Martin Costello,	Rosemount, Carramore, Hollymount.

Premium Bulls are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department's funds :—

Name.	*Address.*
Thomas Tighe,	Tallagh, Belmullet.
John Halligan,	Dercleash, Kiltimagh.
John Wilks,	Sprighill, Kilmeena, Westport.
P. F. Tuohy,	Ballintubber House, Castlebar.
James Daly,	Glenhest, Newport.
John Casey,	Ballinaslee, Partry, Ballinrobe.
Patrick Reilly,	Shraugh, Louisburgh.
Hugh Lynn,	Keenagh Beg, Crossmolina.
Denis Lynn,	Dolegg, Ballina.
Owen M'Nally,	Feenune, Louisburgh.
Mary M'Ging,	Croaghrim, Tourmakeady.
Thomas Moore,	Knappagh, Westport.
William Giblin,	Cahergall, Newport.
Patrick Deane,	Glenamoy, Bangor Erris.
Patrick Duffy,	Derreendaffderg, Ballinrobe.
Thomas Henegan.	Treen, Tourmakeady.
Edward Judge,	Cregganboy, Belderg, Ballina.

Additional Bulls placed by the Department in Congested Districts on special instalment terms :—

Name.	*Address.*
Thomas Nolan,	Callowbrack, Newport.
John M'Loughlin,	Oughty, Drummin, Westport.
Patrick M'Nulty,	Carheenbrack, Carrabeg.
John Barret,	Lakefield, Bunnahowna.
Patrick Conway,	Shanamonragh, Ballycroy.
Patrick Heneghan,	Derrypark, Tournakeady.
Patrick Malley,	Carrowvagh, Westport.
John Heneghan,	Corveagh, Aughagower, Westport.
Myles Sweeney,	Polranny, Achill Sound.
E. Mangan,	Roy Carter, Geesala.
Patrick Gready,	Bunnamohaun, Clare Island.
Michael Murphy,	Attavalla, Bangor Erris.

APPENDIX IV.

Swine Breeding.

Premium Boars are located with the following :—

Name.	*Address.*
M. J. O'Grady,	Kilmore, Kilkelly.
Thomas Doherty,	Lurga, Charlestown.
Martin Deasy,	Carrigolda, Bohola, Swinford.
James M'Loughlin,	Ballindorrish, Knock, Ballyhaunis.
Patrick O'Donnell,	Gurteen, Clogher, Westport.
Michael Brennan,	Ballinamarogue, Islandeady, Castlebar.
Michael Hopkins,	Crimlin, Ross West, Castlebar.
Mark Loftus,	Carrowlabin, Bonniconlin, Ballina.
Thomas Cormack,	Mullafarry, Killala.
William Gready,	Ballycastle.
Michael Cawley,	Cloughbrack, Bofeenaun, Crossmolina.
John Calleran,	Cornfield, Hollymount.
Thomas Train,	Aughadiffin, Kilkelly.
John Ward,	Tavanagh, Claremorris.
James Murphy,	Ballymartin, Kilmaine, Ballinrobe.
Thomas Moran,	Park, Turlough, Castlebar.
Bryan O'Donnell,	Thornhill, Kiltimagh.
W. J. Evans,	Coolnafarna, Ballinalough.
Thomas Durkin,	Killeen, Ballyvary.
John Staunton,	Tourmakeady, Ballinrobe.
Thomas Walsh,	Carracastle, Ballaghadereen.
Thomas Dillon,	Rathrea, Kincon, Killala.
Patrick Duffy,	Kilmovee, Ballaghadereen.
Robert Scott,	Banfield, Ballina.
Patrick Kilgallon,	Mullanes, Ballina.

Premium Boars are located with the following, the premiums being payable entirely out of the Department's funds :—

Name.	*Address.*
Maurice Durkan,	Askelaure, Louisburgh.
Thomas Horan,	Blackpatch, Killasser, Swinford.
John Flynn,	Seefin, Scaurdane, Claremorris.
Thomas Moore,	Knappagh, Westport.
John Gallagher,	Cloondaff, Glenhest, Newport.
Patrick Munnelly,	Crossmolina.
Walter Keady,	Curnicarton, Kilmaine.
P. J. Tuohy,	Ballintubber House, Castlebar.
Martin Costello,	Rosemount, Hollymount.
Myles Sweeney,	Polranny, Achill Sound.
Edward Nallen,	Binghhamstown, Belmullet.
Geoffrey Bourke,	Oldtown, Irishtown.
William Ruddy,	Derrynameel, Bunnahowna, Ballina.

Sheep Breeding.

Rams located in Congested Districts in County Mayo, 1906 :—

Name.	*Address.*
James Sherry,	Raugh, Liscarney, Westport.
John Heneghan,	Corveagh, Aughagower.
James Tunney,	Erriff, Leenane, Galway.
William Tunney,	Derrakellen, Drumin, Westport.
James Conway,	Scardaun, Ballycroy.
Edward Carney,	Clooniskill, Aughagower, Westport.
Thomas Gavan,	Raugh, Liscarney, Westport.
Anthony Derrig,	Glenagosslin, Tourmakeady.
Austin Hastings,	Laghta, Louisburgh.
Thomas J. Kittrick,	Crickeen, Louisburgh
Patrick Granaghan,	Letterbrick, Crossmolina.
Martin Callaghan,	Townakeel, Boughadoon, Crossmolina.
Patrick Malley,	Carrowreagh, Liscarney, Westport.
Thomas O'Malley,	Kille, Clareisland.
Patrick Ruddy,	Bunamahon, Clareisland.
Patrick Grady,	Bunamahon, Clareisland.
John Lawless,	Bohaun South, Killyvally, Westport.
John Cormack,	Aughness, Ballycroy.

SHEEP BREEDING—*continued.*

Rams located in Congested Districts in County Mayo, 1906 :—

Name.	*Address.*
Michael English,	Mivellin, Achill.
John Casey,	Derrypark, Tourmakeady.
John Joyce,	Cappanacreha, Killitiane, Tourmakeady.
Patrick Henegan,	Gortnacullagh, Tourmakeady.
James Joyce,	Durless, Kilsallagh, Westport.
Patrick Gavin,	Albawn, Erriff, Leenane
Joseph Toole,	Innisturk.
John Toole (Austin),	Innisturk.
Patrick Durkan,	Askelon, Louisburgh.
Edward Malley,	Fermoyle, Louisburgh.
Peter Walsh,	Killeen, Kilsallagh, Louisburgh.
Patrick O'Mailey,	Ballytoughty, Clareisland.
John O'Malley,	Ballytoughty, Clareisland.
Thomas O'Malley,	Capnagower, Clareisland.
Edward Carney,	Clooniskill, Aughagower, Westport.

List showing the names and addresses of persons holding Egg Distribution Stations (Hens and Ducks) under the 1906–7 scheme :—

Name.	*Address.*
Mrs. Barklie,	Rehins, Ballina.
Patrick Brennan,	Walshtown, Kiltimagh.
Mrs. Byrne,	Lakehill, Knock.
Mrs. Gannon,	Thornhill, Westport.
Miss Cawley,	Tubbernavine, Lahardane.
Convent of Mercy,	Claremorris.
Mr. Costello,	Carrowmore, Hollymount.
Mrs. Curran,	Scardaun, Claremorris.
Mrs. Dillon,	Rathrea, Kilcon, Killala.
Mrs. Donohoe,	Lakefield, Bunnahowen.
Miss Ferris,	The Neale, Ballinarobe.
Mrs. M. J. Gallagher,	Tulleage, Aclare.
Mrs Gronell,	Kilkerin, Partry.
Patrick Healy,	Glenamoy, Bangor Erris.
Mrs. Heneghan,	Moneen, Louisburgh.
Mrs. Heneghan,	Trean, Tourmakeady.
Miss Hunt,	Brackloon Cottage, Carracastle.
Mrs. Jordan,	Leiter, Islandeady, Castlebar.
Mrs. Keane,	Derrypark, Tourmakeady.
Mrs. P. J. Kelly,	Glenhest, Newport.
Miss M'Cabe,	Bunnacurry, Achill.
Mrs. M'Ging,	Croaghrim, Tourmakeady.
Miss M'Neela,	Derrycleetagh, Newport.
Edward Nallen,	Binghamstown, Belmullet.
Mrs. Staunton,	Keelogues, Byllyvarry.
Mrs. Stuart,	Ardnaree, Ballina.
Mrs. Symington,	Luffertain, Castlebar.
Mrs. C. M'Donnell,	Doonfeeny, Ballycastle.
J. J. M'Cabe,	Clareisland, Westport.

List showing the names and addresses of persons holding Turkey Stations under the 1906–7 scheme :—

Address.	*Name.*
Mr. P. Brennan,	Walshtown, Kiltimagh.
Mrs. K. Byrne,	Loughanboy, Ballyhaunis.
Mrs. Julia Carr,	Clooncleve, Killasser.
Miss M. Flanagan,	Brickens, Claremorris.
Mrs. Hamilton,	Burncomb, Logaphuill, Castlebar.
Mrs. Joyce,	Kilkerrin, Partry.
Mrs. M'Gloin,	Callow, Foxford.
Mrs. Malley,	Ballyduff, Hollymount.
Mrs. O'Donnell,	Gurteen, Clogher, Westport.
Mrs. Scott,	Barnfield, Ballina.
Mrs. Stuart,	Ardnaree, Ballina.
Mrs. Watts,	Knockanillaun, Ballina.
J. M Andrew,	Blackforth, Foxford.
C. Burke,	Oldtown, Ballindine.

APPENDIX IV.

W.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS

The special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts which distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other counties and from the ordinary examples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the Donegal Statistical Abstract (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, Cd. 3319, 1907, pp. 314–5). The total number of persons (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of the Agricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 15,286. Of this number 8,428 were resident in County Mayo. Of these 2,267 were landholders, but of the landless labourers 4,282 were the sons, and 259 were the daughters, of landholders who worked on their parents' farm when at home. The following Table taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish Migratory Labourers for 1906 (pages 38 and 39), gives further information on the subject:—

Poor Law Union.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where Employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Ballina, ...	657	2	.	1	2	4	75	35	23	5	2	2	1	809	748	61	.	54
Ballinrobe, ...	127	.	.	.	1	1	12	2	1	2	2	1	2	151	97	54	.	14
Belmullet, ...	311	.	.	.	9	3	45	5	12	4	3	2	4	398	274	124	.	122
Castlebar, ...	722	1	.	6	4	20	104	61	68	13	6	2	5	1,012	989	4	19	139
Claremorris, ...	697	.	.	2	1	3	51	69	44	9	6	3	.	885	884	1	.	217
Killala, ...	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	11	8	.	3	.
Swineford, ...	2,151	2	1	3	9	29	363	292	249	41	39	10	7	3,196	3,178	18	.	767
Westport, ...	1,488	3	26	75	80	44	155	40	17	8	5	9	16	1,966	1,173	781	12	748
Total, ...	6,161	8	27	87	106	104	805	505	415	82	64	29	*35	8,428	7,351	1,043	34	2,061

* Comprising one each of 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 54, 56, 63, 90, 100, 103, 105, 124, 126, 143, 151 acres: two each of 44, 80, 82 acres; three each of 46 and 60 acres; and seven of 50 acres each.

X.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

1.—Statement showing Statistics of Co-Operative Creameries in Co. Mayo in 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	Name.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Ballaghadereen, ..	1898	597	984	377	2,237	—

2.—STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in County Mayo, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	Number of Loans Granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Reserve Fund.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Achill Sound, ..	1904	77	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	150 0 0	65	0 4 5	1 18 0	3 9 8	
Addergoole, ..	1898	105	195 0 0	202 0 0	397 0 0	494 0 0	120	9 10 3½	0 17 2½	17 8 6½	
Attymass, ..	1898	87	80 0 0	47 0 0	127 0 0	193 10 0	76	0 8 5	1 16 11	14 2 2	
Aughamore, ..	1903	52	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	64 0 0	16	0 1 11	1 18 7½	4 12 11½	
Balla and Belcarra,	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ballyhane, ..	1898	49	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	207 10 0	42	0 0 9	3 6 9	12 0 6	
Bangor Erris, ..	1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bekan, ...	1900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belmullet, ..	1896	227	240 0 0	237 0 0	477 0 0	506 0 0	189	2 0 5	17 8 7½	76 12 4	
Breaffy, ...	1901	61	130 0 0	—	130 0 0	133 0 0	30	0 11 2	1 11 11	6 4 7	
Burren, ...	1899	56	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	142 15 0	38	2 14 0	1 1 4	3 13 2	
Burriscarra and Ballintubber.	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clare Island, ..	1899	58	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	78 0 0	34	0 12 0	2 2 5½	13 4 10	
Crimlin ..	1900	73	150 0 0	—	150 0 0	148 10 0	34	0 3 10	2 8 3	8 12 7	
Croaghpatrick, ..	1905	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not commenced working, 1905.
Currane, ..	1904	83	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	154 0 0	99	0 1 11	1 11 2	3 3 10	
Derrylohane, ..	1903	46	100 0 0	4 9 6	104 9 6	128 0 0	20	0 10 0	1 17 9½	3 11 3½	
Drummin, ..	1905	54	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	56 12 0	23	—	2 5 3	2 5 3	
Enniscoe, ..	1898	262	50 0 0	509 0 6	559 0 6	655 0 0	251	0 13 8	14 15 6	92 15 4½	
Geesala, ..	1898	296	307 13 7	248 7 3	556 0 10	614 0 0	198	6 9 4	19 1 8½	85 13 3½	
Glenhest, ..	1900	87	131 0 0	214 0 0	345 0 0	393 0 0	98	1 13 4	3 14 5	8 8 3	
Glenisland, ..	1903	61	200 3 1	—	200 3 1	289 15 0	60	0 4 0	1 15 3	3 17 7	
Islandeady, ..	1903	118	300 0 0	—	300 0 0	436 14 10	73	2 9 6	0 9 1	5 2 11	
Kilcommon, ..	1898	157	100 0 0	37 17 6	137 17 6	174 0 0	78	0 15 0	5 18 7	36 19 9½	
Killasser, ..	1898	27	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	55 0 0	14	0 11 5	0 7 10	1 18 8	
Killeen, ..	1905	40	100 0 0	75 0 0	175 0 0	138 0 0	27	0 6 11	2 2 4	2 2 4	
Kilmaclasser, ..	1902	41	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	62 0 0	29	0 10 2	0 9 8½	3 15 11½	
Kilmeena, ..	1902	32	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0	222 10 0	48	0 2 1	2 5 1½	1 17 10	
Kilmore Erris, ..	1898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kilvine and Ballindine.	1900	89	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	135 10 0	45	0 4 8	1 6 5	3 3 11	
Lettra, ...	1898	218	100 0 0	50 0 0	150 0 0	222 10 0	91	0 4 1	2 1 5	7 7 9	
Logboy, ...	1900	23	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	0 0 1	0 3 11	1 10 9½	
Louisburgh, ..	1903	75	100 18 11	50 11 5½	151 10 4½	200 10 0	46	0 12 3	1 15 8½	5 1 11	
Lower Achill, ..	1901	58	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	45	0 3 7	1 1 4	4 12 3	
Mayo Abbey, ..	1905	24	121 17 10	—	121 17 10	120 0 0	14	0 2 1	1 5 0½	1 5 0½	
Middle Achill, ..	1903	79	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	107 10 0	45	4 5 7½	—	—	Loss, £2 10s.
Mount Partry, ..	1899	50	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	121 18 9	41	0 5 11	2 5 0½	12 2 6	
Murneen, ..	1900	51	151 3 7	20 0 0	171 3 7	130 0 0	25	0 9 7	1 3 8	7 12 8½	
Newport East, ..	1903	30	50 2 7	10 0 0	60 2 7	53 0 0	11	0 9 1	0 2 7	0 3 5	
Tieranaur, ..	1903	79	150 0 0	10 0 0	160 0 0	193 10 0	56	0 7 8	2 0 7½	5 10 0½	

3.—Home Industries Societies

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Ballysakeery, ..	1900	40	16	-	306	—

APPENDIX IV.

Y.— RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ardagh ..	Brackloonagh ..	Earl of Arran	64 3 30	17 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonbrone ..	Earl of Arran	41 1 2	34 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Drummindoo ..	Earl of Arran	107 2 25	30 15 0	—	
,,	Derreen ..	Earl of Arran	60 3 32	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	1 0 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	Deelcastle ..	Earl of Arran	430 0 14	249 10 0	60 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	87 1 0	34 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	35 2 2	3 16 0	0 4 0	
,,	Grange ..	Earl of Arran	123 1 11	65 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	322 1 8	130 10 0	—	
,,	Bundeeleen ..	Major James Paget	56 1 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowgarve North	Major James Paget	4 3 0	2 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Major James Paget	60 2 20	26 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Major James Paget	46 3 20	18 17 0	—	
,,	,,	Major James Paget	93 2 9	35 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Major James Paget	23 2 0	16 0 0	—	
,,	Garraunard ..	Earl of Arran	0 3 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Knockadangan	Major James Paget	99 1 10	70 1 0	0 19 0	
,,	Knockagarravaun	Earl of Arran	5 1 20	4 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	68 2 5	6 12 0	—	
,,	Knockanumera	Major James Paget	110 0 17	35 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Knockglass ..	Major James Paget	262 0 35	149 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Major James Paget	16 3 20	13 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Major James Paget	18 0 20	13 0 0	—	
,,	Rathmoyle ..	Major James Paget	103 1 34	55 5 0	—	
,,	Knockfree ..	Earl of Arran	13 2 8	8 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	1 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Wherrew ..	Earl of Arran	6 1 32	3 0 0	—	
Ardnaree North	Castleconor ..	Charles Boyd	203 3 10	130 0 0	6 10 0	
,,	Dooyeaghny or Cloonloughan	Hon. George O. Gore	128 0 8	2 5 0	—	
,,	Farrangarode	Arthur Ormsby	48 2 11	29 0 0	12 0 0	
,,	,,	Arthur Ormsby	41 0 20	20 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Arthur William Ormsby ..	11 1 11	8 5 0	5 10 0	
,,	Quignalegan ..	Rosetta Nicholson	25 0 22	0 15 0	—	
,,	Corimla South	William H. Ormsby	85 1 27	1 5 0	—	
,,	Quignashee ..	Reps. James Hale	56 3 38	6 5 0	—	
Ardnaree South Rural	Ardnaree or Shanaghy	Henry H. Jones	266 0 12	169 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	Ballyholan ..	Trustees Samuel Lewis ..	38 2 9	0 10 0	—	
,,	Behy More ..	John W. Stratford	18 3 11	0 10 0	—	
,,	Breaghwy ..	Sarah J. P. Knox Gore ..	97 0 4	4 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowcushlaun	Reps. Col. Henry Verschoyle ..	4 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Col. Henry W. Verschoyle ..	9 0 0	3 11 0	—	
,,	Cloonslaun ..	Reps. Col. Henry W. Verschoyle ..	145 0 19	2 10 0	—	
,,	Rathkip ..	Genl. Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	28 3 30	0 10 0	—	
Attymass East	Mullaghawny	Sarah J. P. Knox-Gore ..	90 2 30	0 5 0	—	
Attymass West	Carrowkeribly	Sarah J. P. Knox-Gore ..	59 1 0	26 14 0	1 1 0	
,,	,,	Agnes F. N. Knox	67 2 8	38 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Agnes F. N. Knox	1,032 2 30	4 18 0	—	
,,	Bunnafinglas ..	Edmond H. Pery Knox-Gore ..	287 3 20	89 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	Corradrishy ..	Captain W. R. Orme	66 3 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert William Orme ..	100 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Drumscoba ..	Edmond H. Pery Knox Gore ..	43 0 35	13 0 0	—	
Ballina Rural ..	Ardoughan ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	28 1 5	0 15 0	—	
,,	Belleek ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	193 2 29	171 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Cloonturk ..	Henry Hastings Jones ..	16 2 12	—	—	
,,	Cloontykellew	Susanna Pringle	43 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Susanna Pringle	59 0 4	19 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Susanna Pringle	80 3 18	44 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Coolcran ..	Edward A. Atkinson	75 1 4	36 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	Crannagh ..	Sarah J. P. Knox Gore ..	181 1 26	122 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Croftonpark ..	Earl of Arran	6 3 35	0 15 0	—	
,,	Farranasculloge	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	219 2 23	2 15 0	—	
	Farranns ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	198 2 39	118 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	3 3 5	2 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	13 0 32	7 16 0	—	
,,	Garronkeel ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	194 2 1	132 0 0	76 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Gortatogher ..	William R. Orme	22 0 12	0 10 0	—	
,,	Gorteen ..	Alexander Sim (Junior) ..	139 1 0	91 15 0	2 15 0	
,,	,,	Alexander Sim (Junior) ..	2 2 26	2 7 0	—	
,,	Greenaun ..	Earl of Arran	74 1 22	2 0 0	—	
,,	Kilmoremoy ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	91 1 25	86 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	12 3 38	18 4 0	0 11 0	
,,	Knockanillaun	Earl of Arran	19 0 13	12 10 0	—	
,,	Knockegan and Cloonagh Beg	Earl of Arran	30 0 30	0 15 0	—	
	Knocklehaugh	Henry Hastings Jones ..	60 1 17	2 0 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observation
				Land.	Buildings	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
na Rural ..	Knocklehaugh	Henry Hastings Jones ..	49 2 8	20 0 0	—	
,,	Laghtadawnnagh	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	167 1 26	117 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	Rahans ..	Miss Sidney Orme	172 1 14	112 5 0	15 14 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rathnaconeen	Sidney Orme	42 0 35	12 19 0	0 15 0	
sakeery ..	Ballinteean ..	Earl of Arran	62 1 37	31 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	66 3 29	52 15 0	—	
,,	Ballysakeery ..	Earl of Arran	100 3 20	62 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Coonealcauraun	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	161 3 33	3 17 0	—	
,,	Islands in Killala Bay	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	0 0 31	—	—	
,,	Carrigeena Island	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	0 0 24	—	—	
,,	Illaunamuck ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	0 1 24	—	—	
,,	Knockatinnole	Major W. A. G. S. Knox Gore	150 2 9	70 0 0	—	
,,	Lisglennon ..	Earl of Arran	3 3 34	2 5 0	—	
,,	Rathglass East	Earl of Arran	112 2 34	75 8 0	6 0 0	
,,	Rusheens ..	Charles K. Kirkwood	21 2 28	19 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Charles K. Kirkwood	0 0 12	0 2 0	0 8 0	
,,	Rathroeen ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	16 2 0	0 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	10 3 6	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	64 1 20	39 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	0 3 30	0 6 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	34 1 0	18 10 0	—	
veela ..	Glendavoolagh	Sir Benjamin Chapman ..	1,124 0 18	16 0 0	5 0 0	
owmore ..	Ballyderg ..	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	123 3 9	12 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	3 0 17	1 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyhiernaun	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	7 2 6	—	—	
,,	Cappanglogh ..	Earl of Arran	117 0 36	61 10 0	1 5 0	
,,	Carrowmore ..	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	355 2 32	150 15 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Carrowntreila	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	29 1 24	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cloghans ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	12 3 20	—	—	
,,	Cloonacanna ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	90 0 6	36 15 0	—	
,,	Cloontally ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	116 0 20	61 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	13 0 29	3 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonygunnaun	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	21 0 23	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonyvollow	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	99 3 37	47 13 0	—	
,,	Coolcran ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	7 0 30	0 4 0	—	
,,	Corroy ..	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	2 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Derrygullinaun	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	55 2 22	0 5 0	—	
,,	Derrynamuck ..	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	61 1 3	0 10 0	—	
,,	Friarstown ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	22 2 0	—	—	
,,	Garrycloonagh	Pechell Irvine and Pechell Haslett	9 0 5	2 8 0	—	
	Islands in Lough Conn :					
,,	Inishlee ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	2 0 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Coarse Island	Edmond A. Pery Knox Grae ..	0 1 27	—	—	
,,	Creeve Island	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	2 1 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Annagh Island	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	45 2 33	19 16 0	0 14 0	
,,	Annateige Island	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	15 0 2	4 5 0	—	
,,	Newtown ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	18 3 10	—	—	
,,	Ratabaun ..	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	101 1 9	58 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Percy Vaughan Jackson ..	6 1 3	2 15 0	1 0 0	
smolina rth	Attishane ..	William Fetherston Haugh ..	189 0 25	92 0 0	30 10 0	Mansion house
,,	Attishane (Joynt)	William Fetherston Haugh ..	126 0 5	52 0 0	4 0 0	
	Ballaghamuck	William Fetherston Haugh ..	105 3 8	39 0 0	—	
,,	Behy ..	William Fetherston Haugh ..	200 1 21	83 15 0	—	
,,	Crossmolina ..	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	5 2 26	6 13 0	—	
,,	Garraun ..	William Fetherston Haugh ..	178 2 6	93 0 0	—	
,,	Gortnahurra Lower	William Fetherston Haugh ..	865 3 33	94 0 0	—	
,,	Gortskeddia ..	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	9 1 8	0 5 0	—	
smolina uth	Ballynalynagh	John M. Coyne	208 3 21	87 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Castlehill (Par. of Crossmolina)	Edward C. Walsh	25 2 14	13 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward C. Walsh	29 3 10	1 15 0	—	
,,	Castlehill (Parish of Addergoole)	Edward C. Walsh	535 3 38	268 15 0	35 0 0	Mansion house
	Islands in Lough Conn :					
,,	Illanbeg ..	Granville H. Knox	0 2 26	—	—	
,,	Kilmurry Beg	Edward C. Walsh	111 3 24	56 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	Kilmurry More	Edward C. Walsh	116 1 14	59 0 0	—	
,,	Prospect ..	Joseph Pratt	143 3 12	90 0 0	51 10 0	Mansion house
..	Dervin ..	Joseph Pratt	128 2 13	72 0 0	1 0 0	
y ..	Carrowgarve South	Earl of Arran	316 0 8	7 0 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation List.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Derry ..	Dooleeg Beg	Earl of Arran	537 2 33	5 15 0	—	
,,	Keenagh Beg	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	128 0 29	3 0 0	15 0 0	
,,	,,	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	1,027 2 31	5 0 0	—	
Fortland ..	Ballynaboll ..	Annesley A. Knox	212 0 10	96 15 0	12 10 0	
,,	Bunaneraghtish	Annesley A. Knox	147 2 37	66 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	Cloonapisha ..	Annesley A. Knox	128 0 13	66 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Cloonkee ..	Annesley A. Knox	60 3 37	0 5 0	—	
,,	Fairfield Lower	Florence Knox	25 2 30	—	—	
,,	Fairfield Upper	Florence Knox	31 1 35	—	—	
,,	Knockaskeehaun	Annesley A Knox	170 2 11	72 14 0	0 11 0	
,,	,, ..	Reps. Annesley A. Knox ..	77 1 15	27 0 0	—	
,,	Lauvlyer ..	Reginald Knox	215 0 36	80 0 0	29 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ryppacastle ..	Annesley A. Knox	476 3 12	263 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rathbal ..	Annesley A. Knox	163 0 16	65 4 0	0 11 0	
,,	Rathglass West	Annesley A. Knox	45 1 7	24 3 0	1 7 0	
,,	Rathnamagh ..	Annesley A. Knox	55 1 0	26 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Annesley A. Knox	107 1 7	30 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Annesley A. Knox	14 2 39	0 6 0	—	
,,	Treangarrow ..	Reginald Knox	144 2 26	75 12 0	0 15 0	
Kilgarvan ..	Bunnyconnellan East	Charles Downing	1,850 1 16	13 4 0	—	
,,	Bunnyconnellan West	Charles Downing	4 0 0	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles Downing	26 1 30	7 13 0	2 12 0	
,,	,,	Charles Downing	146 1 24	63 0 0	12 0 0	
,,	Carha ..	John T, Kirkwood	60 1 20	1 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowleagh ..	Captain R. W. Thompson ..	1,178 1 6	5 0 0	—	
,,	Cloonta ..	John Townsend Kirkwood ..	132 0 5	2 12 0	—	
,,	Drumsheen ..	Charles Downing	282 3 0	4 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Charles Downing	20 1 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Charles Downing	742 2 30	7 0 0	—	
Letterbrick ..	Glenagort ..	Annesley Knox and Others ..	573 2 14	2 0 0	—	
,,	Knockaunbun	Annesley Knox and Others ..	173 0 3	2 8 0	—	
,,	Letterbrick ..	Annesley Knox and Others ..	1,002 3 15	6 5 0	—	
,,	Letterneevoge	Annesley Knox and Others ..	385 0 35	5 5 0	—	
,,	Srahyconigaun	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	174 1 18	9 0 0	—	
,,	Tawnakeel ..	Annesley Knox and Others ..	232 0 34	4 10 0	—	
Mount Falcon ..	Ballyhanruck	William Atkinson	154 2 25	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ballymacredmond	Utred A. Knox	11 2 10	3 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Utred A. Knox	6 3 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Utred A. Knox	3 0 25	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Utred A. Knox	5 2 25	2 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowgarve ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	7 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Reginald Knox	4 2 0	0 2 0	—	
,,	Carrowvaneen	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	33 0 17	0 5 0	—	
,,	Coolcronaun ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	323 0 3	134 7 0	60 3 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	44 2 0	4 5 0	—	
,,	Corraveggaun West	Charles Crofton Black ..	36 0 2	3 0 0	—	
,,	Curragh ..	Utred A. Knox	205 2 28	92 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Drumrevagh ..	Utred A. Knox	412 3 32	220 5 0	100 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Anna Maria Knox	50 3 26	26 0 0	7 10 0	
,,	Knockmore ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	142 1 35	2 7 0	—	
,,	Lissaniska West	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	14 3 13	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	24 2 15	3 10 0	—	
,,	Rinagry ..	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	80 2 30	—	—	
,,	,,	Edmond A. Pery Knox Gore ..	1 2 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John C. Ormsby	207 1 27	41 10 0	15 0 0	
,,	Rinakilleen ..	Sarah J. Pery Knox Gore ..	26 1 10	10 10 0	—	
,,	Shanclogh ..	Utred A. Knox	23 1 3	14 10 0	—	
,,	Tonybaun ..	Utred A. Knox	223 3 20	159 0 0	1 10 0	
Rathoma ..	Balloughadalla	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	490 3 1	108 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	32 2 0	18 0 0	—	
,,	Ballybroony ..	Eleanor S. Dundas	258 0 23	173 15 0	17 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Ballymackeehola	Earl of Arran	438 0 39	4 0 0	—	
,,	Raheens ..	Earl of Arran	15 1 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Rathoma ..	John T. Kirkwood	36 0 30	—	—	
Sallymount ..	Carrowcastle ..	John T, Kirkwood	32 3 25	—	—	
,,	Carrowconeen	Edward Howley	72 1 12	43 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowreagh ..	Earl of Arran	76 0 10	—	—	
,,	Corrower ..	Mary McGloin	6 1 5	1 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Kilgarvan ..	Colonel John Howley ..	3 0 5	1 10 0	—	
Sraheen ..	Bellass ..	Lord Clanmorris	12 2 0	—	—	
,,	Clossaghroe ..	Jonathan Rashleigh	27 2 32	—	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINA—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute)	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-heen ..	Drummin ..	Earl of Arran	238 3 24	36 18 0	0 12 0	
,,	Gorteennamuck	Jonathan Rashleigh	85 2 1	2 10 0	—	
,,	Griffin's Island	Lord Clanmorris	0 0 20	—	—	
,,	Sraheen ..	Earl of Arran	196 2 3	78 16 0	0 14 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE.

inchalla ..	Churchfield Lower	Richard C. Lynch	7 1 8	2 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	43 Islands ..	Richard C. Lynch	8 0 0	—	—	
,,	Dirkbeg ..	Col. H. T. Clements	1,502 0 23	6 5 0	0 15 0	
inrobe ..	Ballinrobe Demesne ..	Charles H. Knox	11 1 10	18 10 0	6 10 0	
,,	,,	Charles H. Knox	216 0 10	179 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Caher ..	Alexander Martyn	19 3 30	4 1 0	—	
,,	Carn ..	Charles H. Knox	1 2 30	0 15 0	—	
,,	Cloonee ..	William C. Burke	38 0 5	19 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	William C. Burke	137 1 26	76 5 0	19 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cloongowla ..	Rep. Frederick de Montmorency	68 2 24	0 12 0	—	
,,	Cloonkerry ..	Charles H. Knox	30 1 22	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cornaroya ..	Charles H. Knox	5 1 1	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles H. Knox	4 1 18	4 0 0	—	
,,	Creagh Demesne	Charles H. Knox	620 1 32	367 17 0	90 3 0	Mansion house
,,	Curramore ..	Alexander Martyn	200 1 22	137 5 0	20 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cuslough Demesne	Charles H. Knox	337 1 12	195 5 0	—	
,,	Devenish Island	Charles H. Knox	7 2 5	1 15 0	—	
,,	Knocknagulshy	Charles H. Knox	274 2 30	88 10 0	—	
,,	Knocknakillew	Charles H. Knox	95 0 2	24 5 0	—	
,,	Liskilleen ..	Stanhope W. F. Kenny ..	415 0 10	307 10 0	18 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Stanhope W. F. Kenny ..	5 0 24	3 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Stanhope W. F. Kenny ..	112 3 26	—	—	
,,	Rathkelly ..	Charles H. Knox	5 0 0	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles H. Knox	2 0 18	1 0 0	—	
,,	Rathredmond	Charles H. Knox	53 3 17	5 0 0	—	
,,	Rathcarreen ..	Charles H. Knox	146 3 2	95 5 0	—	
rriscarra ..	Ballycally ..	George A. Moore	296 0 18	92 11 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	George A. Moore	40 0 30	23 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	George A. Moore	200 2 37	134 10 0	—	
,,	Burriscarra ..	Rep. John N. Ferrall	5 0 2	1 18 0	0 12 0	
,,	Carrownagreg-gaun	Maurice C. J. Blake	32 2 30	0 15 0	—	
,,	Drumnashin-nagh	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	17 1 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	Gleneary Island	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	1 2 19	0 4 0	—	
,,	Priest's Island	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	0 1 27	—	—	
,,	Five Islands ..	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	0 0 23	—	—	
,,	Deer Island ..	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	0 1 17	—	—	
,,	Ballycally Island	George A. Moore	0 0 14	—	—	
,,	Kiln Island ..	George A. Moore	0 2 39	—	—	
,,	Eleven Islands	George A. Moore	0 1 17	—	—	
,,	Horse Island ..	George A. Moore	2 2 11	0 5 0	—	
,,	Hog Island ..	George A. Moore	2 0 38	0 10 0	—	
,,	Castle Island	George A. Moore	2 0 12	0 5 0	—	
,,	Muckloon or Moorehall	George A. Moore	130 2 34	60 15 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Raheenduff ..	Lady Netterville	2 0 36	1 0 0	—	
,,	Rooghaun ..	Maurice C. J. Blake	9 0 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynaglea ..	Maurice C. J. Blake	32 0 35	0 10 0	—	
,,	Clooneencarra	Maurice C. J. Blake	27 1 14	23 15 0	—	
,,	Clooneenkillew	Maurice C. J. Blake	20 1 10	5 2 0	0 8 0	
,,	,,	Maurice C. J. Blake	8 3 31	1 2 0	—	
,,	Cloonnagappoge	Maurice C. J. Blake	41 1 1	0 5 0	—	
,,	Deerpark ..	Maurice C. J. Blake	131 2 12	80 0 0	—	
,,	Stuckeen ..	Maurice C. J. Blake	116 2 15	80 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Maurice C. J. Blake	43 3 25	27 10 0	—	
,,	Tower Hill Demesne	Maurice C. J. Blake	460 2 4	264 15 0	65 0 0	Mansion house.
appaghduff ..	Ballybanaun Mountain	Reps. Abraham and Reps. Joseph Mitchell	12 3 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	Tourmakeady Mountain	Congested Districts Board ..	326 2 0	7 10 0	—	
,,	Derryveeny ..	Reps. Abraham and Reps. Joseph Mitchell	15 2 1	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cappaghduff West	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	295 3 2	12 15 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cappaghduff	Cappaghduff East	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	0 1 0	0 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	9 3 35	4 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	156 3 8	19 10 0	17 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	1 0 17	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	32 3 18	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Richard M'Causland ..	3 3 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Gorteenmore ..	Reps. Abraham and Reps. Joseph Mitchell	81 2 27	15 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Toormakeady East	Reps. Abraham and Reps. Joseph Mitchell	217 2 20	39 15 0	32 0 0	Mansion house
	Toormakeady West	Reps. Abraham and Reps. Joseph Mitchell	38 3 30	9 0 0	—	
Cong ..	Aghalahard ..	Lord Ardilaun	58 3 11	18 10 0	—	
,,	Ballykine Upper	Lord Ardilaun	91 3 20	33 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Cong South ..	Lord Ardilaun	4 0 20	5 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Creevagh South	Robert W. Jameson	14 2 21	7 15 0	3 0 0	
,,	Cregaree ..	Arthur K. Gildea	126 2 10	14 0 0	—	
,,	Cross East ..	Lord Ardilaun	66 1 31	31 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	0 0 30	0 4 0	—	
,,	Cross West ..	Lord Ardilaun	27 0 5	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	1 3 0	0 6 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	8 1 0	2 0 0	—	
,,	Dringeen Eighter	Lord Ardilaun	0 0 15	—	—	
,,	Dringeen Middle	Lord Ardilaun	184 1 30	80 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Dringeen Oughter	Lord Ardilaun	92 3 18	11 5 0	—	
,,	Drumsheel Lower	Lord Ardilaun	6 2 11	1 10 0	—	
,,	Drumsheel Upper	Lord Ardilaun	4 3 15	1 10 0	—	
,,	Garracloon ..	Ernest Blake	133 1 37	70 0 0	8 0 0	
,,	Gortaroe ..	Lord Ardilaun	17 1 12	8 5 0	5 0 0	
,,	Gorteenroe ..	Lord Ardilaun	101 1 22	18 0 0	—	
,,	Saints' Island	Lord Ardilaun	15 3 39	2 15 0	—	
,,	Ringolden or Carrigeenalba Island	Richard A. Cooper	5 0 14	—	—	
,,	Carrigeen Keelagh	Lord Ardilaun	1 2 22	—	—	
,,	Islands in Lough Corrib:					
,,	One Island ..	Jane Finn	0 0 16	—	—	
,,	Camillaun Island	Jane Finn	1 3 2	—	—	
,,	Bertragh Islands	Jane Finn	0 1 23	—	—	
,,	Easter Island	Jane Finn	0 3 36	—	—	
,,	Flower Island	Jane Finn	0 3 2	—	—	
,,	Bertragh or Mucky Island	Jane Finn	0 3 23	—	—	
,,	Knockbeg ..	Lord Ardilaun	55 1 35	9 10 0	—	
,,	Knock North..	Charles J. Blake	174 0 25	109 2 0	4 5 0	
,,	,,	Charles J. Blake	86 3 20	48 15 0	—	
,,	Lackafinna ..	Charles W. Roberts	363 0 2	158 10 0	12 10 0	
,,	,,	Charles W. Roberts	11 1 10	5 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Lisloughera ..	Lord Ardilaun	183 2 15	76 0 0	—	
,,	Nymphsfield ..	Lord Ardilaun	42 0 12	8 17 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	17 2 15	12 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Strandhill ..	Lord Ardilaun	175 1 1	106 4 0	25 1 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	27 2 10	8 2 0	0 16 0	
,,	,,	Lord Ardilaun	78 1 32	55 5 0	56 5 0	Mansion house
,,	Tonaleenoun ..	Lord Ardilaun	21 3 0	10 5 0	—	
,,	Ballykine Lower	Lord Ardilaun	598 3 7	123 15 0	2 15 0	
Coonard ..	Corracrow ..	Anthony Lynch	179 2 2	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Anthony Lynch	1 3 33	0 1 0	—	
,,	Purrauns ..	Anthony Lynch	351 0 18	8 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Anthony Lynch	10 2 16	2 15 0	—	
Dalgan ..	Gortnaskohoge	Lord Kilmaine	101 1 33	58 10 0	—	
,,	Rathgranagher (Miller)	Thomas Frederick Lewin ..	42 1 20	26 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Frederick Lewin ..	18 3 28	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Ormsby B. Miller	44 2 10	5 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Ormsby B. Miller	113 0 15	95 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Milford Demesne	Ormsby B. Miller	460 1 37	305 15 0	10 5 0	
,,	Ballinulty ..	Ormsby B. Miller	10 1 20	3 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Ormsby B. Miller	83 2 9	0 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballycusheen ..	Lord de Clifford	373 3 9	7 17 0	0 3 0	
,,	Brownsisland	Lord de Clifford	399 1 24	2 10 0	—	
,,	Caherrevagh and Cloonnameeltoge	Lord de Clifford	101 2 6	1 15 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	Carrowmore ..	Lord de Clifford	248 0 2	190 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord de Clifford	138 2 17	32 19 0	—	
,,	Cloongawnagh	Lord de Clifford	67 0 37	0 12 0	—	
,,	Tawnagh East	Lord de Clifford	15 2 13	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cahernaculick	Rep. Rev. William Cromie ..	417 2 24	297 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	Moorgagagh ..	Rep. Thomas Kyne	80 3 19	62 0 0	—	
,,	Bullaun ..	Lord de Clifford	3 1 14	0 1 0	—	
,,	Gorteens ..	Lord de Clifford	87 2 6	20 19 0	—	
,,	Tobernadarry ..	Rep. Thomas Kyne	61 3 9	32 0 0	—	
,,	Ramolin ..	Lord de Clifford	12 1 29	11 0 0	—	
,,	Brackloon ..	Lord de Clifford	41 3 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	Dalgan Demesne	Lord de Clifford	531 2 25	312 16 0	80 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Lord de Clifford	112 2 0	69 0 0	—	
,,	Shrule ..	Lord de Clifford	1 2 26	1 15 0	—	
ount ..	Cappacurry ..	Earl of Lucan	111 2 30	2 15 0	—	
,,	Cloonerneen ..	Earl of Lucan	75 0 5	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonnagashel	Earl of Lucan	54 2 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Gortnashammer	H. L. Fitzpatrick	79 1 7	67 5 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	23 2 8	13 7 0	—	
,,	Hollymount Demesne	H. L. Fitzpatrick	184 2 18	102 10 0	61 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	215 3 18	193 5 0	—	
,,	Kilrush ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	8 2 0	11 0 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	17 1 32	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	52 2 19	42 0 0	31 10 0	Madsion house.
,,	Lehinch Demesne	H. L. Fitzpatrick	571 0 13	370 12 0	3 15 0	
,	Robeenara ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	435 1 29	353 14 0	0 11 0	
,	Bloomfield ..	Thomas H. B. Rutledge ..	778 0 23	344 5 0	50 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Thomas H. B. Rutledge ..	18 2 4	5 15 0	—	
,,	Clooncormick	Arthur K. Gildea	729 3 4	329 5 0	46 15 0	Mansion house
,,	Cuillaun ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	40 2 7	10 5 0	—	
,,	Curraboy ..	Arthur K. Gildea	396 1 21	55 19 0	—	
,	,,	Arthur K. Gildea	10 3 33	2 13 0	—	
,	,,	Arthur K. Gildea	97 3 28	33 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Arthur K, Gildea	169 2 39	95 13 0	—	
,,	Rahard ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	0 2 16	0 8 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	82 3 5	52 0 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	22 3 10	5 2 0	—	
,,	Robeen ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	141 0 37	100 15 0	—	
rowood ..	Carheens ..	Sir Charles Waller	19 2 20	1 0 0	—	
,,	Coolavally ..	Sir Charles Waller	11 0 38	0 8 0	—	
,,	Derry ..	Reps. Mary Rogers	10 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Dowagh West	A. N. Blake	18 2 4	13 15 0	—	
,,	,,	A. N. Blake	15 2 20	8 5 0	—	
,,	Funshinaugh ..	Sir Charles Waller	2 3 6	0 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	Islands in Lough Corrib:					
,	Green Island (Large)	Charles W. Roberts	2 0 26	0 5 0	—	
,,	Island Morris ..	Mrs. M. T. Pitcairn	9 0 32	1 5 0	—	
,,	Rabbit Island	Mrs. M. T. Pitcairn	4 1 6	0 5 0	—	
,,	Knock South	Ernest N. Blake	73 1 27	38 2 0	—	
,,	Ardmoran ..	Lord Kilmaine	55 3 37	27 10 0	—	
,,	Illanmore ..	Edward and Maurice C. J. Blake	157 0 25	66 15 0	—	
,,	Kilkeeran ..	Robert Vesey Stoney	214 0 37	159 18 0	—	
mon ..	Boleymeelagh	A. Martyn	140 0 6	78 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Caheravoostia	William E. Rutledge	1 2 23	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William E. Rutledge	31 1 22	22 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowkeel South	John Hughes	100 1 20	51 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Cloghans Beg	Thomas F. Lewin	223 0 13	78 10 0	8 0 0	
,,	Cloghans More	Patrick J. Costello	163 3 33	31 5 0		
,,	Cloonanaff ..	Thomas F. Lewin	267 2 32	97 16 0	1 9 0	
,,	,,	Thomas F. Lewin	11 1 19	6 5 0	—	
,,	Cooleen ..	Thomas F. Lewin	128 0 30	58 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Greaghans ..	Lord de Clifford	15 2 0	—	—	
,	Knockroe ..	Patrick J. Costello	337 0 20	150 5 0	12 0 0	
,	,,	Patrick J. Costello	3 3 15	1 5 0	—	
,,	Lecarrow ..	Lord de Clifford	12 1 25	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord de Clifford	15 0 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lisnamoyle ..	Thomas H. B. Rutledge ..	15 3 8	17 10 0	—	
,,	Mallaroe ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	50 1 39	33 10 0	—	
,,	,,	H. L. Fitzpatrick	6 1 8	0 2 0	—	
,,	Oultanns ..	Thomas F. Lewin	107 3 32	68 14 0	1 3 0	
,,	,,	Thomas F. Lewin	66 2 26	2 3 0	—	
,,	Rathgranagher (Lindsay)	H. L. Fitzpatrick	166 0 14	111 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Thomastown ..	H. L. Fitzpatrick	340 0 6	214 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	Annefield ..	Congested Districts Board ..	117 3 11	84 0 0	—	
le ..	Skealoghan ..	Reps. Robert Fair	31 2 37	21 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Robert Fair	66 1 20	36 15 0	0 10 0	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilmaine ..	Carrowmore ..	Charles Howe Knox	95 3 39	0 18 0	—	
,,	Cloonkeeghan Commons	Charles Howe Knox	72 1 13	1 5 0	—	
,,	Cregmore (Browne)	Charles Costello	172 2 34	127 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Kilquire Lower	Reps. Robert Staples	331 3 7	199 10 0	—	
,,	Longhanboy ..	Thomas Tighe	1 0 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Tighe	0 0 8	—	—	
,,	Ransakeera North	Thomas F. Lewin	74 3 23	47 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Thomastown ..	Thomas Tighe	13 1 36	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Tighe	0 1 16	0 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas Tighe	82 3 15	42 5 0	—	
,,	Tullyduff ..	Robert F. Rutledge Fair ..	154 2 9	94 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Kilquire Upper	Robert Staples	182 2 0	111 5 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Robert Staples	7 3 30	5 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Ballymartin ..	Thomas Tighe	2 1 21	1 5 0	—	
,,	Ransakeera South	Thomas F. Lewin	70 0 10	36 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas F. Lewin	1 2 21	1 0 0	—	
,,	Killernan ..	Reps. Robert Staples	530 2 36	362 11 0	0 15 0	
,,	Gortnastang ..	Thomas F. Lewin	38 1 38	32 10 0	—	
,,	Caherwiclaun	Reps. Robert Staples	279 2 0	149 0 0	—	
,,	Doorath ..	Thomas F. Lewin	101 1 1	80 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Musicfield ..	Thomas F. Lewin	72 1 29	49 10 0	—	
,,	Creevaroddaun	Thomas F. Lewin	193 2 33	105 4 0	0 10 0	
,,	Frenchbrook North	H. L. Fitzpatrick	196 0 29	140 0 0	—	
,,	Frenchbrook South	H. L. Fitzpatrick	562 1 2	514 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Kilmainepark ..	Thomas F. Lewin	74 1 16	78 5 0	—	
,,	Tawnagh ..	Thomas F. Lewin	7 1 9	8 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonconnellaun	Reps. George Rutherford ..	178 1 3	132 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Cartron .. (Lindsay)	George Rutherford	122 3 17	90 7 0	0 18 0	
,,	,,	Reps. George Rutherford ..	0 3 7	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Turin ..	Reps. George Rutherford ..	377 2 16	234 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Reps. George Rutherford ..	1 2 16	1 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Coollisduff ..	Thomas Tighe	290 0 22	168 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	Bunacrower ..	Alexander Martyn	203 3 0	104 3 0	0 10 0	
,,	Islands in Lough Mask:					
,,	Carrigeendavoe	Richard A. Cooper	6 3 8	—	—	
,,	Shintilla ..	Richard A. Cooper	5 2 25	—	—	
,,	Neale Park ..	Lord Kilmaine	240 2 22	207 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
Newbrook ..	Brownstown or Donnageaga	Congested Districts Board ..	13 2 32	5 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowkilleen	Robert Rutledge	2 0 35	—	—	
,,	Cornfield ..	Robert Rutledge	77 1 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Jane Rutledge Fair	157 0 35	89 15 0	—	
,,	Islands in Lough Carra:					
,,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	Robert Rutledge	0 2 39	—	—	
,,	Nos. 5 to 26	George E. Browne	5 0 14	—	—	
,,	Kiltrone ..	Charles Howe Knox	131 0 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kiloindoney ..	Thomas H. B. Rutledge ..	75 1 2	0 5 0	—	
Owenbrin ..	Dooletter ..	Col. H. T. Clements	902 2 18	21 7 0	0 18 0	
,,	Glenbeg East ..	Col. H. T. Clements	246 0 37	12 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Glenbeg West	Col. H. T. Clements	511 2 29	20 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Finny ..	Col. H. T. Clements	2 2 23	0 10 0	—	
,,	Maumtrasna ..	Col. H. T. Clements	8 3 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Col. H. T. Clements	1,402 0 3	8 5 0	—	
,,	Islands in Lough Mask:					
,,	Eight Islands	Charles E. Livesay	21 0 28	—	—	
,,	Sixteen Islands	Col. H. T. Clements	2 3 15	—	—	
,,	Cappanacreha	Col. H. T. Clements	1,525 0 11	5 18 0	—	
,,	Derry ..	Col. H. T. Clements	1,389 0 28	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. H. T. Clements	29 0 35	3 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. H. T. Clements	13 1 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Derrypark ..	Col. H. T. Clements	81 3 24	1 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Shanvallycahill	Col. H. T. Clements	155 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Five Islands in Lough Mask	Col. H. T. Clements	1 1 16	—	—	
Portroyal ..	Cloonee ..	Congested Districts Board ..	18 2 22	1 10 0	—	
,,	Derrew ..	Congested Districts Board ..	8 2 23	0 10 0	—	
,,	Portroyal ..	Congested Districts Board ..	1 3 6	1 15 0	—	
,,	Srah ..	Congested Districts Board ..	74 3 35	4 13 0	—	
,,	Cloonlagheen ..	Elizabeth Lynch	230 2 14	77 10 0	14 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Elizabeth Lynch	25 2 2	5 15 0	—	
,,	Islands in Lough Carra: Leamnahye ..	Elizabeth Lynch	3 0 9	0 5 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLINROBE—*continued.*

ctoral risicn.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
al ..	Carrowmoney	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	46 2 5	0 15 0	—	
,,	Derradda ..	Elizabeth E. Lynch	147 3 33	9 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Knockaleanore	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	17 3 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Furnace ..	Congested Districts Board ..	54 2 35	2 0 0	—	
..	Dreshaghaun ..	Eliza Brewster	162 1 23	80 0 0	—	
,,	Kilgreana ..	Eliza Brewster	192 3 4	134 15 0	0 5 0	
..	Carrow-oughteragh	Reps. Thomas Kyne	232 2 30	60 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Cahernabrock ..	Charles C. W. Vesey	23 2 1	8 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles C. W. Vesey	143 3 19	53 18 0	6 2 0	
,,	,,	Charles C. W. Vesey	63 0 30	27 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles C. W. Vesey	0 0 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cloonbanaun ..	Catherine Lynch	9 1 19	7 0 0	—	
,,	Kinlough ..	Michael Cullinane	381 1 37	258 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballycurrin Demesne	Rep. Charles Lynch	263 0 32	164 3 0	18 12 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cloghmayne ..	William Milward Jones ..	609 0 8	116 0 0	—	
,,	Glasvally ..	Rep. Charles Lynch	5 2 8	—	—	
	Islands in Lough Corrib:					
,,	Comelian Island	Reps. Charles Lynch	2 2 3	0 12 0	—	
,,	Moyne ..	George Ward	84 2 1	46 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Reps. William Joseph Burke ..	29 0 10	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. William Joseph Burke ..	0 0 30	0 2 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Reps. William Joseph Burke ..	20 0 4	1 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. William Joseph Burke ..	101 1 8	55 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. William Joseph Burke ..	76 3 13	26 13 0	—	
,,	Rocaunalaghta	Rep. Thomas Kyne	67 3 17	16 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF BELMULLET.

..	Bangor ..	Helen H. Stephenson	46 2 29	3 10 0	4 10 0	
,,	,,	Helen H. Stephenson	6 0 13	1 16 0	—	
,,	Lenanadurtaun	Helen H. Stephenson	669 1 33	7 17 0	0 8 0	
ky ..	Gortleatilla ..	George T. S. Carter	1,027 3 32	9 2 0	—	
,,	,,	George T. S. Carter	5 2 7	0 15 0	3 0 0	
et ..	Aghaglasheen	Arthur S. Bingham	11 2 0	1 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Arthur S. Bingham	24 0 13	1 5 0	—	
,,	Atticonaun ..	E. M. Richards	3 1 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. O. Richards ..	13 0 1	3 19 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. O. Richards ..	6 3 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. O. Richards ..	6 1 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. O. Richards ..	3 0 34	0 15 0	—	
,,	Belmullet ..	George T. S. Carter	8 2 5	—	—	
,,	,,	George T. S. Carter	55 1 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Thomas F. O Reilly	17 0 37	7 11 0	—	
,,	Corclogh ..	George T. S. Carter	23 0 38	—	—	
,,	No. 1 Island ..	Samuel C. M'Cormick	1 0 13	—	—	
,,	Tallagh ..	Robert Carson	10 0 27	1 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	3 0 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Andrew C. Joynt	2 2 2	0 16 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. John C. Ormsby ..	2 0 37	0 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	0 1 5	0 1 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	5 0 10	1 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	12 3 14	5 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	4 2 24	1 3 0	—	
,,	,,	Andrew C. Joynt	3 1 29	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	3 0 9	0 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary A. Shaw	2 0 0	—	—	
,,	,,	Mary A. Shaw	0 2 20	0 3 0	—	
,,	,,	Mary A. Shaw	6 1 10	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Carson	104 1 0	1 10 0	—	
nstown h	Annagh ..	Henry Bingham	540 0 6	47 10 0	10 10 0	
,,	Ardowen ..	Henry Bingham	126 0 37	11 11 0	—	
,,	Ardowen Common	Reps. Henry Bingham ..	1 1 22	0 8 0	—	
,,	Ballymac-sherron	George T. S. Carter	76 1 36	16 11 0	—	
,,	,,	John T. Murphy	90 3 29	26 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Binghamstown	Gerald H. Bingham	0 3 22	1 0 0	4 12 0	
,,	Carn (Fowler)	Reps. George Crampton ..	8 2 35	0 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	2 3 14	0 9 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	2 3 8	0 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	6 3 21	1 7 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BELMULLET—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Binghamstown North	Carn (Fowler)	Reps. George Crampton ..	2 1 32	0 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	12 0 22	1 7 0	0 3 0	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	5 3 7	1 19 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	10 2 31	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. George Crampton ..	6 2 34	0 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry Moran	51 2 34	21 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	,,	Henry Moran	18 3 30	6 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry Moran	16 2 34	7 19 0	—	
,,	Carn (Nash) ..	Thomas F. O'Reilly	473 2 28	72 5 0	12 15 0	
,,	Cross (Wallace) East	Jane Lyons	62 2 20	4 12 0	6 12 0	
,,	Curraghboy ..	George T. S. Carter	2 2 4	0 15 0	—	
,,	Islands Nos. 2 to 15	George T. S. Carter	44 1 21	—	—	
,,	Macecrump ..	Henry Bingham	40 2 10	15 8 0	1 0 0	
,,	Termoncarragh	John R. Crampton	27 1 14	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John R. Crampton	349 2 30	42 7 0	0 3 0	
Binghamstown South	Barrack North	Robert Carson	10 0 21	1 10 0	—	
,,	Barrack South	Robert Carson	174 0 10	29 8 0	—	
,,	Barranaght West	John W. O. Richards ..	84 1 26	4 19 0	—	
,,	Barrettsplot East	Henry J. Richards	108 2 18	25 2 0	1 19 0	
,,	Barrettsplot West	Henry J. Richards	47 0 22	2 8 0		
,,	Cross Boyd ..	Denis Bingham	190 1 31	54 7 0	0 8 0	
,,	Cross Common	Denis Bingham	113 1 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Jane Lyons		3 0 0	—	
,,	Drum ..	Montague Kirkwood	2 0 30	—	—	
,,	Carrickawitt Island	John C. Walsh	18 2 7	—	—	
,,	Inishked North Island	John C. Walsh	267 1 22	2 8 0	—	
,,	Blackrock Island	John C. Walsh	28 3 3	—	—	
,,	Islands Nos. 23 to 28	The Misses M'Donnell ..	13 3 33	—	—	
,,	Duvillaun More Island	W. H. Gregory	177 0 6	11 0 0	—	
,,	Duvillaun Beg Island	W. H. Gregory	53 3 18	2 0 0	—	
,,	Keely's Island	The Misses M'Donnell ..	0 2 21	—	—	
,,	Gaghta Island	The Misses M'Donnell ..	4 1 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	Leamareha Island	The Misses M'Donnell ..	4 0 12	0 5 0	—	
,,	Barranagh Island	Henry J. Richards	66 0 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Aghleam ..	John M. Coyne	20 3 0	5 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John M. Coyne	17 3 20	5 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	John M. Coyne	573 2 18	40 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Newtown ..	Edward C. Walsh	107 0 34	39 1 0	0 6 0	
,,	Tiraun ..	Edward C. Walsh	1 1 0	1 0 0	7 5 0	
,,	Termon ..	The Misses M'Donnell ..	1 3 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	
,,	Fallmore ..	The Misses M'Donnell ..	274 0 39	17 0 0	—	
,,	Clogher ..	John C. Walsh	111 0 19	20 16 0	—	
,,	,,	John C. Walsh	38 1 6	1 0 0	—	
,,	Elly ..	Denis Bingham	13 2 25	7 0 0	15 6 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Denis Bingham	5 3 30	1 5 0	—	
Glenamoy ..	Glenturk Beg	Walter H. Boddicum	1,800 2 21	30 11 0	8 9 0	
,,	Glenturk More	Walter H. Boddicum	1,556 2 21	35 4 0	1 1 0	
Glencastle ..	Glencastle ..	William Atkinson	6 2 0	0 4 0	—	
Glenco ..	Bellacorick ..	George T. S. Carter	1 0 5	0 15 0	—	
,,	Largan More ..	George T. S. Carter	1,601 0 12	15 0 0	—	
Goolamore ..	Gortmore ..	Arthur Bingham	339 2 33	4 0 0	—	
Knockadaff ..	Carrownaglogh or Stonefield	John T. Murphy	4 0 10	2 5 0	0 2 0	
,,	Islands Nos. 7 to 14	George T. S. Carter	12 0 14	—	—	
,,	Kilgalligan ..	George T. S. Carter and Captain Annesley Knox	9 1 10	2 12 0	—	
Knocknalower ..	Knocknalower	Thomas F. O Reilly	621 1 6	8 9 0	—	
Muingnabo ..	Islands Nos. 1 to 5 and 12	George T. S. Carter	7 3 31	—	—	
,,	Rosdoagh ..	George S. Bournes	66 2 20	12 0 0	—	
Muings ..	Rinnaskinnagh	Thomas F. O'Reilly	11 0 27	3 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	Island No. 1 ..	George T. S. Carter	1 3 31	—	—	
Rathhill ..	Doolough ..	George T. S. Carter	1,086 2 1	57 5 0	0 5 0	
Sheskin ..	Sheskin ..	John Jameson	1,133 3 34	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John Jameson	44 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	
,,	Glencullen Upper	Montague Kirkwood	1,998 3 38	10 10 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO —*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
rgoole ..	Aghaloonteem	Earl of Arran	194 1 8	0 5 0	—	
,,	Carrickbarrett	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	197 1 23	10 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Cuilkillew ..	Earl of Arran	148 1 16	26 0 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	112 3 9	5 0 0	—	
,,	Cum ..	Earl of Arran	29 3 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Knockfarnaght	Earl of Arran	35 2 2	0 15 0	—	
,,	Knockmaria or Addergoole	Earl of Arran	31 0 20	14 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Lahardaun ..	John M. Coyne	21 0 25	—	—	
,,	Massbrook Lower	W. A. Conduitt	203 2 8	62 5 0	15 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Massbrook South	John M. Coyne	91 1 0	29 0 0	—	
,,	Tawnagh ..	Earl of Arran	217 2 24	1 5 0	—	
la ..	Balla ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	28 2 39	22 11 0	—	
,,	Ballinagran ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	29 2 5	7 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyclogher ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	117 3 20	1 12 0	—	
,,	Ballykerrigan	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	51 0 36	35 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyrourke ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	6 1 32	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	16 0 16	10 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowgarve ..	Mark Blake	200 1 25	100 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Carrownahaun	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	36 1 5	1 2 0	—	
,,	Cartron ..	Lord Kilmaine	10 0 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cregg ..	Reps. William C. Domville ..	28 3 30	0 7 0	—	
,,	Drumadoon ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	158 0 21	80 2 0	1 18 0	
,,	Drumloughra	Reps. William C. Domville ..	26 1 29	0 6 0	—	
,,	Garhawnagh ..	Mark Blake	182 2 3	100 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Lagaturrin ..	John O'N. Donnellan	72 3 10	46 15 0	7 0 0	
,,	Lagnamuck ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	174 1 29	97 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Lakill ..	Reps. William C. Domville ..	28 3 25	0 14 0	—	
,,	Legaun ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	162 1 22	94 15 0	18 10 0	
,,	Lisnolan ..	Reps. William C. Domville ..	18 0 34	0 10 0	—	
,,	Moat ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	233 3 22	134 15 0	45 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Pollavaddy ..	Arthur O'Connor	278 0 12	186 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Smuttanagh ..	Reps. William C. Domville ..	15 1 20	3 1 0	2 6 0	
,,	Tawnagh More	Reps. William C. Domville ..	25 2 13	0 14 0	—	
afad ..	Ardcorky ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	108 3 16	46 14 0	0 5 0	
,,	Ballinafad ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	235 3 34	127 0 0	45 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Castlelucas ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	58 3 24	37 6 0	—	
,,	Cloghanlucas North	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	266 0 19	141 2 0	5 0 0	
,,	Cloonflyn ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	294 2 13	178 6 0	0 10 0	
,,	Cornamonaster	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	67 1 17	2 7 0	—	
,,	Corvickremon	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	71 3 28	37 15 0	—	
,,	Gortaphuill ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	159 0 15	90 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	22 0 38	16 5 0	7 10 0	
,,	Gweeshadan ..	Reps. Eliza Brewster	17 3 4	0 2 0	—	
,,	Hollowpark ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	168 0 31	82 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Lecarrow ..	G. H. Acton	50 0 21	25 10 0	14 0 0	Mansion house
,	Loona Beg ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	122 2 13	0 10 0	—	
,	Loona More ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	149 1 31	1 0 0	—	
,,	Loughpark ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	68 1 37	39 0 0	—	
,,	Parknashinagaun	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	31 0 13	21 10 0	—	
,	Peenoge ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	96 3 30	64 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Shanrawy ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	66 2 14	43 15 0	—	
,,	Stonepark ..	Colonel Llewellyn Blake ..	69 2 14	45 15 0	—	
,,	Tully Beg ..	John M'Ellin	95 3 24	39 0 0	—	
,,	Tullymore ..	John M'Ellin	270 0 27	161 0 0	—	
,,	Walshpool ..	G. H. Acton	123 2 20	47 10 0	0 5 0	
hean ..	Carrowclogher	Rev. H. N. Ormsby	17 3 24	—	—	
,,	Cloonaghmore	Rev. H. N. Ormsby	10 0 39	—	—	
,,	Cloonconragh West	Sir Henry Blosse, Bart. ..	75 1 16	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cogaula ..	Mark Blake	429 1 33	120 5 0	3 0 0	
,,	Drummeen Beg	Mark Blake	73 2 14	34 0 0	—	
,,	Drummeen More	Mark Blake	10 0 8	1 0 0	—	
,,	Knocknagreenaun	Reps Patrick Quinn	7 3 11	3 15 0	—	
,,	Liscunnell ..	Mark Blake	109 2 21	64 15 0	0 10 0	
nagoragher	Boghadoon ..	Sir R. W. H. Palmer	5 3 14	1 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Doonaroya ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer ..	371 3 17	4 0 0	—	
,,	Prughlish ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer ..	3 1 16	0 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	Aghalusky ..	Harry Blake Knox	48 1 20	0 15 0	—	
vary ..	Bellavary ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	0 2 23	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Carrowmacloughlin	Earl of Norbury	3 3 0	0 1 0	—	
,,	Corraun ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	48 1 32	1 0 0	—	
,,	Danganmore ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	31 1 21	0 8 0	—	
,,	Knocksaxon ..	Lord de Clifford	303 0 1	8 10 0	—	
,,	Lack East ..	Earl of Norbury	118 0 5	0 13 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bellavary ..	Lack West ..	Earl of Norbury	22 1 34	0 5 0	—	
,,	Park ..	Christopher L. P. Irwin (in Chancery)	6 2 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	Strade ..	George Orme Malley	8 3 17	5 0 0	—	
,,	,,	George Orme Malley	66 1 8	34 3 0	10 2 0	Mansion house.
Breaghwy ..	Ballaghfarna ..	Susanna Pringle	12 3 0	5 3 0	—	
,,	Ballycarra ..	Susanna Pringle	0 3 28	—	—	
,,	Ballykill Lower	Dominick A. Browne	77 3 4	15 0 0	—	
,,	Breaghwy ..	Dominick A. Browne	16 0 13	5 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Carn ..	Dominick A. Browne	36 1 6	12 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Carrownurlar	Hyacinth D'Arcy	10 0 0	4 0 0	—	
,,	Cloonaghmore	Dominick A. Browne	72 3 21	38 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Carratanvally ..	Reps. Walter Joyce	182 3 7	67 5 0	—	
,,	Cottage ..	Dominick A. Browne	142 3 10	68 2 0	0 3 0	
,,	Creggaunavar ..	Dominick A. Browne	31 0 24	10 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Dominick A. Browne	32 2 34	14 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Deerpark Lower	Susanna Pringle	4 0 18	0 1 0	—	
,,	Demesne ..	Dominick A. Browne	273 3 23	140 5 0	40 18 0	Mansion house.
,,	Elmhall ..	Susanna Pringle	29 1 1	19 7 0	—	
,,	Kilbrenan ..	Susanna Pringle	15 0 6	0 3 0	—	
,,	Lisnaran ..	Dominick A. Browne	60 0 4	16 0 0	—	
,,	Lissaniska ..	Susanna Pringle	19 0 20	—	—	
,,	Pollanaskan ..	Dominick A. Browne	75 1 2	45 7 0	—	
,,	Roemore ..	Dominick A. Browne	48 2 11	25 12 0	0 8 0	
,,	,,	Dominick A. Browne	2 0 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	
Burren ..	Lenasillagh ..	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	83 0 9	1 15 0	—	
,,	Tawnyeeny ..	General Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	203 2 10	4 0 0	—	
Castlebar Rural	Aghalusky ..	Earl of Lucan	7 3 30	8 15 0	2 2 0	
,,	Ballour ..	Earl of Lucan	23 2 34	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cloontybaunan	Earl of Lucan	25 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Cloonagh ..	Earl of Lucan	22 0 27	7 5 0	—	
,,	Derreenmanus	Earl of Lucan	48 0 37	1 10 0	—	
,,	Drumconlan ..	Earl of Lucan	94 0 36	99 5 0	—	
,,	Hawthorne Lodge	Robert Carson	141 2 2	98 0 0	—	
,,	Cock Island ..	Dodwell F. Browne	4 3 33	—	—	
,,	Knockaphunta	Earl of Lucan	47 0 31	—	—	
,,	Lisnakerka or Mile Bush	Earl of Lucan	7 1 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	Moneenbradagh	Earl of Lucan	161 2 17	129 10 0	5 0 0	
,,	Rathbaun ..	Earl of Lucan	9 0 20	10 15 0	—	
,,	Sarnaght ..	Earl of Lucan	9 3 1	0 10 0	—	
,,	Springfield ..	Earl of Lucan	26 3 30	29 5 0	—	
,,	Curragh ..	Earl of Lucan	1 1 25	—	—	
,,	Aghadrinagh ..	Congested Districts Board ..	28 3 17	18 5 0	—	
,,	Ballymacrah ..	Congested Districts Board ..	42 3 16	15 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Earl of Lucan	65 0 21	1 5 0	—	
,,	Shanvally ..	Robert Carson	9 1 36	8 0 0	—	
Clogher ..	Burnafaunia ..	J. N. S. Moroney	72 0 35	48 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowkeel ..	Helena M. F. Kenny	93 1 28	40 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Cloonbooshy ..	Helena M. F. Kenny	66 1 25	19 15 0	—	
,,	Drummeenna-raddoge	G. H. Acton	50 1 18	26 0 0	—	
,,	Fortlawn ..	J. N. S. Moroney	46 2 6	31 0 0	5 0 0	
Cloonkeen ..	Cornaveagh ..	John H. Peyton	57 0 14	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cregganbell ..	William E. Kelly	263 0 10	71 0 0	—	
,,	Derrynaskeagh	William Kelly	21 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Drumkeaghta ..	William Kelly	58 3 34	1 15 0	—	
,,	Island ..	Dodwell F. Browne	0 2 34	—	—	
,,	Magherafadda	G. H. Acton	1 3 20	0 5 0	—	
Killavally ..	Cullentragh ..	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bart.	8 2 0	4 5 0	—	
,,	Derrynacannana	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bart. ..	38 3 22	12 15 0	—	
,,	Killavally West	Lord Avonmore	35 0 10	0 15 0	—	
,,	Killawullaun Mountain	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bart. ..	75 0 0	1 5 0	—	
,,	Killawullaun West	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bart. ..	19 0 20	1 15 0	—	
Manulla ..	Drumcorrabawn	Walter Joyce	35 3 10	13 0 0	—	
,,	Drumdooagh ..	Reps. Walter Joyce	52 0 15	20 0 0	—	
,,	Gneeve ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	25 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Kilknock ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	230 0 27	75 15 0	0 15 0	
,,	Killeen ..	G. H. Acton	1 3 26	0 1 0	—	
,,	,,	G. H. Acton	26 1 0	0 3 0	—	
,,	Kilmacrade ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	38 2 7	1 5 0	—	
,,	Skiddernagh ..	Lord Kilmaine	76 2 3	1 0 0	—	
Pontoon ..	Islands in Loughs Conn and Cullin	Earl of Lucan	10 1 0	0 5 0	—	
	Lough il ..	Earl of Lucan	226 1 0	5 10 0	0 10 0	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CASTLEBAR—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ıde ..	Ballygarriff ..	Earl of Norbury	96 0 4	0 9 0	—	
,	Cornanaff ..	William Evans	64 1 14	35 7 0	0 5 0	
,,	Grallagh ..	Charles Evans	100 2 20	46 15 0	4 10 0	
,	,,	William Evans	90 2 10	54 13 0	—	
ynynagry ..	Kinnewry ..	Reps. Charles Crotty	381 2 0	64 10 0	7 0 0	
,,	Maumeen ..	Reps. Charles Crotty	272 2 18	67 5 0	0 10 0	
lough ..	Ballinvilla ..	William Kelly	50 2 23	19 0 0	—	
,,	Breandrum or Windsor	Thomas R. Thornton	210 1 23	92 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	A. K. S. McA. Robertson ..	4 3 20	1 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	Cappagh ..	William Kelly	14 0 30	—	—	
,,	Capparanny ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	22 0 20	18 0 0	—	
,,	Cappavicar North	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	7 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Cloonkesh ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	96 2 13	0 9 0	—	
,	Cloonnagleragh	Elizabeth M'Clung	92 0 5	34 0 0	4 10 0	
,	,,	John Anderson	8 0 17	3 5 0	—	
,	Cloontubbrid ..	Charles R. Lyster	10 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard Gibbons	10 1 8	0 5 0	—	
,	Drumask ..	William Kelly	55 3 39	55 0 0	—	
,,	Drumdaff ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	99 0 26	62 11 0	17 2 0	Mansion house.
,,	Erriff ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	26 0 39	7 0 0	—	
,,	Gortnafolla ..	Desmond G Fitzgerald ..	299 2 27	176 5 0	50 15 0	Mansion house
,,	Killard ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	84 0 39	44 0 0	—	
,,	Leckneen ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	31 3 16	21 0 0	9 0 0	
,,	Lagganashlere	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	3 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Meelick ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	152 0 11	1 10 0	—	
,,	Monumentpark	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	12 1 12	4 7 0	—	
,	Mountgregory	William Kelly	17 3 0	10 0 0	—	
,,	Rockfield ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	62 1 3	13 5 0	—	
,,	Sallagher ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	22 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Turlough ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	117 1 36	86 12 0	6 18 0	
,,	Knockanour ..	Desmond G. Fitzgerald ..	1 3 30	1 4 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS.

ıdine ..	Ballindell East	Lord Oranmore	81 3 10	40 5 0	0 10 0	
,	Ballindell West	Lord Oranmore	49 0 2	36 2 0	—	
,,	Ballindine East	Lord Oranmore	10 2 30	7 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	6 2 22	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	4 3 0	2 0 0	—	
,	Ballindine West	Lord Oranmore	84 3 23	35 10 0	—	
,,	Ballindine North	Lord Oranmore	68 1 6	47 12 0	—	
,,	Carrowbeg ..	Dominick E. Browne	127 2 14	81 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	Carrowconor ..	Dominick E. Browne	8 1 28	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. D. E. Browne	3 0 0	0 3 0	—	
,	,,	Dominick E. Browne	7 0 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Dominick E. Browne	14 0 13	—	—	
,	Castlemagarret North	Lord Oranmore	249 1 34	102 8 0	7 0 0	
,,	Castlemagarret Park (New)	Lord Oranmore	507 1 39	324 15 0	26 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Castlemagarret Park (Old)	Lord Oranmore	172 1 19	136 5 0	—	
,,	Garryduff North	Lord Oranmore	85 1 12	46 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Lugalisheen North	Lord Oranmore	190 0 13	131 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	Newtown North	Lord Oranmore	49 3 39	33 10 0	4 10 0	
,,	Newtown South	Lord Oranmore	174 0 12	48 10 0	—	
,,	Pollnasillagh ..	Lord Oranmore	111 0 29	42 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	Rushbrook East	Lord Oranmore	151 1 12	56 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Rushbrook West	Lord Oranmore	43 1 2	18 0 0	—	
,,	Skeharand ..	Lord Oranmore	209 2 1	124 5 0	—	
,,	Woodstock ..	Dominick E. Browne	44 3 8	19 17 0	—	
,	,,	Dominick E. Browne	148 0 25	92 4 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Dominick E. Browne	22 2 15	14 16 0	0 4 0	
,,	Killeen ..	Lord Oranmore	7 0 20	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	83 0 7	1 10 0	—	
,,	Lisduff ..	Lord Oranmore	39 1 1	6 9 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	42 1 16	18 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	61 1 36	1 17 0	—	
,,	Lawaus ..	Dominick E. Browne	9 2 37	0 6 0	—	
,,	Cuillaun ..	Congested Districts Board ..	29 1 32	12 5 0	1 15 0	
yhaunis ..	Aglorah ..	Austin Freely	73 1 10	5 15 0	—	
,,	Bellaveel ..	John Vesey	3 1 30	1 10 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballyhaunis ..	Holywell Upper	Edward Burke	19 2 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lisduff ..	Austin Freely	143 3 9	71 13 0	1 2 0	
,,	Pollanacroaghy	William Knox	76 0 17	32 0 0	—	
,,	Woodpark ..	Arthur Blake	25 3 35	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Joseph Skerritt Blake ..	39 3 29	0 5 0	—	
,,	Devlis ..	Congested Districts Board ..	1 0 21	0 13 0	—	
,,	Knockroe ..	Congested Districts Board ..	5 0 30	0 1 0	—	
Ballyhowly ..	Dalteen ..	Reps. John N. Ferrall ..	12 1 20	—	—	
,,	Carrowbeg ..	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bt.	136 3 22	4 15 0	—	
,,	Barnycarroll ..	Sir H. L. Blosse, Bt.	47 2 32	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	7 1 15	4 0 0	0 15 0	
Bekan ..	Island ..	Reps. Annesley Knox ..	440 0 6	262 15 0	0 10 0	
Caraun ..	Cuilmore ..	Thomas H. B. Ruttledge ..	42 0 35	1 0 0	—	
,,	Garryedmond ..	Congested Districts Board ..	16 1 9	1 0 0	—	
,,	Tootagh ..	Jas. H. Griffith	116 3 5	0 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Th Misses Browne		0 9 0	—	
Claremorris ..	Carrownaskeha	James H. D. Browne ..	13 3 22	0 5 0	—	
,,	Castlegar ..	Edward Dale	248 0 16	120 0 0	9 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Clare ..	Alexander C. Lambert ..	22 1 1	0 8 0	—	
,,	Drumneen South ..	James Begley	28 1 24	0 15 0	—	
,,	Eskerlevally ..	Reps Thomas Begley ..	72 0 12	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbeg (Malone)	James D. H. Browne	22 3 37	2 3 0	—	
,,	Lisbaun ..	James J. Begley	54 1 35	26 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Mayfield ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	24 3 1	—	—	
,,	Rooskybeg ..	Col. J. Lambert	62 3 5	30 11 0	—	
,,	Carrowsteelaun	The Misses Browne	42 0 36	0 12 0	—	
,,	Streamstown ..	Congested Districts Board ..	101 3 18	2 12 0	—	
C'oghermore ..	Gowl ..	Hans Browne	26 3 30	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ahena ..	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	30 1 6	0 8 0	—	
,,	Clogher Beg ..	James D. H. Browne	28 1 13	0 6 0	—	
,,	Clogherduff ..	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	23 1 11	0 9 0	—	
,,	Clogher More	James D. H. Browne	26 2 32	0 8 0	—	
,,	Cloonagh ..	James D. H. Browne	143 0 0	1 12 0	—	
,,	,,	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	23 2 17	0 15 0	—	
,,	Cloondinnaire ..	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	24 1 13	0 9 0	—	
	Cloonkeeghan ..	James D. H. Browne	9 0 25	0 3 0	—	
,,	Knockataggart	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	35 2 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	Polldrian ..	The Misses C. E. and A. C. E. Browne	36 0 8	0 5 0	—	
Crossboyne ..	Brookhill ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	14 2 28	4 15 0	—	
,,	Burris ..	Lord Oranmore	29 0 9	23 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	Caltragh ..	Lord Oranmore	4 3 20	3 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Carrowbeg East	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	16 0 21	3 15 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	6 1 3	4 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	17 3 25	3 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowbeg West	Lord Oranmore	41 3 11	26 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowlena ..	Lord Oranmore	83 2 11	42 12 0	—	
,,	Carrowmore ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	8 1 21	4 15 0	—	
,,	Crossboyne ..	Lord Oranmore	8 3 35	4 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	3 3 3	1 16 0	—	
,,	Derry ..	Lord Oranmore	159 2 5	115 5 0	—	
,,	Drummin East	Lord Oranmore	94 2 18	44 2 0	—	
,,	Drummin North	Lord Oranmore	56 0 34	12 5 0	—	
,,	Drummin South	Lord Oranmore	47 3 21	29 0 0	—	
,,	Drummin West	Lord Oranmore	2 1 10	0 15 0	0 17 0	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	37 1 17	29 12 0	7 10 0	
,,	Esker East ..	Lord Oranmore	136 0 6	51 11 0	0 5 0	
,,	Esker North ..	Lord Oranmore	13 2 26	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	15 1 1	5 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	1 0 23	0 11 0	0 9 0	
,,	Esker South ..	Lord Oranmore	3 2 10	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	7 2 25	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Oranmore	82 0 39	28 12 0	—	
,, ..	Guardhousepark	Lord Oranmore	65 3 31	45 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Kilmacanelly ..	Lord Oranmore	88 0 29	54 10 0	—	
,,	Leedaun ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	12 3 34	2 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	Millbrook ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	43 2 22	31 10 0	10 0 0	
,,	Pollaniska ..	Reps. Alexander C. Lambert ..	18 3 25	5 0 0	—	
Culnacleha ..	Ballinvilla Demesne	Arthur L. Crean	87 0 7	44 0 0	11 10 0	Mansion house
	Brickeens ..	A. L. Crean	40 0 32	11 11 0	0 3 0	
,,	,,	A. L. Crean	22 2 9	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	A. L. Crean	1 2 4	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	A. L. Crean	63 3 9	0 5 0	—	
,,	Treanrevagh ..	A. L. Crean	7 0 2	1 4 0	1 5 0	
,,	Carrickascat ..	John N. Ferrall	2 1 5	0 13 0	—	
,,	Carrowneden ..	Dominick M. O'Farrell ..	58 0 1	0 5 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ıcleha ..	Cornacarta ..	John N. Ferrall	36 2 25	0 5 0	—	
,,	Culnacleha ..	J. N. Farrell	44 1 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John Nolan Farrell	4 0 0	0 18 0	—	
,,	Farnaun ..	Dominick M. O'Farrell ..	44 3 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Lugboy Demesne ..	John Nolan Ferrall	41 2 0	12 10 0	—	
,,	Lurgan ..	John Nolan Ferrall	20 0 2	0 2 0	—	
rmore ..	Ballyglass ..	Charles Blake	64 2 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	Cloonbonniff ..	R. S. O. Sheffield	309 0 15	103 1 0	1 15 0	
,,	Coolcon ..	Charles Blake De Burgh ..	12 0 0	—	—	
,,	Farmhill (Carrodoyne) ..	R. S. O. Sheffield	188 3 23	137 5 0	28 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Garrymore ..	Charles Blake	56 0 27	1 3 0	—	
,,	Heath ..	Thomas Tighe	406 3 12	269 2 0	10 13 0	Mansion house.
,,	Knockananeel ..	R. S. O. Sheffield	60 3 9	17 11 0	—	
,,	Seefin ..	George Vesey	2 2 0	0 15 0	—	
lman ..	Gorteenmore ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bt. ..	26 2 19	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilnagower ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bt. ..	19 3 31	1 0 0	—	
,,	Ballynastang-ford Lower ..	James Brannick	104 2 20	42 15 0	—	
,,	Birchfield ..	James Begley	24 0 39	0 4 0	—	
,,	Drumagh ..	Thomas F. Higgins	36 3 32	19 6 0	0 10 0	
,,	Drumneen ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	76 2 3	1 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynastang-ford Upper ..	James Brannick	91 0 31	56 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Derrynagower ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	49 2 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	Tawnylough ..	Sir Henry L. Blosse, Bart. ..	41 2 15	3 0 0	—	
ne ..	Kilvine ..	Thomas H. B. Ruttledge ..	149 3 3	66 14 0	—	
,,	Branraduff ..	Emanuel Churcher	29 2 34	1 12 0	—	
k North ..	Aghtaboy ..	Congested Districts Board ..	22 3 25	0 1 0	—	
,,	Carrowmore ..	Congestsd Districts Board ..	0 0 14	—	—	
..	Drumady ..	Lord de Clifford	28 3 24	—	—	
,,	Derrowel More ..	Lord de Clifford	71 1 1	0 10 0	—	
,,	Facefield ..	Lord de Clifford	23 0 25	0 5 0	—	
,,	Mossbrook ..	Lord de Clifford	75 2 27	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cullentragh ..	O. B. Miller and M. M. B. Miller	152 0 8	148 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Gortaphuntaun ..	Lord de Clifford	2 2 15	1 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord de Clifford	5 3 30	—	—	
,,	Harefield ..	Lord de Clifford	58 0 17	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cloonshanbo ..	Lord de Clifford	26 2 2	0 5 0	—	
,,	Knockroe ..	Lord de Clifford	123 3 8	1 0 0	—	
,,	Barreel ..	Lord de Clifford	11 1 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	Cunlaghfadda ..	Lord de Clifford	98 2 34	1 0 0	—	
,,	Maltpool ..	Lord de Clifford	84 3 39	0 10 0	—	
een ..	Coolaght ..	Anthony T. Ormsby	21 0 0	2 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Anthony T. Ormsby	68 2 20	7 6 0	—	
,,	,,	Anthony T. Ormsby	43 0 15	6 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Mace Lower ..	Congested Districts Board ..	7 3 12	2 0 0	—	
een ..	Ballynew ..	Reps. Helena F. Kenny and Others	14 2 27	0 4 0	—	
,,	Knockbrack ..	Reps. Helena F. Kenny and Others	2 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Carrowkeel ..	Reps. Helena F. Kenny and Others	23 3 10	—	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLALA.

castle ..	Ballinglen ..	Susanna Pringle	367 2 18	91 0 0	15 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	James Brown	160 3 32	32 10 0	—	
,,	,,	William Henry Fausett ..	38 2 6	31 10 0	7 5 0	
,,	Ballycastle ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	22 3 18	18 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	1 2 10	1 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowkibbock Upper ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	97 2 30	4 7 0	—	
,,	Killerduff ..	Major William S. Knox Gore ..	19 1 20	9 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyknock ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	45 1 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Matilda S. Knox Gore ..	130 1 31	—	—	
erg More ..	Belderg Beg ..	Reps. John Ross Ford ..	14 1 4	1 10 0	10 10 0	
,,	Glenglassera ..	Arthur Mudge	896 2 33	17 5 0	7 10 0	
,,	Glencalry Upper ..	Colonel William F. Smith ..	1,149 3 11	28 0 0	10 0 0	
,,	Muinganierin ..	Florence Knox	1,007 2 6	9 0 0	—	
an East ..	Belladooan ..	Susanna Pringle	201 3 0	65 6 0	0 9 0	
,,	Cloontakillew ..	Scottish Provident Institution ..	57 0 38	26 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	Cloyrawer ..	Rev. —— Stuart	176 3 11	88 15 0	—	
,,	Doonanarroo Lower ..	Reps. Joseph W. Madden ..	76 2 21	34 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Drinaghan ..	Susanna Pringle	32 1 37	2 0 0	—	
,,	Ellaghs ..	Major James Paget	142 0 10	1 0 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLALA—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Kilfian East ..	Kincon ..	Earl of Arran	39 1 4	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kinnavally ..	James Massey	168 0 20	74 16 0	0 9 0	
,,	Raheenroe ..	Susanna Pringle	13 3 33	0 6 0	—	
,,	Seeaghanbaun	Susanna Pringle	107 3 30	57 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Seeaghandoo ..	Susanna Pringle	21 2 10	10 10 0	—	
Kilfian South ..	Knockananny	Robert W. Orme	28 1 12	3 5 0	—	
,,	Lessanny ..	Robert W. Orme	165 1 27	78 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Crooghaun West	Florence Knox	1,409 1 19	10 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Doobehy ..	Marquis de Stackpoole ..	816 0 7	2 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyglass ..	Robert W. Orme	3 0 10	1 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert W. Orme	16 2 3	9 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	Ardvarney ..	Marquis de Stackpoole.. ..	4 2 6	1 10 0	—	
,,	Knockaculleen	Robert W. Orme	171 2 27	97 15 0	14 10 0	
,,	Correens ..	Robert W. Orme	112 2 36	55 15 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
Kilfian West ..	Ballykinlettragh	Henry W. Faussett	38 3 11	15 10 0	15 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Clydagh ..	Earl of Arran	1,403 3 0	9 10 0	—	
,,	Keerglen ..	Henry W. Faussett	85 0 19	2 10 0	—	
,,	Annaghmore ..	John Ormsby	111 0 35	4 10 0	—	
,,	Glenedagh Oughter	Earl of Arran	65 3 20	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Earl of Arran	28 2 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Creevagh Beg	Earl of Arran	73 0 10	0 11 0	—	
Killala ..	Abbeylands ..	Charles Knox Kirkwood ..	39 3 37	44 0 0	—	
,,	Castlereagh ..	John Valentine Knox	390 1 38	314 5 0	32 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cloonskirtaun	Reps. Joseph W. Madden ..	44 0 14	25 4 0	0 16 0	
,,	Island No. 1 ..	Edmond H. P. Knox Gore ..	0 0 13	—	—	
,,	Illaugasaun Island	E. H. Pery Knox Gore ..	0 0 18	—	—	
,,	Green Island ..	Joseph Kirkwood	1 3 34	1 10 0	—	
,,	Island No. 5 ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	0 0 33	—	—	
,,	Bartragh Island	Charles K. Kirkwood	367 2 8	32 10 0	16 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Islands Nos. 7 and 8	Charles K. Kirkwood	0 2 0	—	—	
,,	Horse Island ..	Charles K. Kirkwood	0 1 18	0 5 0	—	
,,	Baunrosbeg Island	Charles K. Kirkwood	0 3 1	—	—	
,,	Baunross More Island	Charles K. Kirkwood	10 0 23	3 0 0	—	
,,	Killala ..	Augusta G. Knox Gore ..	479 1 22	354 19 0	61 16 0	Mansion house
,,	Leadymore ..	Jane S. P. Knox Gore ..	86 1 12	58 5 0	—	
,,	Moyne ..	Charles K. Kirkwood	16 0 0	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles K. Kirkwood	36 1 20	18 18 0	0 14 0	
,,	,,	Charles K. Kirkwood	3 1 0	—	—	
,,	Tawnagh More Lower	George O'M. Ormsby	267 2 12	147 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Townplots East	S. Crozier M'Cormick	8 2 5	8 2 0	—	
,,	Townplots West	Susanna Pringle	1 1 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	S. Crozier M'Cormick	17 0 14	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Kirkwood Minors (in Chancery)	5 0 20	6 5 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Kirkwood Minors (in Chancery)	53 3 9	26 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Augusta G. Knox Gore ..	2 2 20	3 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Augusta G. Knox Gore ..	3 2 20	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	S. Crozier M'Cormick	1 2 20	2 5 0	—	
,,	Ballybeg ..	Susanna Pringle	595 1 4	113 0 0	—	
,,	Bellasallagh ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore and Janie S. P. Knox Gore	151 3 15	96 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowkeel ..	Matilda S. Knox Gore and Janie S. P. Knox Gore	83 3 9	37 5 0	—	
,,	Creevagh More	Earl of Arran	50 0 2	1 6 0	—	
,,	Farmhill ..	Susanna Pringle	296 0 39	126 0 0	12 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rathreagh ..	Susanna Pringle	181 2 17	96 7 0	0 8 0	
,,	Cartoon ..	Jane S. P. Knox Gore ..	157 1 25	98 10 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Jane S. P. Knox Gore ..	34 2 7	21 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Jane S. P. Knox Gore ..	4 3 20	—	—	
,,	Kilgobban ..	Jane S. P. Knox Gore ..	69 3 17	51 10 0	2 10 0	
Lackan North	Cabintown ..	Henry Armstrong	20 2 35	0 6 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry Armstrong	2 1 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowcor ..	Henry Armstrong	21 1 37	0 15 0	—	
,,	Carrowmore ..	Susanna Pringle	7 0 8	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Susanna Pringle	228 2 8	36 6 0	—	
,,	Carrowneden ..	Henry Armstrong	38 3 17	2 5 0	—	
,,	Castletown (Kilbride)	Henry Armstrong	87 3 34	5 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbride ..	St. George H. Stock	58 0 10	1 5 0	—	
,,	Knockaun ..	S. Crozier M'Cormack ..	150 2 4	16 10 0	—	
,,	Doonadoba ..	Susanna Pringle	146 1 5	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Susanna Pringle	22 0 21	6 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Susanna Pringle	111 3 24	28 2 0	—	
,,	Carrowmac-shane	Susanna Pringle	305 3 18	76 10 0	0 10 0	
Lackan South ..	Rathoonagh ..	Captain William H. Bourke ..	380 3 30	116 8 0	1 2 0	
,,	Ballinlena ..	Jane Little	5 1 2	2 6 0	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLALA—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
n South ..	Ballinlena ..	Jane Little	2 2 2	1 10 0	6 10 0	
„	Carrowcuilleen	Earl of Arran	126 3 37	1 0 0	—	
„	Carrowmore ..	Roger Palmer	129 3 15	47 10 0	—	
„	Rathbaun ..	John V. Knox	1 1 5	0 3 0	0 7 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SWINEFORD.

more ..	Ballinacostello	The Misses Beytagh	1 3 30	0 10 0	—	
„	„	The Misses Beytagh	0 2 0	0 5 0	—	
„	Corhawnagh ..	The Misses Beytagh	20 1 10	—	—	
„	Lismeegaun ..	The Misses Beytagh	36 3 3	—	—	
„	Mountain-common	Reps. William C. Domvile ..	95 2 27	2 0 0	—	
„	Mannin ..	The Misses Beytagh	90 2 11	30 0 0	10 5 0	
„	Islands in Mannin Lake:	The Misses Beytagh	0 0 12	—	—	
„	Cloonean ..	Lord Harlech	76 1 10	0 15 0	—	
„	Cashels ..	John Delaney	62 0 34	25 0 0	1 10 0	
more ..	Ballinamore ..	Anthony Ormsby	920 3 31	536 7 0	44 5 0	Mansion house.
„	„	Anthony Ormsby	29 3 20	1 0 0	—	
„	Carrowndangan	Anthony Ormsby	221 0 12	130 13 0	0 12 0	
„	Derryvohy ..	Anthony Ormsby	3 1 20	1 10 0	—	
„	Knocknaskeagh	Henry B. Jordan	172 0 1	84 0 0	4 10 0	
„	„	Henry B. Jordan	17 1 0	3 5 0	—	
„	„	A. K. S. M'A. Robertson ..	24 3 0	0 5 0	—	
..	Barleyhill ..	S. J. Pery Knox Gore ..	77 3 35	0 15 0	—	
„	Lisgormin ..	Michael J. Cheevers	6 3 6	—	—	
bon ..	Tullanacorra ..	Hercules B. Brabazon ..	28 0 13	9 0 0	2 5 0	
„	„	Hercules B. Brabazon ..	12 3 30	5 0 0	—	
„	„	Hercules B. Brabazon ..	4 2 20	2 10 0	—	
„	„	Hercules B. Brabazon ..	14 3 0	6 15 0	0 15 0	
„	„	Hercules B. Brabazon ..	22 2 0	17 15 0	0 5 0	
„	Carrownaculla	L. A. M M'Donnell and J. M. A. M'Donnell	11 1 28	—	—	
„	Johnsfort ..	L. A. M. and J. M. A. M'Donnell	3 2 10	—	—	
..	Callow (Derreen)	Charles Joynt	36 3 0	1 0 0	—	
„	„	Charles Joynt	26 1 10	5 5 0	—	
„	Cullin ..	Reps. Henry Brett	9 1 0	—	—	
more ..	Roosky ..	Owen and Denis O'Connor ..	74 1 26	27 16 0	0 9 0	
„	„	Owen and Denis O'Connor ..	84 1 27	1 0 0	—	
„	Botinny ..	Reps. Bernard Colleran ..	163 1 29	0 15 0	—	
„	Tonnagh ..	Owen and Denis O'Connor ..	11 1 36	3 7 0	0 10 0	
„	Cashelduff ..	Henry M'Carrick	22 1 30	—	—	
„	Glastrasna ..	Thomas Corcoran	11 0 20	—	—	
..	Carrowbeg ..	Michael Griffin	21 1 15	—	—	
„	Coolcashla ..	Martin M'Nulty	19 3 0	6 7 0	0 13 0	
„	„	Martin T. M'Nulty	27 0 10	3 15 0	0 10 0	
„	Doonmaynor ..	Joseph M'Gloin	17 1 20	6 15 0	—	
„	„	Joseph M'Gloin	67 2 7	28 15 0	1 5 0	
„	Listernan ..	Francis Keane	7 1 20	3 4 0	0 6 0	
„	„	Francis Keane	7 0 20	2 10 0	—	
„	Rubble ..	Henry M'Carrick	51 0 0	0 8 0	—	
ttle ..	Flughany ..	Charles O'Connor	13 2 1	4 5 0		
gh ..	Puntabeg ..	Congested Districts Board ..	6 1 12	2 0 0	—	
„	Tawnyinah Middle	Congested Districts Board ..	24 0 3	6 0 0	—	
..	Caher ..	Thomas Dillon (Leetch) ..	56 1 25	20 0 0	3 10 0	
„	Falleighter ..	Reps. William C. Domvile ..	108 0 12	1 0 0	—	
„	„	Reps. William C. Domvile ..	31 0 34	—	—	
n ..	Kinaff ..	Kirkwood Minors (in Chancery)	91 1 28	0 15 0	—	
„	Knockbrack ..	Kirkwood Minors (in Chancery)	7 0 31	3 0 0	—	
ee ..	Culliagh ..	Congested Districts Board ..	65 0 18	9 15 0	—	
„	Kilcushel ..	Congested Districts Board ..	4 2 23	1 0 0	—	
„	Rusheens West	Mrs. S. M. Gibbons	9 1 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	
„	Ballyglass ..	Congested Districts Board ..	1 0 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	
„	Magheraboy ..	Congested Districts Board ..	17 3 4	—	—	
agh ..	Carrownageeragh	Anthony Ormsby	2 0 11	0 18 0	—	
„	Carrick ..	Frances J. Burke	67 3 0	—	—	
„	Carrowreagh ..	Anthony Ormsby	5 1 10	3 2 0	—	
„	„	Anthony Ormsby	2 2 25	1 15 0	—	
„	„	Anthony Ormsby	1 3 17	1 5 0	0 5 0	
„	Cuiltrasna ..	Congested Districts Board ..	0 0 31	—	—	
„	Gowelboy ..	Congested Districts Board ..	14 3 20	—	—	
..	Ardhoom ..	John O'Rorke	24 1 23	0 5 0	—	
„	Bothaul ..	Charles B. E. Seymour ..	29 1 34	0 10 0	—	
„	Clooneen ..	George A. Moore	64 1 18	—	—	
„	Knockavilla ..	John O'Rorke	10 0 0	0 5 0	—	
„	Lecarrow ..	Jacob Beckett	66 2 24	30 0 0	—	
„	Lisdurraun ..	John O'Rorke	3 1 0	1 5 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO *continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF SWINEFORD—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Meelick ..	Newcastle ..	Jacob Beckett	89 0 26	40 0 0	10 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Old Castle ..	John O'Rorke	156 1 4	68 8 0	9 12 0	Mansion house.
,,	Treanfohanaun	Congested Districts Board ..	4 2 30	—	—	
Sonnagh ..	Barnalyra ..	Congested Districts Board ..	2 0 36	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	90 0 3	3 10 0	—	
,,	Lowpark ..	Congested Districts Board ..	0 3 38	0 2 0	—	
,,	Sonnagh ..	Congested Districts Board ..	1 1 25	—	—	
Swineford ..	Ballinvoher ..	Teresa Meade	7 0 0	4 1 0	4 19 0	
,,	Ballydrum ..	Patrick O'Connor	22 2 36	0 15 0	—	
,,	Carrowbeg ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	5 0 20	2 10 0	—	
,,	Clooncannana	David Meade	59 1 39	0 15 0	—	
,,	Cloonaghboy ..	Reps. John Doherty	27 1 30	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. John Doherty	23 0 39	11 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. John Doherty	10 3 30	3 13 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. John Doherty	36 2 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonfinnaun ..	Henry W. Jordan	123 3 2	—	—	
,,	Cloonlumney ..	Reps. Patrick M'Nulty ..	147 0 9	—	—	
,,	Derryronan ..	Harry Blake Knox	33 0 35	—	—	
,,	Drumshinnagh	Henry R. M'Carrick	58 1 19	0 15 0	—	
,,	Esker (Kilconduff)	Patrick Doherty	14 2 38	2 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Patrick Doherty	41 1 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilbride ..	John P. Brabazon	14 1 13	4 10 0	—	
,,	Lisheenabrone	Charles C. B. Seymour ..	39 3 16	—	—	
,,	Newpark ..	John P. Brabazon	162 3 2	85 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	John P. Brabazon	14 2 36	6 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John P. Brabazon	56 0 20	24 10 0	—	
,,	Swineford ..	John P. Brabazon	3 2 27	2 5 0	—	
Toocananagh ..	Rathslevin ..	Jane M. Jordan	79 3 32	47 13 0	2 17 0	
,,	Toocananagh ..	Reps. James Taaffe	20 0 0	0 10 0	—	
Toomore ..	Belgarrow ..	John A. Knox	55 2 15	41 10 0	21 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	John A. Knox	11 2 36	3 11 0	—	
,,	Cloongee ..	Emily M'Dermott	302 0 25	225 5 0	8 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Reps. Standish O'G. M'Dermott	44 0 35	7 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Reps. Standish O'G. M'Dermott	3 0 14	1 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonmung ..	Lord de Clifford	233 3 13	4 0 0	—	
,,	Creggagh ..	David R. Fair	10 2 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	David R. Fair	93 2 8	28 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	David R. Fair	19 1 30	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	David R. Fair	80 0 34	30 11 0	2 14 0	
,,	,,	David R. Fair	50 1 22	11 11 0	0 16 0	
,,	Laghtamac-durkan	Gen. Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bt.	44 3 32	—	—	
,,	Leckee ..	Sidney Jackson	11 1 20	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Sidney Jackson	30 2 34	7 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Sidney Jackson	99 1 34	31 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Sidney Jackson	15 0 20	0 7 0	—	
,,	Moorbrook ..	Agnes F. N. Knox	269 0 16	96 7 0	0 13 0	
,,	Pollnagowna ..	Gen. Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bt.	13 3 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	Rinnananny ..	Agnes F. N. Knox	203 2 9	50 0 0	—	
,,	Toomore ..	Lord de Clifford	12 1 31	—	—	
Tumgesh ..	Carroweeny ..	Lord Harlech	128 1 6	1 5 0	—	
,,	Clooncleevragh	Reps. William C. Domville ..	15 3 26	0 4 0	—	
,,	Cloontubbrid ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	311 1 10	3 15 0	—	
,,	Drumalooaun	Reps. William C. Domville ..	50 0 20	24 14 0	—	
,,	Lislaughna ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	195 0 4	1 5 0	—	
,,	Loobramuck ..	Reps. William C. Domville ..	39 0 4	0 10 0	—	
,,	Tumgesh ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	314 1 37	3 0 0	—	
Urlaur ..	Cloonfaulis ..	Congested Districts Board ..	52 0 39	—	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT.

Achill ..	Cashel ..	Trustees Achill Mission ..	1,353 0 3	11 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	6 1 10	0 8 0	—	
,,	Roeillan Island	Trustees St. Jarlath's College ..	2 2 27	—	—	
,,	Glassillan Island	Trustees Achill Mission ..	0 0 15	—	—	
,,	Illanrory Island	Trustees Achill Mission ..	0 0 16	—	—	
,,	Maumnaman	Trustees Achill Mission ..	563 1 5	2 15 0	—	
,,	Tonatanvally	Mrs. Agnes McDonnell	1,582 0 24	58 3 0	16 2 0	Mansion house.
Aghagower North	Aghagower ..	Marquis of Sligo	44 2 5	18 0 0	—	
,,	Ardagommon	Marquis of Sligo	45 1 39	8 16 0	—	
,,	Deerpark ..	Marquis of Sligo	290 0 9	110 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Gorteen ..	Marquis of Sligo	121 1 35	28 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Knockadrum ..	Marquis of Sligo	9 1 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Knockakeery ..	Marquis of Sligo	71 3 10	19 0 0	1 0 0	
Aghagower South	Teevinish East	Marquis of Sligo	782 2 4	78 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Teevinish West	Marquis of Sligo	771 2 14	79 0 0	0 10 0	
Aillemore ..	Kinnadoohy ..	Marquis of Sligo	144 3 20	—	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT—*continued.*

ectoral vision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
oy North	Bunmore East	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	1,895 2 3	22 15 0	—	
,,	Bunmore West	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	2,195 0 39	50 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Doona (Blenkernagh)	Captain Percy A. Clive ..	237 0 7	1 0 0	0 4 0	
,,	Gortbrack South	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	692 3 3	6 0 0	—	
,,	Knockmoyleen	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	36 2 24	0 19 0	5 6 0	
,,	Owenglass ..	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	1,308 2 1	10 10 0	—	
,,	Sheeanmore ..	Reps. Rev. William C. Bellingham	2,647 1 18	44 10 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
oy South	Tallagh ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	190 1 4	22 0 0	—	
,,	Annagh Island	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	627 2 5	7 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Glassillan Island	Mrs. Anne Clive	25 1 13	0 5 0	—	
,,	Illancraagh Island	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	5 3 23	0 10 0	—	
,,	Lettera ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	2,936 1 8	56 14 0	0 10 0	
,,	Lurgandarragh	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	1,170 0 17	10 0 0	—	
,,	Srahduggaun ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	3,337 2 25	30 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	Bellagarvaun	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	1,543 3 11	20 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Maumaratta ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	2,795 1 34	28 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Drumgollagh ..	Mrs. Anne Clive	6 3 0	0 2 0	—	
,,	Claggan ..	Mrs. Anne Clive	194 0 38	2 13 0	—	
,,	Bellaveeny ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	14 2 24	3 0 0	6 5 0	
,,	,,	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	2,949 1 7	27 8 0	0 12 0	
,,	,,	Mrs. Anne Clive	84 0 10	2 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Essaun ..	Col. Edward H. Clive ..	728 3 26	4 10 0	—	
ragha ..	Teevnabinnia	Marquis of Sligo	302 0 0	9 18 0	—	
,,	Dooneen Island	Marquis of Sligo	2 0 22	—	—	
,,	Illanballa Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 13	—	—	
,,	Carricklea Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 13	—	—	
,,	Small Island ..	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 5	—	—	
sland ..	Capnagower ..	Congested Districts Board ..	2 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Small Islands	Earl of Lucan	9 2 9	—	—	
..	Knockbrack ..	Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	218 1 20	69 10 0	—	
,,	Carrownaclea	Martin Carey	0 1 20	0 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Cogaula ..	Richard Gibbons	59 1 39	22 10 0	—	
,,	Ballintleva ..	Rev. Richard Levingstone ..	47 3 32	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyglass ..	Rev. Richard Levingstone ..	31 3 38	0 3 0	—	
,,	Ballynacarriga	Richard Gibbons	7 0 1	0 10 0		
n Achill	Cartron ..	Sarah J. Pery Knox Gore ..	1,867 2 7	13 10 0	—	
,,	Illanoona Island	Victor C. Kennedy	3 2 20	—	—	
,,	Pollranny (Lynchaghan)	Trustees Achill Mission ..	84 1 5	7 0 0	10 15 0	
Patrick	Carrowkeel ..	Francis C. Garvey	56 2 20	43 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis C. Garvey	4 3 5	3 10 0	—	
,,	Crott Mountain	Marquis of Sligo	383 0 11	4 0 0	—	
,,	Deerpark West	Marquis of Sligo	284 0 36	83 0 0	1 12 0	
,,	Illanakishta Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 36	—	—	
,,	Small Island ..	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 2	—	—	
,,	Cahernaran Island	Francis C. Garvey	6 1 19	1 4 0	—	
,,	Bartran Island	Marquis of Sligo	27 2 11	1 0 0	—	
,,	Killadangan ..	Marquis of Sligo	100 3 3	26 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Lenacraigaboy	Francis C. Garvey	230 3 5	7 5 0	—	
,,	Murrisk Demesne	Francis C. Garvey	35 1 25	33 7 0	19 18 0	Mansion house.
oughan ..	Teevemore ..	Peter McManamon	8 0 12	6 0 0	3 15 0	
,,	,,	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	13 3 38	12 0 0	18 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rosclane ..	Jonathan Pim	2 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Island ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	0 2 5	—	—	
,,	Rabbit Island	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	14 2 27	7 0 0	—	
,,	Rosbarnagh Island	Thomas Pim	55 2 1	23 5 0	—	
,,	Clooneshil ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	24 1 4	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	167 2 13	25 18 0	1 17 0	
,,	Derryloughan East	Lord Vaux of Harrowden ..	872 3 15	45 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Drummanna-glieve	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	90 0 29	38 0 0	—	
,,	Kilbride ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	10 2 27	6 10 0	—	
,,	Tawnameeltoge	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	79 0 28	22 0 0	—	
,,	Lecarrow ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	288 2 18	127 15 0	—	
,,	Creevaghaun ..	Jonathan Pim	4 1 20	1 15 0	—	
,,	Rossanrubble	Jonathan Pim	102 2 16	47 15 0	17 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Inishloy Island	Jonathan Pim	23 1 39	16 0 0	—	
,,	Inishdaff Island	Jonathan Pim	39 1 38	19 0 0	—	
,,	Inishcuill Island	Neill O'Donnell	21 0 8	7 5 0	—	
,,	Rosbeg ..	Middleton M. O'Malley ..	29 1 37	17 0 0	11 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Roslaher ..	Middleton M. O'Malley ..	40 1 16	29 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Rossow ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	198 2 13	102 15 0	—	

APPENDIX IV.

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

COUNTY OF MAYO, RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Derryloughan ..	Shandrum ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	100 3 11	40 0 0	0 10 0	
Dooega ..	Derreen ..	Mary E. Todd Pike	21 0 10	7 0 0	—	
,, ..	,,	Mary E. Todd Pike	1,303 3 1	31 10 0	—	
,,	Dooega ..	Mary E. Todd Pike	231 0 26	2 10 0	—	
,,	Mweelin ..	Trustees Achill Mission ..	2 1 39	0 11 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	931 2 0	15 5 0	—	
,,	Sraheens ..	Mary E. Todd Pike	15 0 2	1 17 0	—	
Drummin ..	Derrylea ..	Marquis of Sligo	482 0 16	14 14 0	1 1 0	
Erriff ..	Aillebaun ..	Marquis of Sligo	49 1 32	5 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Erriff ..	Marquis of Sligo	2,254 1 17	59 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Glenacally ..	Marquis of Sligo	4,628 2 4	44 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Lettermaglin-skin	Marquis of Sligo	1,047 1 23	13 10 0	—	
,,	Srahatloe ..	Marquis of Sligo	2 1 9	0 2 0	—	
,,	Srahlea ..	Marquis of Sligo	321 3 3	17 5 0	0 10 0	
Glenhest ..	Bracklagh ..	Charles H. Knox	31 2 0	3 10 0	—	
,,	Letterkeeghaun	James Daly	1,256 1 18	38 0 0	0 5 0	
Islandeady ..	Carha ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	26 0 0	—	—	
,,	Derrycoosh ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer Bart.	86 3 8	2 10 0	—	
,,	Ranaghy ..	General Sir R. W. H Palmer, Bart.	35 0 0	—	—	
,,	Carnagashlaun	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	46 2 0	1 10 0	—	
,,	Derrycooraun ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	25 0 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	Rinnaseer ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	4 0 24	0 5 0	—	
,,	Claggarnagh East	William Livingstone	77 3 6	19 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	William H. D. Livingstone ..	24 0 0	0 6 0		
,,	Kilfea ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	27 3 14	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynumurroge	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	84 3 22	0 12 0	—	
,,	Carrowbeg ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	35 3 25	0 10 0	—	
Kilmaclasser ..	Derrinumera ..	Earl of Lucan	380 2 16	4 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Drumiera ..	Earl of Lucan	373 0 20	8 15 0	—	
Kilmeena ..	Coolburreen ..	Marquis of Sligo	43 3 20	22 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	42 3 38	17 8 0	0 7 0	
,,	Creggaunna-horna	Marquis of Sligo	35 0 38	16 10 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	8 3 38	4 0 0	—	
,,	Carrigeenafran-kagh Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 21	—	—	
,,	Small Islands in Clew Bay	Marquis of Sligo	6 1 18	—	—	
,,	Carricknaguroge Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 11	—	—	
,,	Green Island ..	Marquis of Sligo	0 3 10	0 3 0	—	
,,	Tonaraha West	Marquis of Sligo	55 2 5	12 10 0	—	
,,	Westport Demesne	Marquis of Sligo	1,024 1 18	645 6 0	12 14 0	Mansion house.
,,	Corillan Island	Marquis of Sligo	0 2 9	—	—	
,,	Inishdaugh Island	Francis C. Garvey	6 0 26	5 0 0	—	
Kilsallagh ..	Mullagh ..	General Sir R. W. H. Palmer, Bart.	104 1 38	—	—	
Knappagh ..	Brackloon ..	Marquis of Sligo	6 3 11	1 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	5 1 14	0 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	176 1 24	19 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	Lankill ..	Marquis of Sligo	36 0 39	8 10 0	—	
,,	Cloonskill ..	Marquis of Sligo	26 0 17	0 4 0	—	
Louisburgh ..	Fallduff ..	Patrick O'Dowd	3 1 32	0 18 0	—	
,,	,,	Patrick O'Dowd	21 0 0	6 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Patrick O'Dowd	19 1 1	4 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	,,	Patrick O'Dowd	162 3 0	2 10 0	—	
Newport East ..	Barrackhill ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	10 3 9	6 15 0	16 10 0	
,,	Cahergal ..	Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	3 3 26	1 0 0	—	
,,	Camcloon Beg	John Gibbons	26 2 17	3 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Camcloon More	Congested Districts Board ..	96 2 5	34 14 0	—	
,,	Corraunboy ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones	74 1 30	39 15 0	27 0 0	
,,	Derradda ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones	13 3 16	4 10 0	—	
,,	Derrintaggart ..	Congested Districts Board ..	0 2 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Derryloughan More	Congested Districts Board ..	221 1 4	59 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	Doogary ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	428 2 17	14 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Doontrusk ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones ..	13 0 0	0 2 0	—	
,,	Fauleens ..	Congested Districts Board ..	32 3 17	13 5 0	—	
,,	Graffy ..	Melicent Thomas O'Donnell ..	284 0 9	26 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Islands :					
,,	Inishdoonver	John Curran	12 2 21	7 5 0	—	
,,	Freaghillan West	John Curran	3 0 7	1 0 0	—	
,,	Inishkea ..	R. Vesey Stoney	11 3 21	6 10 0	—	
,,	Freaghillan East	R. Vesey Stoney	1 2 19	0 10 0	—	
,,	Forillan ..	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 24	—	—	
,,	Carrigeenaskib-bole	Marquis of Sligo	0 1 14	—	—	
,,	Small Islands in Clew Bay	Marquis of Sligo	0 0 22	—	—	

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

COUNTY OF MAYO, RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT—*continued.*

:toral ision.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
: East ..	Rossmore ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	83 2 3	49 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Keeloges ..	Sir Roger W. H. Palmer, Bart.	25 2 30	11 10 0	—	
,,	Kiltarnaght ..	Congested Districts Board ..	17 0 30	7 8 0	0 12 0	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	4 3 19	2 0 0	—	
,,	Knockalegan ..	H. M. Anketell Jones ..	112 1 20	47 10 0	—	
,,	Knockmoyle ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	504 3 30	34 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Knocknageeha	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	52 3 4	42 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Congested Districts Board ..	44 0 12	22 12 0	1 18 0	
,,	,,	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	1 0 24	0 15 0	—	
,,	Newport ..	Melicent Thomas-O'Donnell ..	26 0 33	24 0 0	55 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rosgibbileen ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones ..	107 2 12	67 0 0	—	
,,	Shanvallyhugh	Congested Districts Board ..	58 3 36	20 0 0	0 10 0	
% West ..	Bunnahowna ..	R. Vesey Stoney	541 2 5	3 8 0	0 12 0	
,,	,,	R. Vesey Stoney	0 3 30	0 8 0	1 5 0	
,,	Carheenbrack	H. M. Anketell-Jones ..	512 3 17	7 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowsallagh	H. M. Anketell Jones ..	34 0 23	—	—	
,,	Derrycooldrim	H. M. Anketell Jones ..	3 1 0	0 1 0	—	
,,	Glendahurk ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones ..	1,448 3 13	15 0 0	—	
,,	Glennamaddoo	Congested Districts Board ..	2,072 1 37	21 5 0	—	
,,	Glenthomas ..	John T. Gibbings	1,127 3 26	19 0 0	—	
,,	Islands:					
	Small Island in Clew Bay	R. Vesey Stoney	0 1 8	—	—	
,,	Illanoona ..	R. Vesey Stoney	3 2 20	—	—	
,,	Rosmurrevagh	Congested Districts Board ..	28 3 17	12 12 0	1 8 0	
,,	Malmore ..	John T. Gibbings	0 1 36	—	—	
,,	Moynish Beg	John T. Gibbings	1 0 10	—	—	
,,	Roeillaun ..	John T. Gibbings	18 2 6	5 15 0	—	
,,	Inisherkin ..	R. Vesey Stoney	33 3 36	20 0 0	—	
,,	Inishkeel ..	R. Vesey Stoney	30 2 26	21 0 0	—	
,,	Beetle Island South	Congested Districts Board ..	2 3 39	0 10 0	—	
,,	Inishgowla ..	Congested Districts Board ..	35 3 22	20 0 0	—	
,,	Inishbobunnan	Congested Districts Board ..	27 0 13	15 0 0	—	
,,	Beetle Island North	John T. Gibbings	2 3 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Small Islands in Clew Bay	John T. Gibbings	0 1 38	—	—	
,,	Inishlinn ..	Congested Districts Board ..	8 1 10	4 10 0	—	
,,	Inishnacross	Congested Districts Board ..	27 0 12	16 0 0	—	
,,	Inishdeash-more	Congesetd Districts Board ..	6 0 27	2 15 0	—	
,,	Inishdeash Beg	Congested Districts Board ..	1 1 19	0 10 0	—	
,,	Inishilra ..	Congested Districst Board ..	8 2 22	4 15 0	—	
,,	Inishacrick ..	Congested Districts Board ..	5 2 14	3 5 0	—	
,,	Inishcorky ..	Congested Districts Board ..	1 2 38	0 15 0	—	
,,	Inishcannon	Congested Districts Board ..	3 2 9	1 10 0	—	
,,	Inishquirk ..	John Curran	32 1 17	18 0 0	—	
,,	Glashillan ..	John T. Gibbings	0 0 37	—	—	
,,	Inishdasky ..	John Curran	15 1 3	8 0 0	—	
,,	Meennaclogh-finny	John T. Gibbings	1,075 3 16	21 1 0	0 7 0	
,,	Mallaranny ..	R. Vesey Stoney	735 3 13	6 5 0	—	
,,	,,	R. Vesey Stoney	9 1 15	3 3 0	—	
,,	Murrevagh ..	Congested Districts Board ..	692 1 34	5 5 0	—	
,,	Newfield ..	John T. Gibbings	59 0 0	23 10 0	4 0 0	
,,	Raigh ..	John Curran	126 0 29	77 10 0	5 10 0	
,,	Rockfleet ..	John Curran	21 0 0	14 0 0	—	
,,	Roskeen South	John T. Gibbings	44 0 36	24 0 0	—	
,,	Rosturk ..	R. Vesey Stoney	4 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	R. Vesey Stoney	114 3 30	42 2 0	27 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Srahacorick ..	John T. Gibbings	672 1 35	10 0 0	—	
,,	Treel ..	H. M. Anketell-Jones ..	1,243 3 15	18 0 0	—	
:lornaun	Carrigskeewaun	Earl of Lucan	2 2 0	—	—	
,,	Tallavbaun ..	Earl of Lucan	9 0 20	—	—	
	Islands:					
,,	Small Islands	Earl of Lucan	3 3 13	—	—	
,,	Frehill ..	Earl of Lucan	0 0 11	—	—	
,,	Illanglass ..	Earl of Lucan	0 1 14	—	—	
,,	Govern ..	Earl of Lucan	0 1 33	—	—	
,,	Glassillan Beg	Earl of Lucan	0 1 8	—	—	
,,	Inishdegil Beg	Earl of Lucan	1 0 24	—	—	
,,	Small Island	Earl of Lucan	0 0 14	—	—	
Iahanagh	Derrycraff ..	Marquis of Sligo	1,298 1 21	39 14 0	0 10 0	
,,	Derrinkee ..	Marquis of Sligo	2,221 0 14	44 10 0	0 10 0	
Iore ..	Bal of Dookin-elly (Calry)	Trustees Achill Mission ..	33 0 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Doogort ..	Trustees Achill Mission ..	123 2 14	1 17 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	2 1 30	1 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	12 1 31	3 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	30 0 29	1 10 0	—	
,,	Doogort West	Trustees Achill Mission ..	1,613 3 30	11 5 0	—	

APPENDIX IV

Y.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN COUNTY MAYO—*continued.*

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WESTPORT—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Slieve More ..	Dookinelly (Calry)	Trustees Achill Mission ..	1,688 1 38	21 0 0	—	
,,	Dookinelly (Thulis)	Trustees Achill Mission ..	662 0 37	6 10 0	—	
,,	Keel East ..	Trustees Achill Mission ..	97 2 19	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	781 1 38	12 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees Achill Mission ..	53 2 32	3 10 0	—	
,,	Slieve More ..	Trustees Achill Mission ..	3,243 1 19	23 7 0	—	
,,	Inishgalloon Island	Trustees Achill Mission ..	13 2 39	2 0 0	—	
Westport Rural	Belclare ..	Reps. William Livingstone ..	132 0 11	94 10 0	88 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Roman Island	Marquis of Sligo	8 2 22	3 5 0	—	
,,	Rossbeg ..	Marquis of Sligo	5 0 22	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis of Sligo	10 3 0	6 15 0	—	

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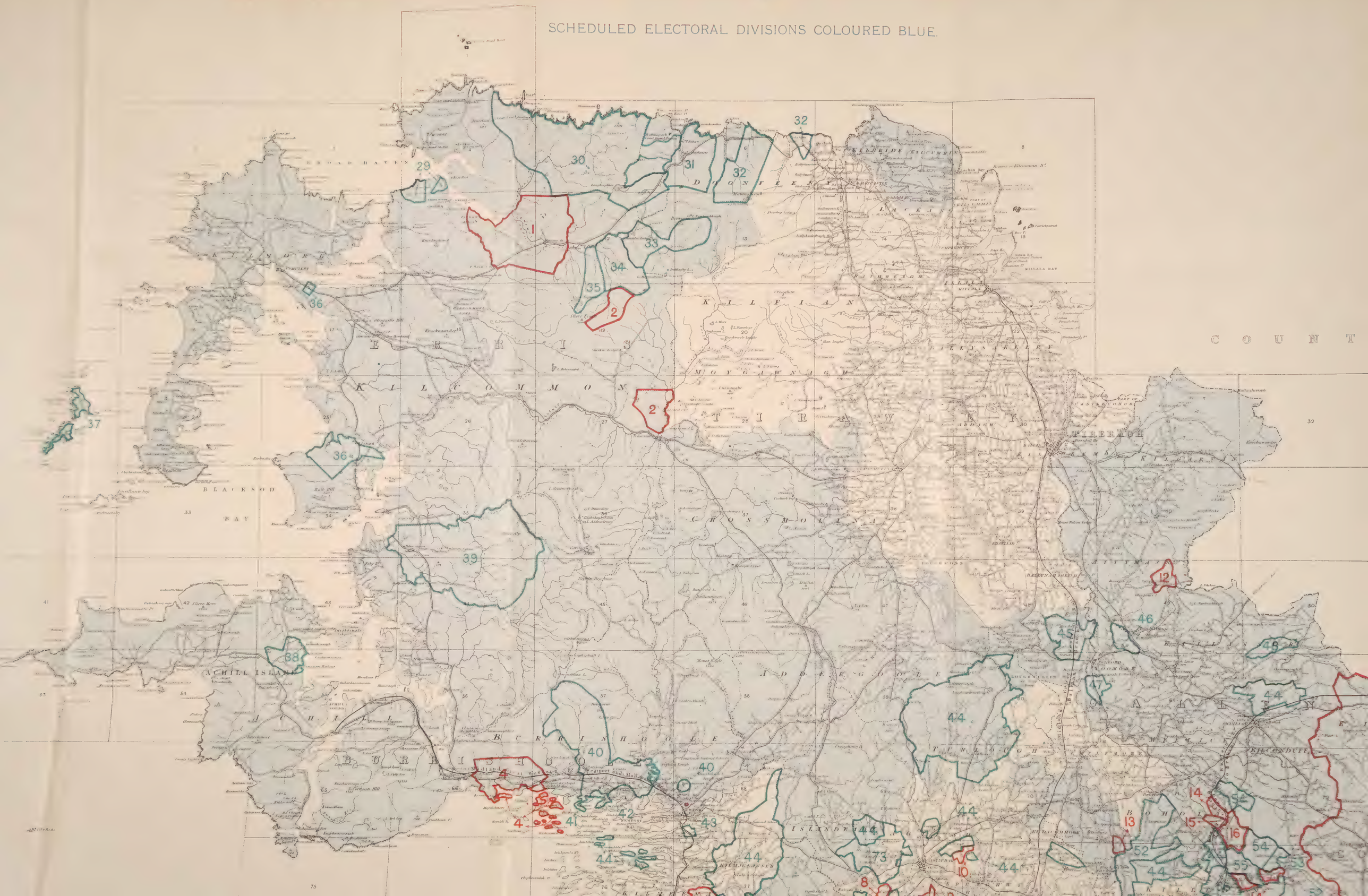
MAP SHOWING ESTATES PURCHASED BY ESTATES COMMISSIONERS IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

MAP SHOWING ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CONGE[illegible]LD DISTRICTS BOARD IN THE CO[illegible]Y OF MAYO.

SCHEDULED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS COLOURED BLUE.


BROAD HAVEN
KILMORE
ERRIS
KILCOMMON
BLACKSOD BAY
TIRAWLEY
CROSSMOLINA
ACHILL ISLAND
BURRISHOOLE
KILFIAN
MOYGAWNAGH
ISLANDEDDY
TURLOUGH
ADERGOOLE
KILLASSER
KILCONDUFF
BALLINROBE
KILLEDAN
KILLALA BAY
KILLALA
KILLEDAN
KILBRIDE KILCUMMIN
LACKAN
KILMASTULLA
KILLEDAN
KILLEDAN
KILLEDAN